

THE INVISIBLE TRADE: HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN THE DEEP WEB

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"Today, I want to discuss an issue that ought to concern every person, because it is a debasement of our common humanity. It ought to concern every community, because it tears at our social fabric. It ought to concern every business, because it distorts markets. It ought to concern every nation, because it endangers public health and fuels violence and organised crime. I'm talking about the injustice, the outrage, of human trafficking, which must be called by its true name – modern slavery."

- Barack Obama

1. WHAT IS DEEP WEB AND HOW IT WORKS?

Today it is possible to browse trillions of websites on the web and we cannot possibly think of a life without such access. However, the web that is available to us is only a fraction of the entire web. There exist multiple levels of web, only two of which we can access. There are three levels of the web that cannot be accessed by a common browser and are being used to carry out some serious criminal activity. This is the world of a hidden web that contains sensitive information and databases that are not available to all search engines.¹ This is known as the 'Deep Web'. The information available on the Deep Web is invisible to the Surface Web, giving it the names, Invisible Web or the Hidden Web. Research states that the web we know and use in daily life makes up only one percent of the World Wide Web.²

The Deep Web functions on the basis of anonymity and un-traceability. Any individual who uses the Deep Web is completely anonymous and cannot be located. This poses great difficulty in banning the websites that give a portal to such activities. What is happening in Syria came on the Deep Web much before it came on the Surface Web only because Deep Web provides for posting such videos without revealing the identity of

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¹ Alex Wright, 'Exploring a 'Deep Web' That Google Can't Grasp' The New York Times (New York, 22 February 2009).

² Jose Pagliery, 'The Deep Web you don't know about' (CNN Money, 2014) <<http://money.cnn.com/2014/03/10/technology/deep-web/index.html>> accessed 28 April 2014.

the person posting them. The access to Deep Web is made through a fake Internet Protocol address. This makes the hunting down of a person difficult.³ This is a positive facility to people living under an oppressive regime, as they have no fear of being traced. A web crawler follows the Unique Resource Locator links, indexes the content and then relays the results again to search engine central for user query or search.⁴ A web crawler cannot produce what it cannot index. The crawlers completely ignore the vast amount of information that lays hidden behind the searchable electronic databases. The browsers that we use in our daily lives cannot index the information that resides in the Deep Web.⁵ There are various levels of invisibility in the Deep Web. The first level of invisibility contains only disconnect URLs and stand-alone web pages. The second level, however, consists of those websites that require a password to be accessed.⁶ The third level contains Proprietary Web where either registration or fee is needed for an access to be made. The fourth level of invisibility consists of those websites that cannot be reached at all by the search engines.⁷ The effective use of the invisible net is only in the cases where the user has a specific query and he wishes to get a specific result and not a million.⁸

On the Deep Web, one can conveniently find services that offer to execute criminal activities.⁹ One can hire an assassin, get fake passports and identities made, rent hackers, buy weapons illegally, get the best quality cannabis, high quality counterfeits, illegal pharmaceuticals, child pornography, genital mutilation videos, get humans to conduct experiments on and watch videos of men fighting animals.¹⁰ The ease of access is so

³ J Russell and R Cohn, *Darknet* (1st edn, Tbilisi State University, Tbilisi 2012).

⁴ E Dragut and others, *Deep Web Query Interface Understanding and Integration* (1st edn, Morgan & Claypool Publishers 2012).

⁵ R Amores and P Paganini, *The Deep Dark Web: The Hidden World* (1st edn, CreateSpace Independent Publishing Platform 2012).

⁶ Lee Ratzan, 'Mining the Deep Web: Search strategies that work: How to become an enlightened searcher' (Computer World, 11 December 2006) <http://www.computerworld.com/s/article/9005757/Mining_the_Deep_Web_Search_strategies_that_work?pageNumber=1> accessed 29 April 2014.

⁷ Nimish Sawant, 'Crawling the Deep Web' (Live Mint, 2010) <<http://www.livemint.com/Leisure/2Y84mzsoI1AH64A5LKKLhN/Crawling-the-deep-web.html>> accessed 29 April 2014.

⁸ J Russell and R Cohn, *Invisible Web* (1st edn, Book on Demand 2012).

⁹ Adrian Goldberg, 'The dark web: Guns and drugs for sale on the internet's secret black market' (BBC News Business, 3 February 2012) <<http://www.bbc.com/news/business-16801382>> accessed 28 April 2014.

¹⁰ Alun Palmer, 'Deep web: Drugs, guns, assassins, jet planes all for sale on vast anonymous network' *The Mirror* (United Kingdom, 22 September 2012).

much that one can get such services rendered from any part of the world in the least possible time. This is what makes the Deep Web extremely dangerous.¹¹ The contract amount of one agreement to kill a person begins from 6000 US Dollars. A person can be arranged to take the liability of a particular murder on being paid. The perpetrators shamelessly explain their mode of payment, mode of service and communication. Such is the convenience that the Deep Web provides to those who can pay for these services and those who can render them, making it extremely dangerous. Deep Web has facilitated more crimes than it has helped in research and whistle-blowing. It is the most upcoming threat to the society and is capable of exposing any person, in any part of the world, to any amount of risk.

2. HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN THE DEEP WEB

The Deep Web is a world of its own. There are no rules that apply here, save anonymity. This translates into a safe haven for criminals without any fear of being caught. A number of crimes have flourished in this dark space of the Internet, seldom explored, but often exploited. The Deep Web is the unregulated section of the Web, and thus the authorities have no control over the transactions that take place there. In this corner of the Internet, anyone who chooses to enter is faced with a dreadful reality: the collective disintegration of human morality.

One of the most common crimes on the Deep Web, apart from the illegal drug trade, is that of trafficking in human beings.¹² A simple search on a competent website can provide links to innumerable illegal services, including human beings, all being sold for the right price.¹³ Human trafficking on the Internet is the modern rendition of slavery. A person is bought and sold, for many purposes, over the Web, and the primary amongst them is sexual slavery. Online enterprises have spiraled out of control and mushroomed on every step, providing all sorts of release for the perverted desires of the few. These organisations make extensive use of methods including forums, chat rooms, advertisements, job postings and other hidden services to enable a growing industry that cruelly violates all sense of righteousness that a person is bestowed with.¹⁴

¹¹ Chris Sherman & Gary Price, *The Invisible Web: Uncovering Information Sources Search Engines Can't* (1st edn, OUP 2001) xxii.

¹² Jason Roessle, 'Human trafficking exists across Canada' (BC Local News, 26 April 2014) <<http://www.bclocalnews.com/news/256836711.html>> accessed 28 April 2014.

¹³ Dianne Gallagher, 'Peeling Back the Layers of the 'Dark Web'' (WCNC, 20 November 2013) <<http://www.wcnc.com/news/local/The-Dark-Web-232606871.html>> accessed 28 April 2014.

¹⁴ Eric Markowitz, 'DARPA Plans to Hunt Down Human Traffickers Using Deep Web' (Vocativ, 6 February 2014) <<http://www.vocativ.com/tech/infosec/darpa-plans-hunt-human-traffickers-using-deep-web/>> accessed 28 April 2014.

The dire need of regulation arises towards the area of the Internet that deal in child pornography and human trafficking of children.¹⁵ The advent of Internet and the easy access to the wide array of websites and services hidden inconspicuously in the murky dungeons of the Deep Web has made the task of child traffickers infinitely lucrative and possibly easier. A new form of sexual exploitation of children has evolved due to the Internet, which avails the benefits of the webcam chatting services.¹⁶ People around the globe pay for chatting with underage children over webcams and engage them in sexual activities, while remaining anonymous.¹⁷ This has a drastic effect on the reach of the criminals, as they are comfortably hidden from their customers and their victims through the veils of the cyber space, leading to massive difficulty in ever tracking down their operations.

To tackle this, an international charitable organisation called Terre des Hommes conducted a large-scale sting operation to catch people trying to indulge in sexual activities with underage children over the Internet.¹⁸ The organisation used an exceptionally innovative method to achieve this task, as they believed old, traditional methods were miserable in catching any predators, because they just would not come forward.¹⁹ They created a Computer-Generated Imagery (CGI) of an incredibly life-like, but completely virtual, 10-year-old girl from Philippines called 'Sweetie' and then entered the cyber space, looking for predators.²⁰ All this was done in the Deep Web, for it is here that such chat-rooms flourish and attract the indecent approaches of the morally corrupt. The lack of surveillance and anonymity encourage the deviants to lurk the alleys of the Hidden Web. Terre des Hommes entered various chat forums where these sexual piranhas loom and made contact with them. The group is said to

¹⁵ Raymond Bechard, 'What You Must Know About the "Deep Web' (Examiner, 25 April 2014) <<http://www.examiner.com/article/what-you-must-know-about-the-deep-web>> accessed 28 April 2014.

¹⁶ Emily Thomas, 'International Child Sex Abuse Sting Operation IDs Hundreds of Suspects' The Huffington Post (16 January 2014).

¹⁷ 'Three Australians involved in live child sex abuse webcam ring dismantled by police' (ABC News, 16 January 2014) <<http://www.abc.net.au/news/2014-01-16/australians-arrested-as-police-smash-online-child-sex-abuse-ring/5203044>> accessed 28 April 2014.

¹⁸ Angus Crawford, 'Computer-generated 'Sweetie' catches online predators' (BBC News, 5 November 2013) <<http://www.bbc.com/news/uk-24818769>> accessed 28 April 2014.

¹⁹ Ross McGuinness, 'Sweetie and Terre des Hommes: Is paedophile sting a new form of vigilantism?' (Metro News, 6 November 2013) <<http://metro.co.uk/2013/11/06/sweetie-and-terre-des-hommes-is-paedophile-sting-a-new-form-of-vigilantism-4175616/>> accessed 28 April 2014.

²⁰ Leslie Katz, 'Meet 'Sweetie,' a virtual girl created to target child predators' (CNET News, 5 November 2013) <<http://www.cnet.com/news/meet-sweetie-a-virtual-girl-created-to-target-child-predators/>> accessed April 28 2014.

have received thousands of invitations for chat within minutes.²¹

The sting continued for a period of 10-weeks and received a total approach of about 20,000 people from 71 countries.²² The group repeatedly identified themselves as being a 10-year-old girl from Philippines so as to ensure that the people approaching knew this fact loud and clear. There was indeed a clear emphasis on this fact. They then proceeded to gather information about these people through legitimate means such as asking them directly about their details as a way of making small-talk, going through their Facebook profiles or other social network such as Skype handles, and obtaining their contact information into their cyber existence.²³ The whole operation was run from an industrial warehouse in Amsterdam and ended up with concrete information about 1,000 people looking to solicit with the 10-year-old virtual girl.²⁴

Out of the 1,000 people, 254 people were from the United States, 110 from Britain and 103 hailed from India, making the top three nations for online predators caught in this sting.²⁵ Furthermore, out of the 1,000 people, 999 were male and one was a female.²⁶ Thus, they carved out patterns through the data they collected, stating that the people seeking to chat were essentially males from relatively developed countries. *Terre des Hommes*, after gathering the contact information and details, handed over the dossiers they had prepare from all the data to the Interpol, marking an extremely well thought-out and successful operation.²⁷

²¹ 'Meet Sweetie, the girl catching online predators' (BBC News, 5 November 2013) <<http://www.bbc.com/news/world-europe-24819538>> accessed 28 April 2014.

²² Mark Memmott, 'Virtual 'Sweetie' Uncovered 1,000 Sexual Predators, Group Says' (National Public Radio News, 5 November 2013) <<http://www.npr.org/blogs/thetwo-way/2013/11/05/243245567/virtual-sweetie-uncovered-1-000-sexual-predators-group-says>> accessed 28 April 2014.

²³ Thomas Escritt, 'Dutch activists track alleged child abusers with the help of digital "girl"' (Thomson Reuters, 4 November 2013) <<http://in.reuters.com/article/2013/11/04/us-dutch-childabuse-idINBRE9A30QQ20131104>> accessed 28 April 2014.

²⁴ 'The ten-year-old girl called 'Sweetie' who has caught more than a THOUSAND sexual predators including 110 Britons' Daily Mail (UK, 4 November 2013).

²⁵ "'Sweetie' Sting: Dutch Activists Claim to Nab 1,000 Sex Predators using Computer-Generated 'Child'" (CBS News, 5 November 2013) <<http://www.cbsnews.com/news/sweetie-sting-dutch-activists-claim-to-nab-1000-sex-predators-using-computer-generated-child/>> accessed 28 April 2014.

²⁶ Henry Austin, 'Virtual girl dubbed 'Sweetie' snares thousands of would-be sex predators' (NBC News, 5 November 2013) <<http://www.nbcnews.com/news/other/virtual-girl-dubbed-sweetie-snares-thousands-would-be-sex-predators-f8C11533188>> accessed 28 April 2014.

²⁷ Adam Taylor, 'This Girl Is the Scary New Face Of A Global Hunt For Pedophiles' (Business Insider, 5 November 2013) <<http://www.businessinsider.in/This-Girl-Is-The-Scary-New-Face-Of-A-Global-Hunt-For-Pedophiles/articleshow/25273560.cms>> accessed 28 April 2014.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation estimates that there are around 750,000 paedophiles online at any given moment in time. This is a staggering figure, as it puts into light the sheer magnitude of seekers of child prostitution. Terre des Hommes quite rightly points out that if they were able to find 1,000 people in two months with their limited resources, the authorities could easily bust 100,000 such cases annually.²⁸ They suggested a worldwide collaboration of international police organisations to carry out such operations to gather information about pedophiles and sexual predators globally. This, they believed, was the best way to aptly tackle the problem.

Child pornography is another major example of cyber human trafficking in the Deep Web. It is one of the worst forms of crimes against children as it essentially translates into perpetual sexual slavery of such children. "Every piece of child pornography . . . is a record of the sexual use/abuse of the children involved."²⁹ The prevalent, and the correct, presumption in law, and a true fact verified by psychiatric and psychological studies is that the children involved in the world of child pornography, are first and foremost, victims of sexual abuse.³⁰

The true nature of child pornography is a very complex one.³¹ It is not merely an illicit entertainment business; it is an illegal multi-billion dollar industry that is controlled by the organised mafia.³² In fact, the industry has become so big that its annual turnover is estimated to be around 12 billion dollars in the US alone. All of this money is absolutely illegal. The Federal Bureau of Investigation in the US estimates that between 1996 to 2005, the number of cases they investigated related to child pornography went up by a staggering 2000%.³³

There have been certain operations that have been carried out by the police to bust child pornography rackets. One such operation was called Operation Auxin, carried out by

²⁸ Celia Carr, "This is the story of Sweetie": The Fight to End Webcam Child Sex Tourism' (The Brock Press, 19 November 2013) <<http://www.brockpress.com/2013/11/this-is-the-story-of-sweetie-the-fight-to-end-webcam-child-sex-tourism/>> accessed 28 April 2014.

²⁹ Kelly and Scott, 'Sex Offenders and the Internet' [1993] 116.

³⁰ D Finkelhor, 'Current Information on the Scope and Nature of Child Sexual Abuse' [1994] Future of Children.

³¹ E Quayle and M Taylor, Child Pornography: An Internet Crime (1st edn, Brunner-Routledge Publishing 2003).

³² Tom Morgan, 'Kids sex victims of mafia' The Sun (UK, 1 June 2013).

³³ 'Experts Speak on Growing Prevalence of Child Porn Cases' (NBC News, 9 November 2013) <<http://www.nbc29.com/story/23920278/experts-speak-on-growing-prevalence-of-child-porn-cases>> accessed 28 April 2014.

the Australian police in September of 2004.³⁴ In this operation, almost 200 people were arrested on the charges of indulging in child pornography.³⁵ Across the globe, another such operation to nab similar criminals was carried out by the Toronto Police in Canada called Project Spade.³⁶ In this operation, conducted over a period of 3 years and concluded in 2013, the Canadian police arrested 348 people in child pornography charges.³⁷ Over the course of the investigation, more than 350,000 images and 9,000 videos of child sexual abuse were found.³⁸

The Department of Homeland Security of the United States of America recently targeted the Deep Web, where all of these child pornography rings flourish, and a child pornography ring was dismantled.³⁹ The authorities confiscated 2,000 webcam-shot videos and are now going after the 27,000 subscribers to the Deep Web service.⁴⁰ The Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency (DARPA) of the United States of America's Department of Defense has now ventured into the Deep Web in order to index all the information and data store in there. This is an ambitious project, and if successful, it would provide a massively vital tool to combat crimes, including human trafficking, in the hidden parts of the Internet.⁴¹

The operations by the authorities around the world have been hugely successful in bringing the gravity of the problem in the conscience of the people in general. They have effectively outlined the depth to which these criminals have infiltrated the Internet,

³⁴ Philip Cornford, 'Police lift lid on web of abuse' (Sydney Morning Herald, 1 October 2004) <<http://www.smh.com.au/articles/2004/09/30/1096527869981.html>> accessed 28 April 2014.

³⁵ Mike Sexton, 'Child porn crackdown goes global' (ABC News, 9 November 2004) <<http://www.abc.net.au/7.30/content/2004/s1239681.htm>> accessed 28 April 2014.

³⁶ Diana Mehta, 'Project Spade, massive international child porn bust centered on Toronto, nets 348 arrests in 'horrific sexual acts'' (National Post, 14 November 2013) <<http://news.nationalpost.com/2013/11/14/at-least-386-victims-rescued-after-project-spade-a-massive-child-porn-bust-that-started-in-toronto/>> accessed 28 April 2014.

³⁷ 'Hundreds held over Canada child porn' (BBC News, 14 November 2013) <<http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-us-canada-24944358>> accessed 28 April 2014.

³⁸ 'Project Spade nets 341 on child porn charges' (eNews Channel Africa, 15 November 2013) <<http://www.enca.com/world/safricans-among-arrested-global-child-porn-ring>> accessed 28 April 2014.

³⁹ Patrick Howell O'Neill, 'Feds dismantle massive Deep Web child porn ring' (The Daily Dot, 19 March 2014) <<http://www.dailydot.com/crime/ice-tor-operation-roundtable/>> accessed 28 April 2014.

⁴⁰ Eric Tucker, 'Feds Bust Online Child Exploitation Network: 14 Men Arrested' The Huffington Post (18 March 2014).

⁴¹ Elena Malykhina, 'DARPA Pursues Deep Web Search Tools' (Information Week, 12 February 2014) <<http://www.informationweek.com/government/leadership/darpa-pursues-deep-web-search-tools/d/d-id/1113796>> accessed 28 April 2014.

and taken control of the Deep Web. However, the very scale of this problem makes it impossible for any of these projects to be an absolute success, as no matter how many people are arrested, more criminals are born. The menace of human trafficking online continues unabated, as the reach of the criminals sinks deeper into the Web, and the authorities are rendered helpless in restricting anything done anonymously.

3. THE NEW CURRENCY OF CRIME: BITCOIN ARRANGEMENT IN HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Bitcoin as a term is quickly becoming part of the language for the general public around the world. It is a term that is gaining popularity and the consequences of it are still being fathomed. Bitcoin is a virtual currency that is maintained on a computer and functions on a peer-to-peer basis.⁴² It is a new segment of currency, known as cryptocurrency that exists exclusively online.⁴³ There are no physical traces of this currency, and the records of all the transactions that have ever occurred are maintained in a digital ledger on the Bitcoin network itself, and each transaction is recorded in what is termed as a digital wallet that may either be downloaded onto a computer or created online by the user.⁴⁴

Every transaction that has ever occurred is completely open and available for anyone to view. However, the transactions do not give any details about the people conducting the said transfer, as no information to this effect is available. It offers only a digital transaction address and it is thus that the Bitcoin transactions are anonymous. More often than not, they can never be traced, as unlimited new transaction addresses can be created for every transaction.⁴⁵ There is no central authority or regulatory body for this currency and it is therefore a decentralized currency. This means that there is a distinct lack of laws or rules regarding the currency and is hence impossible for authorities to trace or tax.⁴⁶

⁴² Noel Randewich, 'Factbox: What is bitcoin and how does it work?' (Thomson Reuters, 25 February 2014) <<http://www.reuters.com/article/2014/02/25/us-bitcoin-mtgox-factbox-idUSBREA1O21M20140225>> accessed 28 April 2014.

⁴³ 'What is Bitcoin and how is it used?' (NDTV Profit, 29 November 2013) <<http://profit.ndtv.com/news/cheat-sheet/article-what-is-bitcoin-and-how-is-it-used-373459>> accessed 28 April 2014.

⁴⁴ 'Bitcoin: What is it?' (Khan Academy) <<http://www.khanacademy.org/economics-finance-domain/core-finance/money-and-banking/bitcoin/v/bitcoin-what-is-it>> accessed 28 April 2014.

⁴⁵ Joseph Adinolfi, 'Bitcoin Goes to Washington, Senate To Hold Hearing On Virtual Currencies' (International Business Times, 18 November 2013) <<http://www.ibtimes.com/bitcoin-goes-washington-senate-hold-hearing-virtual-currencies-1474094>> accessed 28 April 2014.

⁴⁶ 'Bitcoin: more than just currency of digital vice' (The Guardian, 4 March 2013) <<http://www.theguardian.com/business/2013/mar/04/bitcoin-currency-of-vice>> accessed 28 April 2014.

This has a direct bearing on crimes that occur online. Any criminal act often originates from a business deal. A crime, especially a cyber-one, is usually committed solely for the purpose of profit. This means that there is an exchange of money for a service provided. Post the introduction of Bitcoin in 2009, the task of exchanging money turned completely anonymous and digital. It was no longer possible to trace a transaction to any person and the crime on the Internet flourished.⁴⁷ So much so, in fact, that now all the transactions in the Deep Web take place in terms of Bitcoin or other similar cryptocurrencies, absolutely untraceable.⁴⁸

The increased usage of Bitcoin has directly been linked to a visible surge in human trafficking on the Deep Web, with the former having a causal effect on the latter. The easily available Bitcoin allows the trafficker to anonymously buy or sell a human being for sex without the fear of any legal repercussion.⁴⁹ For the depraved of mind, this is the ideal way to earn all the illegal wealth there is to accumulate in the alleys of the Deep Web. A serious argument against the crypto-currency was this very fact: it is a safe haven, better than any offshore bank account, for those looking to circumvent the law.⁵⁰ Human traffickers lead this section of criminals, as it is often the most difficult, yet the most lucrative offence.

As per an estimate, sex slavery and human trafficking generate close to \$9.5 billion in the United States of America annually.⁵¹ It is impossible to transact with this huge an amount without raising a few eyebrows and arousing curiosity amongst the law enforcement agencies. With the introduction of Bitcoin however these agencies find themselves lost in the shadows of powerlessness and the crimes in the dark depths of the Deep Web radiate with life, unhindered.

⁴⁷ 'Bitcoin: Monetarists Anonymous' (The Economist, 29 September 2012) <<http://www.economist.com/node/21563752>> accessed 28 April 2014.

⁴⁸ Jay Newton-Small, 'Why The Deep Web Has Washington Worried' (Time Magazine, 31 October 2013) <<http://swampland.time.com/2013/10/31/the-deep-web-has-washington-worried/>> accessed 28 April 2014.

⁴⁹ Michelle Lillie, 'Bitcoin Fuels the Human Trafficking Market' (Human Trafficking Search, 22 April 2014) <<http://humantraffickingsearch.net/wp/bitcoin-fuels-the-human-trafficking-market/>> accessed 28 April 2014.

⁵⁰ EJ Fagan, 'Why Bitcoin (And Other Cryptocurrencies) Will Inevitably Become Tools Of The Rich, Powerful, and Criminal' (Business Insider, 4 December 2013) <<http://www.businessinsider.in/Why-Bitcoin-And-Other-Cryptocurrencies-Will-Inevitably-Become-Tools-Of-The-Rich-Powerful-and-Criminal/articleshow/26811029.cms>> accessed 28 April 2014.

⁵¹ EJ Fagan, 'Bitcoin and international crime' (The Baltimore Sun, 25 November 2013) <http://articles.baltimoresun.com/2013-11-25/news/bs-ed-bitcoin-20131125_1_bitcoin-transactions-law-enforcement> accessed 28 April 2014.

4. OBSERVATIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Human trafficking is a crime that been mocking the deep essence of humanity since known history. This crime has not only increased in number but has also diversified in its functioning on the global level. We believed that the concepts of freedom, equality, and fraternity have swept into our systems and have made us victorious over the horrors that the humans faced in history. However, we cannot shy away from the dark realities that exist hidden behind closed doors in the shady corridors of the bordellos we think have been almost eradicated. Human trafficking through the Deep Web is an issue that compels attention because of the lack of awareness among people. It imposes a duty on the State to regulate the instruments through which this crime is festering through the Deep Web. The State must engage in facilitating specific research projects that help in attaining a better understanding of the vast anonymous mesh of technology constantly being used for buying and selling of humans for sex. There must also be an integrated effort towards developing smarter indexing robots and discovering the scope of such technology that ultimately makes the exclusion from indexing difficult.⁵² What can be a necessary step towards increasing governmental control to an extent is the drafting of a law that regulates the flow of Bitcoin and other crypto-currencies and their transactions.⁵³

The question of limited jurisdiction over the websites and the location of their servers must be dealt with and an international partnership between the law enforcement authorities of various nations must be brought into existence. Establishment of an international Internet policing authority is the need of the hour. Also, it is of utmost importance that more operations like Project Auxin, Project Spade and Operation Round Table are conducted in order to penetrate the hierarchy of the crime that is being committed so easily. The Sweetie Experiment was an eye-opener to all the law enforcement agencies of the world and indicated a stealthy method of attacking the offenders hidden under the blanket of anonymity. We cannot ignore this modern form of slavery in any manner and there have to be relentless efforts towards thwarting the unknown forces of human trade. Trafficking of human beings in the Deep Web haunts the conscience of humanity, as it continues to remind us that our bodies can be equivalent to sacks of meat waiting to be plundered for some coins that don't even exist in real life.

⁵² Liat Clark, 'Darpa reinventing search engines to fight crime' (Wired UK, 11 February 2014) <<http://www.wired.co.uk/news/archive/2014-02/11/darpa-memex-human-trafficking>> accessed 28 April 2014.

⁵³ Rob Wile, 'The Senate Bitcoin Hearing' (Business Insider, 19 November 2013) <<http://www.businessinsider.in/LIVE-The-Senate-Bitcoin-Hearing/articleshow/26004204.cms>> accessed 28 April 2014.