



International Conference



On

HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN ASIAN COUNTRIES: DYNAMICS & DIMENSIONS

10, 11, & 12th August, 2016



Organized by

**Department of Political Science
Government College (UG & PG)
Ananthapuramu - 515 001.
Andhra Pradesh. India.**

www.gdcatp.org

in association with

Rural Development Trust (RDT), Ananthapuramu.

Sponsored by

**Indian Council of Social Science Research,
New Delhi.**

About the College:

Government College, Ananthapuramu established in 1916 is the oldest and most prestigious Government Institution in the Rayalaseema Region of Andhra Pradesh State of India. This college has entered into its CENTENARY YEAR in 2016 and has been rendering yeoman service to the noble cause of education. The old college building is amazing with rare galleries and monumental labs. And today, it is the biggest College in the State of Andhra Pradesh with more than 8000 students and 140 Teaching Staff offering 33 different combinations under U.G. Courses and 15 P.G. Courses.

Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, the former President of India and renowned Philosopher was the faculty member of this college. Some of the distinguished Alumni of the College are Dr. Neelam Sanjeeva Reddy, Former President of India, Sri Damodaram Sanjeevaiah, Former, Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, Prof. U.R. Rao, former Chair Person of Indian Space Research Organisation, Dr.Y.Venugopal Reddy, Chair Person 14th Union Finance Commission and Former Governor, R.B.I., Dr. K.Lakshmi Narayana, Former Director of Collegiate Education, and present Director of A.P. State Skill Development Centre.

The college is reaccredited at 'A' Grade of NAAC in 2011. In its third cycle the college will be reassessed and reaccredited by NAAC in 2016 September. The college is granted autonomous status for a period of six years by the University Grants Commission from the academic year 2016-2017 onwards. The college is selected as college of Excellence by the Commissionerate of Collegiate Education, A.P., Hyderabad.

Theme of the Conference:

“Human Trafficking is an appalling form of Human Rights Abuse” –

Nassir Abdulaziz Al – Nasser,
(Former President, U.N. General Assembly)

“Every minute of the day A Woman or a Child is Sold”. Trafficking of human beings, especially of women and children, is an organized crime that violates basic human rights. As per the UN protocol to prevent, suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially women and Children, supplementing the UN Convention against Transnational organized crime, trafficking is defined as any activity leading to recruitment, transportation, harbouring or receipt of persons, by means of threat or use of force or a position of vulnerability. Trafficking as a crime has seen an increasing trend especially in the last two decades globally. Human trafficking has been identified as the third largest source of profit for organized crime, following arms and drug trafficking, generating billions of dollars annually at the global level.

Trafficking is the organized crime for the purpose of slavery, commercial sexual exploitation, organ transplant, begging, circus and forced marriage. Of the 194 recognized nations of the world 161 are in some way affected by human trafficking, either as a source, destinations or transit point. The U.N. protocol tries to facilitate cooperation of the member nations to solve the issue of trafficking. The United Nations has listed India in its Tier II list as a country which has failed to combat the problem of human trafficking especially of women. In India women are treated as commodities and are sold in the open market. The women are trafficked from neighbouring countries like Bangladesh, Nepal to India and in many cases are trafficked to gulf countries, Middle East and Europe.

Human trafficking has emerged as a social dilemma in the Asian Region. Most of the human trafficking rings are based in Asia. According to an estimate, every year 2 to 3 million women, men and children are trafficked worldwide; around 225,000 of them are from the Asian region. As per the reports of the United Nations the main reason for the prevalence of human trafficking in Asia is due to the existence of impoverished citizens, cheap transportation costs, and ineffective enforcement of anti-human trafficking laws.

The roots of the catastrophe lie in the policies of the region's governments which must now take responsibility for the crisis they have created. Due to the multifaceted nature of human trafficking and its close connections with other transnational issues no country is capable of combating this transnational threat on its own. A coordinated and meaningful response to human trafficking is very essential. The prevention of human trafficking requires several types of interventions by the governments of the region. If the governments are serious about tackling the problem they must constantly and aggressively pursue the prosecution of the kingpins of trafficking. They should also work with non-governmental organizations and civil society groups. Awareness campaigns are required so that high risk individuals make informed decisions. The governments must up with a comprehensive strategy to collectively address all the key aspects of the problem of human trafficking.

Objectives of the Conference:

- To attain sustainable and practical common convergence and cooperation amongst NGOs and government agencies over Prevention, Protection, Prosecution, Repatriation, Rehabilitation and Reintegration of the survivor
- To raise the issue of country-specific action plan/methodology and its implementation to repatriate and rehabilitate the survivors of TIP of member countries.
- To assess the procedure undertaken by government agencies of the member countries to combat issues related to trafficking, exploitation and slavery and the way forward by civil society
- To explore the avenues of research on the theme of trafficking with other agencies/ countries
- To analyze new trends & anti-trafficking initiatives in the region
- Safer repatriation to minimize re-trafficking and
- To evolve a uniform strategy for easier implementation of existing legislation for child protection and human trafficking

Sub-Themes:

- a. Understanding Human Trafficking-Its forms, factors, effects and motives.
- b. Globalization, Human Trafficking
- c. Economic Dynamics of Trafficking
- d. Political conflict and Trafficking
- e. Terrorism and Trafficking
- f. Labour Trafficking
- g. Health and Trafficking
- h. Legal Framework and Trafficking
- i. Child and Women Trafficking
- j. Rehabilitation, Reintegration, and Repatriation of the Rescued People
- k. Any other issue related to the theme

Publication:

The selected abstracts will be published in conference souvenir. Selected full papers will be published in Journal/Book (WITH ISSN/ISBN).

Guideline for Paper Submission:

One soft copy of the full research paper in MS-word will have to be submitted to the Convenor by 30th June, 2016. The electronic version of the paper should be mailed to conferencehtiac2016@gmail.com. The acceptance of the paper implies that at least one of the authors should present the paper. Paper must include objectives, hypotheses, research methodology, major results, implications and key references. They should adhere to the following:

Maximum length	:	4000 words including references
Margins	:	1 inch from all the sides
Font	:	Times New Roman, 12 points, justified
Line spacing	:	1.5
Title page	:	Title, author(s), affiliation(s), contact details
Extended Abstract	:	Not more than 500 words and 5 key words

Tables, illustrations, charts, figures, formulae etc., should be placed within the text at appropriate places. Referencing should be in the APA style. Paper without soft copy will not be entertained. The author must send a declaration that the paper is original and has not been sent/submitted for publication elsewhere or presented in a conference/seminar.

Important Dates:

Submission of Abstract & Full Paper	:	30th June, 2016
Confirmation of Full Paper / Registration:		7th July, 2016
Dates of the Conference	:	10, 11, and 12 August, 2016

Note:

- Limited accommodation will be provided by Conference Committee only to outstation participants on first come first serve basis. For help regarding accommodation, please contact through E-mail.
- Researcher unable to attend the conference can contribute the paper inabsentia subject to acceptance of the paper and proper registration.

REGISTRATION FEE	Foreign Delegates		Academicians/Others		Students	
	Reg. Fee	After 30 th June, 2016	Reg. Fee	After 30 th June, 2016	Reg. Fee	After 30 th June, 2016
	\$ 75/-	\$ 100/-	Rs.500/-	Rs.750/-	Rs. 300/-	Rs. 500/-

- The draft should be prepared in favour of “**The Principal, Government College (UG & PG)**” payable at Ananthapuramu and be mailed to conferencehtiac2016@gmail.com
- For details of registration & online payment visit our website: www.gdcstp.org

About the City:

Ananthapuramu city is the headquarters of Ananthapuramu District of the Indian State of Andhra Pradesh. In terms of area Ananthapuramu is the 7th largest district in India. Temperature in Ananthapuramu in July-August will be around 24^o to 34^o.

How to Reach Ananthapuramu:

Air Connectivity

Bangalore International Airport is the nearest International Airport to Ananthapuramu (175 Kms)

Road Connectivity

National Highway 44 connects Ananthapuramu city from Bangalore (200 Kms) as well as from Hyderabad (365 Kms). National Highway 205 connects Ananthapuramu from Chennai.

Rail Connectivity

Ananthapuramu city is well connected by train from all major cities of India.

Tourist Places around Ananthapuramu

S. No.	Place	Distance from Ananthapuramu	Importance of Place
1	Puttaparthi	90 Kms	Ashram of Sri Sathya Sai Baba, one of the most spiritual Gurus of India
2	Lepakshi	100 kms	Vijayanagara Temple famous for Hanging Pillar and the biggest Rock Statue (Bull) in India.
3	Tadipatri	55 kms	16 th century temples are found here
4	Thimmamma Marrimanu	120 kms	Biggest Banyan tree in the world.
5	Penukonda Fort	70 kms	Summer Capital of Vijayanagara Rulers.
6	Hampi	160 kms	14 th Century-Ruins of Vijayanagara Capital, UNESCO World Heritage Site.
7	Belum Caves	80 kms	One of the Largest Lime Stone Caves in South Asia.
8	Horsley Hills and Nandi Hills	160 kms	Famous Hill Stations
9	Jambu Dweepa Chakra	80 kms	One of the Earliest Jain Inscriptions.
10	Gandikota	130 kms	Famous Forts of Vijayanagara Empire

Chief Patron

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