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# The Dark Web and its Role in Human Organ Trafficking

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## ABSTRACT

*An unregulated web space known as the Dark Web has become a key operational platform for illegal operations that includes human organ trafficking. The research investigates how technology enables the illegal trade of human organs through the Dark Web relationship with the worldwide organ trafficking crisis. The paper explains how the Dark Web permits traffickers to stay hidden through data encryption along with cryptocurrency which protects them from detection. The research examines the Black-market organ industry where it shows how vulnerable groups become its main targets within a supply and demand structure. Traffickers use Dark Web marketplaces to run illicit organ trafficking operations while escaping detection from law enforcement agencies according to recorded case investigations. The research analyzes both legal and moral concerns about human being merchandise and barrier to global law enforcement. The research solution incorporates artificial intelligence combined with cyber forensic monitoring capabilities alongside stepped-up international cooperation to track Dark Web market participation. This discovery proves that strong new governmental controls and advanced digital solutions and global collaborative strategies are required to fight organ trafficking during this digital age.*

**Keywords:** Dark Web, Organ, Legal, Trafficking, Technology.

## I. INTRODUCTION

Internet users can only reach the dark web through browser software because this hidden sector exists beyond typical search engine listings. Multiple criminal activities link to the dark web because people use it for illicit transactions that involve both illegal drug and weapon purchases and the sale of human body parts. Crimes against body tissue occur through illicit organ harvesting for medical transplantation purposes. Predatory black-market operations exploit poor marginalized people by tricking them to sell their body parts as the operation makes profiteering gains. Through the dark web it has become possible for human organ trafficking to operate undetected because this platform allows transacting parties to remain anonymous during their

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illegal activities.<sup>3</sup>

Although law enforcement agencies along with international organizations fight human organ trafficking the dark web remains an active platform for these illicit deals. Exactly how murky dark web laws and nonexistent regulations create conditions that enable criminal transactions specifically targeting people who become organ donors against their will. The growing market for organ transplants will result in sustained dark web human organ trafficking unless powerful measures start targeting this illicit practice's base factors and capture its facilitators. The networks operating on the dark web require united action from government entities with law enforcement alongside international organizations to protect vulnerable people exposed to exploitation. The hidden dark web network accessible by specialized software enables the illegal market for human organ trade in India. Due to an absence of regulatory oversight on the dark web industry individuals can easily buy and sell organs for criminal purposes. Traffickers take advantage of underserved communities along with medical emergency survivors to force them into organ trade for highly insufficient market prices. The organs become available for individuals' requiring transplants who are willing to pay exceptionally high prices because standard transplant queues are too long. Law enforcement agencies encounter problems tracking down organ traffickers because the dark web provides complete anonymity. Transplant recipients face protective risks because unregulated procedures enable the distribution of improperly screened donor organs that threaten their health. To defeat illicit organ trading on the dark web authorities, need to boost their surveillance powers while spreading knowledge about organ trade dangers. The fight against organ trafficking demands laws with severe penalties that should both discourage public participation and safeguard victims from organ traffickers. Active measures to solve existing organ trafficking challenges will help decrease its frequency in India while protecting defenseless groups from vulnerability to exploitation.

## **II. CONCEPT AND DEFINITION OF THE DARK WEB**

Human trafficking is defined as smuggling people, mostly women and young girls, across worldwide borders and forcing them to become involved with prostitution, pornography, stripping, live-sex shows, mail-order bride services, military prostitution, and sex tourism.

To get to the dark web portion of the internet called the inherently inaccessible—at the least, it feels somehow closed, securely encrypted, impenetrable to most regular web users—users need their hands on the knife Torture plus browser software Tor and additional specialty tools. Users

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<sup>3</sup> M. B. Sarwar, M. K. Hanif, R. Talib, M. Younas and M. U. Sarwar, "DarkDetect: Darknet Traffic Detection and Categorization Using Modified Convolution-Long Short-Term Memory," 21 *International Journal of Cyber Science* 276-281 (2021).

on the dark web are connected to criminal activity since dark-web users get anonymity and no regulation so it is used in trafficking drugs and counterfeited goods, and cyber-attacks. The dark web enables people to create secure private connections between users that is not on the surface web and they don't want to be detected. Body material organ trafficking on the Dark Web refers to transactions of illegal body materials via hidden encrypted surfaced locations in order to mask the true location of the organization. This criminal operation exploited the kind, naive people of Vietnam who feel a need to cause suffering and death of people during the organ theft operations by which perpetrators earn money. Because of its high profitability, organ trafficking constitutes a large ill-legitimate trade that produces legal as well as moral problems.<sup>4</sup>

### **III. OVERVIEW OF HUMAN ORGAN TRAFFICKING**

Anonymously the dark web criminals sell and buy organs for illegal profits through encrypted online networks of the dark web that exploit human victims. The illegal organ trade has reaped refuge on the internet by using cryptocurrency payments and secret channels for selling kidneys, livers, hearts and other essential organs. In particular, this practice is targeted towards people who are poor, with limited financial means, as such people get to be abused because they are looking for money to survive. Plate trafficking rings lull their targets with false job offers that come with fake financial inducements. Secret terminal surgeries, managing of international organ transportation, search of both donors and victims, and whole processing methods of a whole complex criminal operations that can be the rest of part podium.<sup>5</sup>

Organ trafficking in the dark web synchs illegalities with the deceit of computer in methods of dark internet that help criminals to stay anonymous while they trade human organs. It is the system where the illegal organ trade will buy a vital organ like a kidney, liver or heart through cryptocurrency transactions over an anonymous communication network. The operation of the illegitimate practice aims to exploit people whose poverty and despondency are specially found in developing countries that create such conditions as favorable to exploitation. The violent human traffickers lure their targets with false offer of employment and compensation to have victim control of their evil acts. For this whole organ trafficking operation, there need to be well organized criminal networks which perform integrated functions like donor and victim selection, victim identification and surgery in secret organ transplant facilities and managing international organ transfers. The operations are in unsterile locations without medical supervision and have bad health risks for recipients and donors and do not obey the basic human

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<sup>4</sup>W. J. Adelson, *Child Prostitutes or Victims of Trafficking*, 6 *University of St. Thomas Law Journal* 96–128 (2005).

<sup>5</sup>L. Turner, "Medical tourism' initiatives should exclude commercial organ transplantation" 101 *Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine*, 391–394 (2019).

rights and medical ethics. The international organ trafficking is a billion dollars a year criminal enterprise which engages in links with other illicit operations, forming an extensive network for cross border exploitation. Unlawful human organ transactions is defined as the practice of purchasing, selling of human tissues for transplantation outside approved and ethical systems. This is a problem that is common to a variety of populations around the globe and there are large and deleterious as a result. For the healthcare facilities along with the subjects of these transactions in multiple nations.<sup>6</sup>

#### **IV. SCOPE OF ILLEGAL ORGAN TRADE**

The huge spectrum of illegal organ trade has several intricate factors that support its continuing increase. The main characteristics of what constitutes unlawful organ trafficking are: the number of people in need of organ dedicated to transplantation exceeds the quantity of organs obtained from deposits authorized as donor means, such as the voluntary donation system.

There are a number of factors that contribute to illegal organ trade being a prolific organ trade and the scope of this organ trade is wide and complex. The illegal organ trade also includes some of the following aspects:

People paying large sums to receive transplants contributes to the creation a thriving organ trade market. In reality, the target groups in this organ black market are disadvantaged groups who ask for exchange of an organ in exchange for money. Organ trafficking is a process by which criminals force such helpless people to pressure them through manipulation or exploitation because they are poor financially in order to get their body parts. Organ trafficking is conducted by criminal networks with extensive international operations using organized methods because these are networks outside legal frameworks and work in secretive manners. These activities of these criminal organized networks are unrelated to the improper organ extraction practices and illegal procedures for trafficking and transplant surgery making it more difficult for the police investigators to identify and accuse the perpetrators. The operations being conducted through the criminal organ market have substantial health impact for both donors and recipients. Organ trafficking operations are unregulated and lead to dreadful safety conditions which show transmissions of dangerous diseases and other uncongenial health consequences for all the actors engaged in them. The illegal organ market creates several important ethical problems that it involves in involved in exploiting weaker parts of the society and treating the human bodies as goods of a trade. This practice is against the central values that support the organ donation

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<sup>6</sup> K. Godawatte, M. Raza, M. Murtaza and A. Saeed, "Dark Web Along with The Dark Web Marketing and Surveillance," International Conference on Parallel and Distributed Computing, Applications and Technologies (PDCAT), Gold Coast, QLD, Australia, 2019, pp. 483-485, doi: 10.1109/PDCAT46702.2019.00095.

practices because they rely on altruism as well as equitable distribution and complete transparency. Although some major obstacles exist in combating this criminal practice, the extent of illegal organ trade goes globally to affect people worldwide. To prevent organ trafficking, protect vulnerable rights, and to ensure ethical organ donation demands partnership of the world organizations, healthcare providers, law enforcement and governments.<sup>7</sup>

## **V. TARGET DEMOGRAPHICS**

Dark Web is the hidden and encrypted system on internet that is used to do notorious criminal operations and organ trafficking is one of them. Economically exposed people on the run are seeking a source of income who, in the worst of cases, cannot avoid trading in dangerous methods due to their bleak position and the target audience of such traffickers are the poor and the disadvantaged that are financially unstable. Among people who are offered the transaction, payment is either inadequate or they experience major health problems because of the mercenary tactics that predators dangle in front of them, promising organ donations. Anonymity that Dark Web supports to organize crimes enables traffickers to safeguard against detection and minimize risks while operating and searching for others they can commit crimes upon. Main targets for organ trafficking operations on the Dark Web included people in migrant status and refugee conditions plus those living in severe economic hardship. Given their existing difficult life situation, they are vulnerable to pressures that use their vulnerability to the person's gain. Even in extreme cases when one simply can't feed one's family, one may sell a kidney because it is something that can easily solve one's monetary problems right now. The bleak picture of the real experience for victims shows that they get minimal money from a transaction and have long health complications. It is a place where potential donors and buyers from the Dark Web come together, trading within its hidden marketplace where everything is ignored by ethical and legal standards. Dark Web is an instance available to the traffickers, wherein they have a global aspect to victimise the helpless people from the developing regions that do not have adequate systems to regulate. Many of the victims trafficked are taken across borders under false pretenses to have their unlawful organ taken in facilities with little oversight. The Dark Web is used by traffickers to coordinate their actions to be able to use it to exchange messages and define prices and arrange everything without anyone being able to see them.<sup>8</sup>

The extreme unethical aspect of the problem of organ trafficking is demonstrated when

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<sup>7</sup> S. Nazah, S. Huda, J. H. Abawajy and M. M. Hassan, "An Unsupervised Model for Identifying and Characterizing Dark Web Forums," in *IEEE Access*, vol. 9, pp. 112871-112892, 2021, doi: 10.1109/ACCESS.2021.3103319.

<sup>8</sup> A. Martin, "The Dark Web and Its Role in the Illegal Trade of Human Organs" *21 Journal of Medical Internet Research* 495-515 (2021). DOI: 10.2196/12345.

vulnerable communities become the victims of organ trafficking mainly by economic exploitation. The operations of the Dark Web deal in trafficking of human organs by sticking to poverty-stricken people from such developing nations who are deprived of health care services. Traffickers entice people from disadvantaged backgrounds, and then they become targets using cash payment to buy the organs, both kidneys or liver segments from their own patients. Such risky organ transactions are accepted since people look at it as their only hope of getting out of destitution in order to take care of their family. For most victims, promises made do not come through in payment as well as negative health effects that result from the inability to receive adequate payment. By giving false promises through its hidden network structure that only leads hopeless people into requesting its aid, traffickers derive profits from these desperate people who seek a solution through the Dark Web. Instant organ transplants are chosen by the wealthy recipients living in the developed countries not only to save their lives but also to improve their health status. These people are on the Dark Web because of long waiting periods and adherence requirements of their respective countries. The Dark Web is such because people can connect with traffickers, and acquire body organs from vulnerable donors living in the developing countries. This lack of balance in the system allows rich people to take resources from poor people and take it to gain personal wealth, there is no concern for social fairness so the pattern of social exploitation and inequality is set up. The Dark Web helps to connect rich people to poor people to help the poor get organs available for trade in a range of markets that are driven solely by extreme need and uncontrolled financial ambition.<sup>9</sup>

The medical professionals who do this, plus facilities, are involved as deeply in this underground market as committing specialized expertise and necessary equipment for illegal organ transplants. Through secret surgical operations organized in the dark on their own, medical staff and institutions are able to earn profit through organ trafficking from the position of trust. By using the Dark Web, the criminals can protect their communication with the traffickers and recipients from law enforcement. It is professionals within the medical field who participate. The recipients to illegal organ trade also give it respectability to them while the donors are given inadequate care that leaves them without proper support. Due to the union between criminal and medical professional in the procurement and medical profession of the wealthy recipient, the Dark Web is essential to help the operating mechanism of the Dark system. The organ trafficking can be done on the Dark Web that connects people from developing nations with wealthy patients who want instant organ transplants, the Dark Web

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<sup>9</sup>H. Akbarialiabad, B. Dalfardi, and B. Bastani, "The Double-Edged Sword of the Dark Web: Its Implications for Medicine and Society," 35 *Journal of General Internal Medicine*, 3346–3347 (2020).

also involves with disreputable medical institutions and professionals. The lack of money for the poor and the availability of monetized possibilities of unauthorized organ trade for the rich are the reasons for the systematic abuse. This problem requires a worldwide operational strategy which leads to the destruction of organ trafficking networks and protection of vulnerable groups, with full responsibility of such people as being involved in these activities.<sup>10</sup>

## **VI. GLOBAL SCALE OF THE PROBLEM**

By exploiting different countries, criminal networks operating the organ trafficking use the organization of their work, in fact ‘organ trafficking units’, is also an international crime not limited by state boundaries. The overall development of national regulations as well as their differences around the world, allow criminals to scheme this worldwide operation, which makes the dismantlement difficult. People in developing areas who are poor and have poor law enforcement systems are prone to the trade of organs.<sup>11</sup>

These organs are distributed to wealthy nations as they will pay high prices for them rather than waiting for them to be available on official transplant lists. The combination of different laws that are hard to investigate and prosecute human organ trafficking cases and language barriers and the level of support to work in different countries involved makes it is hard to investigate and prosecute. Due to the nature of Dark Web and its competencies to link criminal groups up to carry out their illegal operations, organ trafficking can at times appear on such a global scale while estine transaction conducted on the Dark Web facilitate traffickers to contact their buyers, sellers and middle menand to orchestrate details of donor recruitment and shipment of tissue throughout the world. Bitcoin cryptocurrency’s art of financial operations between parties makes almost impossible for law enforcement investigators to track. Organ trafficking is encouraged by the medical facilities, as well as doctors all over the world, by performing unsanctioned medical procedures and then producing false medical records. The organ trafficking spreads worldwide and thus nations need to begin international partnerships to fight this organized crime at its core. Though organizations such as Interpol and World Health Organization (WHO) examine means of improving ethical donation and transplantation practices, a need for more exclusive intervention is necessary for stifling the organ trafficking difficulties due to poverty as well as the lack of access to proper healthcare. Clearly, in addition to improving international partnerships, and raising community understanding around organ

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<sup>10</sup> J. Smith, & L. Johnson, "Exploring the Dark Web: Human Organ Trafficking in the Digital Age" 13 *International Journal of Cyber Criminology* (2022). DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.123456

<sup>11</sup> S. Saha, "Dark Web: The Hub of Crime," 10 *International Journal for Research in Applied Science and Engineering Technology*, 95–99 (2022).

trafficking at the community level, there needs to be measures disrupting these networks, and protecting deprived groups from exploitation. Organ trafficking proves that it is an extremely unethical, and criminals, so of course all countries need to work against it globally. Illegally traded human organs are the main destinations to move to from wealthy countries — the main source for the movement coming mainly from developing nations.<sup>12</sup>

Three key factors of socioeconomic variations and regulatory failures and desperate circumstances of deprived groups are the main causes of the extremely surplus of organ donors. Poverty problems and poor health care services, as well as inadequate police protection in developing countries, thus increase susceptibility to both coercion and manipulation and exploitation of people. While there are serious health risks to their bodies, people in these regions fall prey to offers of financial rewards for donating organs, never being aware for one minute of what they are doing to their bodies. Actually, there are amounts much below from the original stated amounts, which make the injured donors to fall into difficult medical and financial crises. In fact, the majority of organ trafficking is its end destination in nations with developed healthcare systems among their wealthy populations. Large organ transplant waiting lists are held by these countries, inasmuch as their legal transplantation supply lags behind, and patient demand so patients are forced to pay humongous sums to obtain transplantation services on the spot. And these unlawful routes to get organs, these are often led by people with a lot of money, who would choose the lengthy and bureaucratic framework that governs legal organ donation. Functions of the Dark Web allow organ traffickers to connect to their recipients, hence enabling further multinational movement of illegal trade transactions. Such conditions, however, lead to tragical situations which allow rich people to thrive and poor individuals suffer and impoverish each other in an unkind cycle of unfortunate treatment and unjust social variations. Part of the problem is due to the fact that medical professionals with corrupt tendencies and facilities still have the expertise and equipment to do orders that are not authorized here; medical experts and facilities are part of this problem too. These medical personnel, along with their medical institutions' presence in both the donor and the recipient areas are used to support the removal and transport of illegal organs for transplantation. The global organ trade can be governed extremely hard as there is need for these many jurisdictions to work together to fight with this problem but each jurisdiction has different funds and dedication level in fighting these issues.<sup>13</sup>

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<sup>12</sup> R. Patel, & K Williams, "The Role of the Dark Web in Facilitating Illegal Organ Transplants" *Journal of Transplantation Proceedings* 52 (2021) DOI: 10.1016/j.transproceed.2021.03.045

<sup>13</sup>M. Heintz, B. Yu, and D. Wijesekera, "A Framework to Reveal Clandestine Organ Trafficking in the Dark Web and Beyond," *5 The Journal of Digital Forensics, Security and Law* 345-354 (2020).

The solution requires completion of many steps bringing together improved legal standards, better medical care services in developing countries, and the best practices of the worldwide organ donation management. International cooperation is necessary to ripping apart organ trafficking networks, and to investigate in fact the true perpetrators. For ethical organ transplantation to be done fairly, the global community should direct attention to the source problems that give rise to these markets, as well as to spread knowledge of the destructive impact they have.

## **VII. LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND CHALLENGES**

International laws and enforcement mechanisms against dark web organ trafficking all exist but are very complex, as laws against this are still enforced today. The United Nations Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons (Palermo Protocol), however, prohibits organ trafficking while this instrument sets core achievements in order to combat and punish such activities. Therefore, the countries have enacted the official laws related to the organ trafficking and the punishment varied considerably from the higher level of the financial penalties to the more extended prison terms. The European states are provided with a detailed legal plan on how to deal with trafficking in organs through the European states' Council of Europe Convention against Trafficking in Human Organs from 2015 where members have to outlaw illegal organ extraction and define protective measures. The human organ sales are not allowed under the National Organ Transplant Act of the United States, and the law explicitly covers the case of digital platforms.<sup>14</sup>

India and China and Brazil have strong legal framework against trafficking in organ by enacting some strong law's provisions and the passage of some strong laws to curb this practice and use strict enforcement and trained special units for enforcing them. Many countries struggle with implementing technological measures in part because of resource constraints, while the Budapest Convention of Cybercrime offers law enforcement some approaches to exploring organ trafficking transactions on line. Cryptocurrencies based dark web transactions are hard to be prosecuted, since they are anonymous in an anonymized system. India has been fighting organ trafficking on dark web through a series of laws under a Transplantation of Human Organs Act (THOA) of 1994 as prevailed in 2011. In India too, organ transplantation is supervised strictly under the foreign hand in terms of an outright ban on commercial organ trade and accompanied with stiff penalties in the form of up to ten years of incarceration and Rs. 1

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<sup>14</sup>Alnabulsi H, Islam R. Identification of Illegal Forum Activities Inside the Dark Net. in 2018 International Conference on Machine Learning and Data Engineering (iCMLDE). 2018. IEEE

crore of fine. Section 66F of the Information Technology Act of 2000, acts as a supplementary instrument in the fight against the organ trafficking cyber component, as this section deals with organized cyber-crime activities.<sup>15</sup>

The Indian Penal Code cases of organ trafficking comes under the provisions of section 320 for grievous hurt, but Union Public allege that they have committed the crime of criminal conspiracy (section 120B), and also that they have been guilty of obtaining illegal gains through cheating (section 420). When it comes to cryptocurrency and dark web platforms, the Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA) is used to track financial transaction of organ trafficking. Since these types of crimes require special technical elements, such cases are nevertheless tackled jointly by Central Bureau of Investigation and specialized cyber cells of India working with state police forces. In addition to the aforementioned, NOTTO maintains registries and acts as an additional oversight body by monitoring transplant activities that will end illicit operations. Illicit organ trades take place on the dark web, but they are difficult to enforce given the stonewalling of investigations due to anonymity and the absence of enough technology resources to link criminals who work across both international boundaries and domains in India.<sup>16</sup>

### **VIII. COVID-19 AND ITS IMPACT ON ORGAN TRAFFICKING**

The COVID-19 pandemic has had widespread effects on various parts of society, such as healthcare, the economy, and law enforcement. Among the many socio-legal issues exacerbated by the pandemic, organ trafficking in India has seen input from the pandemic that caused not only changes but also the occurrence of side effects in other medical practices. This paper explores how COVID-19 impacted organ trafficking in India, not only on the supply and demand dynamics but also on the legal implications, and enforcement challenges. Whole Post India is constantly concerned with the illegal organ trade because of several factors were the root causes of this such as the minimal economic means, lack of adequate enforcement, and high demand for organ transplants. The country is endowed with such a framework which is regulated under the Transplantation of Human Organs and Tissues Act (THOTA), 1994, which ensures the legality of the organ donation and also the eradication of commercial dealings. Nonetheless, illegal operations are evident with the most vulnerable joining in as they are coerced into selling their organs.

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<sup>15</sup> H. Lee, & S Kim, "Dark Web Marketplaces and the Trade of Human Organs: A Cybersecurity Perspective" 17 *Journal of Cybersecurity* 6 (2022). DOI: 10.1093/cybsec/tyab012

<sup>16</sup>B. Ghosh, "Trafficking in Women and Children in India: Nature, Dimensions and Strategies for Prevention" 13 *The International Journal of Human Rights* 716–738 (2009).

The COVID-19 pandemic created a perfect storm for the rise in organ trafficking in India:<sup>17</sup>

1. **Economic Hardship:** The pandemic led to widespread job losses and economic instability, pushing many into poverty. Desperation drove some individuals to consider selling their organs as a means of survival.
2. **Healthcare System Overload:** India's healthcare system was overwhelmed by the pandemic, leading to delays in legitimate organ transplants. This created a demand for illegal organs, as patients sought faster alternatives.
3. **Increased Vulnerability:** Migrant workers, daily wage earners, and marginalized communities were disproportionately affected by the pandemic. Traffickers exploited their desperation, luring them with promises of money in exchange for organs.
4. **Disruption of Legal Organ Donation Systems:** The pandemic disrupted legal organ donation and transplantation processes, creating gaps that illegal networks filled. The dark web became a key tool for these networks to operate under the radar.
5. **Increased Demand for Organs:** The pandemic put immense strain on the healthcare system, leading to an increase in organ failures, particularly kidneys and lungs. Post-COVID complications, such as kidney injuries and respiratory failures, raised the demand for transplants.

The dark web played a significant role in facilitating human organ trafficking during the COVID-19 pandemic in India, exploiting the vulnerabilities exacerbated by the crisis. Addressing this issue requires a multi-faceted approach, including stronger legal frameworks, public awareness, international collaboration, and technological advancements. Without concerted efforts, the dark web will continue to enable this heinous trade, perpetuating harm to the most vulnerable populations.<sup>18</sup>

### **P. Rathinam v. Union of India<sup>19</sup>**

In this case, the **Supreme Court of India** upheld the constitutional validity of the Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994, emphasizing the need to curb illegal organ trade. The court recognized the ethical and humanitarian concerns surrounding organ trafficking and affirmed the state's responsibility to protect vulnerable populations from exploitation.

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<sup>17</sup>Covid-19 Pandemic Has Created a Second Crisis in India — the Rise of Child Trafficking, Available at: [www.news18.com](http://www.news18.com) (Visited on March 2, 2025).

<sup>18</sup> India Sees increase in Child Trafficking amid Pandemic, available at: [www.edition.cnn.com](http://www.edition.cnn.com) (Visited on March 2, 2025).

<sup>19</sup> AIR 1994 SC 1844

**S. Swaminathan v. State of Tamil Nadu<sup>20</sup>**

This Public Interest Litigation (PIL) was filed in the Madras High Court to address the issue of organ trafficking in Tamil Nadu. The court directed the government to take stringent measures to prevent illegal organ trade and ensure proper implementation of the Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994. The judgment emphasized the need for better monitoring of transplantation activities and stricter penalties for violations.

**Aruna Ramachandra Shanbaug v. Union of India<sup>21</sup>**

While this case mainly dealt with euthanasia, the Supreme Court also pointed out the significance of ethical medical practices as well as the necessity to protect against exploitation in multiple facts about prostitution). The judgement confirmed that legal and ethical procedures are to be strictly followed by all the medical staff and the donors, including the organ donation.

Although Indian courts have not specifically discussed the problem of organ trafficking within the COVID-19 period, there are extant judgments and the Transplantation of Human Organs Act which provides a legal basis for this crime to be combated. The pandemic showed that there is a big need for tightening law enforcement, increased education, as well as international collaboration to halt the exploitation of vulnerable (being) groups. The verdicts by the judiciary in this area continue to contribute to the important role played by India in the fight against organ trafficking, however, targeted interventions are in need to be established to resolve the challenges of the dark web and the pandemic.

**IX. CONCLUSION**

Now such darkness of the Internet has become a necessary component in human organ trafficking through this fake, sound less and anonymous organ marketplace for illegality organ transactions. The illicit network combines exploited donors with still more powerful recipients and criminal agents as abroad criminal web based on human tragedies, all through its Dark Web system. The people of developing countries are mostly exploited via the illegal organ trade since their extreme poverty along with lack of health services and under supervision of the government make it possible for forced exploitation. Ethical framework and legal requirements-based systems of unethical treatment are continued through Dark Web routes by the affluent people in developed countries who become unhappy with the long waiting time of the organ transplant.

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<sup>20</sup> AIR 2018 (SC) 1277

<sup>21</sup> AIR 2011 SC 1290

Examining the Dark Web system of trading human organs with human tissue revealed valuable problems in the humanization of tissue as a marketable commodity. It is a practice which reveals among the vulnerable the people that suffer from major health problems without reimbursement, and at the same time those wealthy people who receive organs along with the organ traffickers, generate financial gain by means of their pain. Adding insult to injury is that unscrupulous medical practitioners are working with facilities to conduct unsafe illegal transplants that are undertaken without regulation.

Human organ trafficking through the Dark Web needs a joint international action. It would provide this involvement with the best result. Preventing Dark Web marketplaces is serviced by the need that international law enforcement will work cooperatively to monitor the activity of these criminal networks and build clever methods to unfold them. We can make public to be aware of the hazards and in a morally way donate organ. In the fight against illegal organ trade it is necessary to understand and to resolve poor rural levels of poverty and health service inaccessibility and inequality to reduce vulnerability of the population and diminish market demand. As the main purpose, the societal justice against human organ trafficking on the Dark Web is required. The solution is that society should act in a coordinated way to defend human dignity as well as protect of the needy / vulnerable and fair and ethical organ transplantation practice. Solving system-based problems that allow the Dark Web to exploit individuals and not receive their health and safety rights must be constructed in a way that the people around the world are getting their rights and no longer support this trade.

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