

Summary of the doctoral dissertation

The phenomenon of human trafficking in the opinion of students of universities in the Małopolskie Voivodship. Sociological study

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The PhD thesis mainly aims to focus on the crime analysis of trafficking in human beings in terms of sociological sciences and examining opinions on this phenomenon among students at the academic centers in the Malopolska Region. The project was accomplished both by querying documents and publications describing trafficking in human beings, and by conducting own research. In order to perform the comparative analysis, it became necessary to apply the method of critical analysis of the source materials and the method of historical analysis. For the purpose of the own research conducted in this work, the diagnostic survey method was used in the form of a survey being carried out in an online questionnaire. The group of respondents comprises students at the Malopolska universities.

The doctoral dissertation consists of six chapters, the introduction, conclusions and the completion of the thesis. The first chapter develops the concept and the essence of the phenomenon of the organized crime. Then, basing on selected examples of international documents, the change in the approach and understanding of the definition of trafficking in human beings is discussed in addition of civilization factors that may have a significant impact on the development and emergence of the phenomenon of human trafficking. Bearing in mind available national and international reports, the scale of human trafficking is presented as it develops in the world, in Europe and in Poland.

The second chapter of the doctoral dissertation is entirely devoted to the characteristics of criminal forms of trafficking in human beings. These include forced labour, prostitution, child trafficking, organ trafficking and minor crimes.

The third chapter mainly deals with the legal aspects of the crime of trafficking in human beings. Selected legal regulations in force in the European Union are presented, which allows to have a broader look at the problem of combating the crime of trafficking in human beings. Then, the ways of penalisation in terms of acts related to trafficking in human beings in Polish legislation are presented. In turn, the analysis of national and international legal regulations in the field of trafficking in human beings allows to show how the above-mentioned

legislative solutions are parallel to each other. The chapter also describes the conduct of the perpetrators trafficking in human beings and the profile of a victim of this act. The presentation of both, the perpetrator and the victim of the prohibited act, and the analysis of legal solutions regarding the punishment for human trafficking allow for a more accurate understanding of the issue. In the last part of the chapter, the author presents the social teaching of the Catholic Church on the threats of various forms of trafficking in human beings.

The fourth chapter presents the methodological issues of the conducted quantitative research using the author's online questionnaire. The socio-demographic characteristics of the participants in the research are also included there. On the other hand, chapters five and six also present the results of the author's own research.

The query of the source materials and own research contribute to better understanding of a wide range of aspects of the phenomenon of trafficking in human beings. The response of the people participating in the study allows to show the level of knowledge in the area of forms of trafficking in human beings, the frequency and the scale of the crime as well as the respondents' opinions in the area of people most exposed to this practice and potential threats that may be posed by the experience of trafficking in human beings.