



Challenges:

- Up rise of technology usage and coward ways of conducting crimes
- Strong nexus between politicians and other powerful people and lack of public participation
- Often cases are booked as kidnapping or missing person cases even though there is clear evidence of trafficking.
- Lack of information provided to survivors on victim compensation.
- Financial issues is there on part of legal aid that results in very few survivors having access to compensation

- Article 23 (I) prohibits Trafficking in Human Beings or Persons
- The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 (ITPA) is the premier legislation for prevention of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation.
- Protection of Children from Sexual offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 is a special law to protect children from sexual abuse and exploitation.

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HUMAN TRAFFICKING

CHALLENGES

- Human trafficking is the process of trapping people through the use of violence, deception or coercion and exploiting them for sexual exploitation, forced labor, & begging. forced marriage; for selling children, and organ trade
- FACTS:
- NCRB reports, between 2011 and 2018, the total number of cases of human trafficking recorded in the country was 35,983. 3 In 5 People Trafficked Were Children
- Women make up 49% and girls 23% of all victims of trafficking.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

Other specific legislations

- Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006
- Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976
- Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986
- State Governments have also enacted specific legislations to deal with the issue. (e.g., The Punjab Prevention of Human Smuggling Act, 2012).

International conventions:

- India has ratified the United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC).
- India has ratified the SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution.
- For dealing with cross border trafficking and to address the various issues relating to prevention of Trafficking between India and Bangladesh, a Task Force of India and Bangladesh was constituted.

WAY FORWARD

- Enhance the capacity building of law enforcement agencies.
- Conducting workshops on Combating Trafficking in Human Beings for Police officers
- Ensure speedy court process, convict and punish those found guilty.
- Police should be proactive in booking the cases under trafficking provisions.
- Boost the implementation of protection programs and compensation schemes to ensure trafficking victims receive benefits.
- Develop and implement (SOPS) to harmonize victim identification and repatriation.
- Shelter homes need to be upgraded to protect children and provide necessary services