

Unit – II: Theoretical Perspectives of Human Trafficking

1. Inter-disciplinary Approach
2. Feminist Approach
3. Stigma, exclusion and push - pull theory from Sociological Approach
4. Neo-liberal Approach

Unit – III: Anti-Human Trafficking efforts of the NGOs and Law Enforcing Agency

1. Anti-Human Trafficking Units
2. Rescue, Re-integration and Repatriation of the Trafficked survivors
3. Modus operandi and low conviction rate of the traffickers
4. Shelter homes for the trafficked survivors

Unit – IV: National and International Policies of Human Trafficking

1. Legal provisions in India
2. International Legal provisions
3. Palermo protocol of the UN
4. Critique of the policies

DURATION 30 HOURS

S.No	TOPIC'S	HOURS
1	Human Trafficking in India: An introduction	6
2	Theoretical Perspectives of Human Trafficking	8
3	Anti-Human Trafficking efforts of the NGOs and Law Enforcing Agency	10
4	National and International Policies of Human Trafficking	6



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1. Human trafficking is the trade of Human for the purpose of forced labour.
2. forced labour
Debt bondage
Domestic Servitude
organ removal
forced begging.
3. organized crime complex of highly centralized enterprises set up for the purpose of engaging in illegal activities
4. Gender based violence is a phenomenon deeply rooted in gender inequality and continues to be one of the most notable human rights violations within all societies.
5. Demand indicators are used to measure the level of demand for a product or service in the market. They may include Sales figures.
6. children in the military include state armed forces non-state armed groups and other military organizations may be trained for combat assigned to support roles such as cooks porters or messengers or used for tactical advantage such as for human shields or for political advantage.



9. poverty :- especially extreme poverty is one of the most significant drivers of human trafficking.
- Lack of Education :- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights lists education as a human right in article 26. Every one has a
- The demand for cheap labor :- consumers are always looking for cheaper products and services unfortunately this drives corporations
- Cultural factors :- There are a handful of cultural factors that impact the prevalence of human trafficking.
- Lack of human rights protections :- many legal frameworks forbid human trafficking like debt bondage, child sexual exploitation, forced marriage and forced prostitution.
- 87 Generational trauma, historic oppression, discrimination and other societal factors and inequities create community-wide vulnerabilities. Traffickers recognize and take advantage of people who are vulnerable.
- 10 Human trafficking involves different types of criminal and non-criminal activities that lead to a situation of exploitation of victims. Internationally the situation remained very confused until the adoption of United Nations convention against transnational organized crime and its additional protocols.
- 12 In 2022 the Government reported identifying 7,134 trafficking victims and 900 potential trafficking victims compared with 5,934 victims and 753 potential victims identified in 2021 and 6,622 victims and 694 potential victims identified in 2020.



In 2021, authorities identified 3885 labour trafficking victims including 667 in bonded labor and 2049 in sex trafficking while authorities did not report the type of trafficking for the 753 potential victims. more than 98% of trafficking victims identified were Indian nationals & the total approximately 52% were adults and 48% were children. 60% were female 40% were male.

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