***UNITED NATIONS HUMAN RIGHTS COUNCIL***

The delegate of India would like to clear his stand on the agenda “Protecting victims of human trafficking in conflict and post-conflict situations”. This issue of human trafficking in India is becoming a very big issue in the whole world. UN should definitely do something for this problem. Human trafficking in India, although illegal under Indian law, remains a significant problem. People are frequently illegally trafficked through India for the purposes of commercial sexual exploitation and forced/bonded labour. Men, women and children are trafficked in India for diverse reasons. Women and girls are trafficked within the country for the purposes of commercial sexual exploitation and forced marriage, especially in those areas where the sex ratio is highly skewed in favour of men. Men and boys are trafficked for the purposes of labour, and may be sexually exploited by traffickers to serve as gigolos, massage experts, escorts, etc. A significant portion of children are subjected to forced labour as factory workers, domestic servants, beggars, and agriculture workers, and have been used as armed combatants by some terrorist and insurgent groups. India is also a destination for women and girls from Nepal and Bangladesh trafficked for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation. [Nepali children](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/People_of_Nepal%22%20%5Co%20%22People%20of%20Nepal) are also trafficked to India for forced labour in circus shows. Indian women are trafficked to the [Middle East](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Middle_East%22%20%5Co%20%22Middle%20East) for commercial sexual exploitation. India's efforts to protect victims of trafficking vary from state to state, but remain inadequate in many places. Victims of bonded labour are entitled to ₹ 10,000 (US $185) from the central government for rehabilitation, but this programme is unevenly executed across the country. [Government authorities](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Indian_Government%22%20%5Co%20%22Indian%20Government) do not proactively identify and rescue bonded labourers, so few victims receive this assistance. Although children trafficked for forced labour may be housed in government shelters and are entitled to₹ 20,000 ($370), the quality of many of these homes remains poor and the disbursement of rehabilitation funds is sporadic. The Government of India penalises trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation through the Immoral Trafficking Prevention Act (ITPA), with prescribed penalty of seven years' to life imprisonment.

Submitted by:-

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**Agenda**: Protecting victims of human trafficking in conflict and post-conflict situations

**Country**: India