

# **United nations commission on the status of women**

## **Agenda: combating global human trafficking of women**

### **Forced labour and exploitation**

#### **Delegate: Republic of India**

#### **Position paper**

Human trafficking, forced labour, and sexual exploitation remain a heinous violation of human rights globally. In 2022 the united nations reported a 25% increase in known victims compared to pre pandemic levels , with women and girls constituting 71%of these victims . The international labour organization estimates that 27.6 million individuals are in forced labour worldwide,generating illegal profits of \$236 billion annually.63% of forced labour happens in private economies.

The united nations recognizes human trafficking as pervasive violation of human rights,emphasizing the need of comprehensive international protocols and frameworks to combat this global issue.The protocol to prevent,suppress,and punish trafficking in persons,especially women and children,adopted in 2000,serves a crucial role in the global fight against human trafficking.

- **Country's stand**

the republic of india opposes all forms of trafficking ,forced labour, and exploitation. India acknowledges the gravity of these heinous crimes and is committed to eradicate this menace through comprehensive, coordinated,and survivor centred strategies. It supports international cooperation ,regional frameworks ,and community based rehabilitation.

- **National actions**

India has implemented many national policies and institutional measures to combat human trafficking and exploitation:

- a. Immoral traffic prevention act(1956) : It criminalizes trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation.
- b. The indian criminal law amendment act(2013) : defined and introduced stricter punishments for trafficking of humans.
- c. Bonded labour system abolition act (1976) : prohibits forced and bonded labour.
- d. POCSO act(2012) : protects children from sexual offences.
- e. Trafficking in persons bill(2021) : focuses on prevention, care, and rehabilitation.
- f. India has launched mission Shakti, beti bachao beti padhao andolan, and one stop centres for gender based violence victims.
- g. India is implementing the UJWALLA scheme , which provides for the prevention of trafficking, rescue, rehabilitation, and reintegration of victims.

- International agreements

- a. Palermo protocol: india ratified in 2011, it supports cooperation and justice.
- b. CEDAW: ratified in 1993, protects women's rights globally.
- c. India also collaborates with UNwomen ,ILO conventions and UNDOC programs to tackle forced labour and gender based violence.

- Statistics and challenges

- a. 8 million+ people in modern slavery in india.
- b. 71% of trafficking victims are women and girls.
- c. High risk groups: rural women, tribal communities, poor migrants.
- d. COVID-19 increased online and forced trafficking cases.

- India's recommendations and proposals

- a. Establishment of a global digital platform for victim support, including psychosocial and educational support.
- b. Implementation of AI monitoring systems to track online trafficking and track missing persons .
- c. Creation of a UN fund for survivors to rehabilitate and reintegrate victims.

d. SAARC/ASEAN cooperation to strengthen cross border strategies.