



Draft Anti-trafficking Bill 2021

Child rights violation

- Children are trafficked first
- then forced in labour
- Sub minimal wage and work hazard
- Sexual exploitation by masters and pimps

International Conventions, Protocols and Campaigns

- UN Convention Against Transnational Organised Crime
- Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Sea and Air.
- Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948)
- SDG Goal 5, 16

Highlights of the Bill

- Extended Jurisdiction even out of India
- Broad definition of exploitation
- Includes Transgender
- Victim Definition
- Punishment even upto death penalty
- NIA investigation
- Seizure of Property

Way forward

- Multi-stakeholder collaboration
- Assessment and review of legal framework
- Law enforcement and victim rehabilitation
- Increase in budgetary allocation
- Curbing the rise of online Child Sexual Abuse material
- Spreading a wide safety net

Protection in India

- Article 23 (1) of our Constitution
- Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1986 (ITPA)
- Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act 1976
- Child Labour (Prohibition and Abolition) Act 1986
- Juvenile Justice Act

Challenges that India face

- Immoral Traffic Prevention Act (ITPA) is not survivor-centric
- Lack of institutional accountability
- Poor rehabilitative processes for rescued
- No concrete prevention and protection strategy in place
- Inadequacy of legal machinery
- Online abuse

Human Trafficking in India (Data by NCRB)

- Forced labour, prostitution, and other forms of sexual exploitation
- Out of five people trafficked in 2016 were children below the age of 18
- Sexual exploitation for prostitution was the second major purpose
- Victims represent people from traditionally disadvantaged gender, caste, and religious groups
- Majority of victims are women and children belonging to backward classes and minorities