# CONTENT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Page No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acronyms</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>List of Tables</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Table of Cases</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Chapter 1 Introduction 1-28**

1.1 Relevance of the Study 3
1.2 Research Hypothesis 3
1.3 Objectives of the Study 3-4
1.4 Analysis of Literature 4-25
1.5 Research Methodology 25
1.6 Limitations of the Study 25-26
1.7 Plan of Study 27-28

**Chapter 2 Human Trafficking: The Conceptual Dimensions 29-70**

2.1 Human Trafficking: Definition and Concept 29-33
2.2 Trafficking and Prostitution 33-34
2.3 Trafficking and Illegal Migration (Human Smuggling) 34-39
2.4 Trafficking and Missing Persons 39-40
2.5 Trafficking and Gender 41-42
2.6 Trafficking and HIV/AIDS 42-44
2.7 The Trafficking Process (Modus Operandi) 44-46
2.8 The Trafficked Person (Victims) 46-47
2.9 Human Traffickers 48-49
2.10 The Causes and Contributory Factors 49-54
2.10.1 Economic Factors
2.10.2 Gender Discrimination
2.10.3 Problem of Migration
2.10.4 Developmental Issues
2.10.5 Armed Conflicts and Insurgency
2.10.6 Religious and Cultural Vulnerability
2.10.7 Information Technology
2.10.8 Authority Complicity
2.10.9 Vulnerability to Growth in Tourism
2.10.10 Inter-Country Adoption
2.10.11 Inadequate Education
2.11 Forms of Human Trafficking
   2.11.1 Commercial Sexual Exploitation
   2.11.2 Forced Marriage
   2.11.3 Bonded and Forced Labour
   2.11.4 Organ Trade
   2.11.5 Street Begging
   2.11.6 Pornography
   2.11.7 Illegal Adoption
   2.11.8 Camel Races
   2.11.9 Sports Events
2.12 Re-Trafficking of Victims
2.13 Human Trafficking: Implications
2.14 Concluding Remarks

Chapter 3 Human Trafficking: A Historical Perspective
   3.1 Human Slavery and Slave Trade
   3.2 Human Trafficking: Modern Day Slavery
   3.3 Slavery and Prostitution in India
   3.4 Devadasi System in India
   3.5 Concluding Remarks

Chapter 4 Human Trafficking: International Legal Perspective
   4.1 Magnitude of the Problem of Human Trafficking: International Estimates
   4.2 International Legal Regime
   4.2.1 The Abolition of Slavery and Slave Trade
4.2.2 International Agreement for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, 1904
4.2.3 International Convention for the Suppression of the White Slave Traffic, 1910
4.2.4 International Convention for the Suppression of Traffic in Women and Children, 1921
4.2.5 Slavery Convention, 1926
4.2.6 Forced Labour Convention, 1930
4.2.7 International Convention for the Suppression of Traffic in Women of Full age, 1933
4.2.8 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, 1948
4.2.9 UN Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, 1949
4.2.10 Supplementary Convention on the Abolition of Slavery, the Slave Trade, Institutions and Practices Similar to Slavery, 1956 (Slavery Convention)
4.2.11 Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957
4.2.12 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, 1966
4.2.13 International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, 1966
4.2.14 The Convention Concerning Minimum Age for Admission to Employment, 1973
4.2.15 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women, 1979
4.2.16 Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, 1984
4.2.17 Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989
4.2.18 Convention on the Protection of the Rights of Migrant Workers and Their Families, 1990
4.2.19 The UN Special Rapporteur on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution, and Child Pornography, 1990

4.2.20 The ILO Convention on the Worst Forms of Child Labour, 1999


4.2.23 Recommended Principles and Guidelines on Human Rights and Human Trafficking, 2002

4.3 Other International Mechanisms

4.3.1 United Nations

4.3.2 UNIFEM

4.3.3 UNESCO

4.3.4 UNICEF

4.3.5 UNDP

4.3.6 UNCHR

4.3.7 Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice

4.4 Inter-Governmental Organisations

4.4.1 ILO

4.4.2 IOM

4.5 Regional Instruments

4.5.1 SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating the Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution, 2002

4.5.2 Convention on Regional Arrangement for the Promotion of Child Welfare, 2002
4.6 Government Mechanisms 134-137
4.6.1 Europe
4.6.1.1 European Convention on Human Rights, 1950
4.6.1.2 European Social Charter, 1961
4.6.1.3 European Convention for the Prevention of Torture and Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, 1987
4.6.1.4 European Union
4.6.2 North and South America
4.6.3 Africa
4.6.4 Asia
4.6.4.1 South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC)
4.6.4.2 Asian Regional Initiative Against Trafficking (ARIAT)
4.7 Legal Framework Against Trafficking in South Asian Countries 138-141
4.7.1 Bangladesh
4.7.2 Bhutan
4.7.3 Maldives
4.7.4 Nepal
4.7.5 Pakistan
4.7.6 Sri Lanka
4.7.7 Thailand
4.8 Concluding Remarks 141-142

Chapter 5 Human Trafficking: National Legal Perspective 143-172
5.1 National Perspective 143-144
5.2 Magnitude of the Problem: National Estimates 144-148
5.3 The National Legal Framework on Human Trafficking 148-157
5.4 Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 157-160
5.4.1 Salient Features of the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956

5.4.2 Constitutional Validity of the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956

5.4.3 Critique of the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956

5.5 The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Amendment Bill, 2006

5.5.1 Key Issues of the Bill and its Analysis

5.6 Concluding Remarks

Chapter 6 Functional Evaluation of the Role of National Law Enforcement Constituents

6.1 Police Response to the Problem of Human Trafficking

6.2 Judicial Response to the Problem of Human Trafficking

6.3 Government Response to the Problem of Human Trafficking

6.4 Community and NGO's Response to the Problem of Human Trafficking

6.5 Response of Media on the Problem of Human Trafficking

6.6 Empirical Study Findings

6.6.1 Use of Pearson's Chi Square Test, Degree of Freedom and P-Value

6.7 Concluding Remarks

Chapter 7 Conclusion and Suggestions

Bibliography

Webliography

Research Questionnaire

Research Publication