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International Law on Trafficking of Children for Domestic Work: An Analysis

^aIlyas Khan*, ^bMuhammad Aqeel Khan, ^cAshraf Ali

^{ab}Assistant Professor, Department of Law, Abdul Wali Khan University Mardan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan.

^cAssociate Professor, Department of Law, Abdul Wali Khan University Mardan, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan.

*Corresponding Author Email ID: drilyas@awkum.edu.pk

ABSTRACT

Child trafficking is a rampant problem in the world. An indeterminately great number of men, women and children have become prey of trafficking of persons for sexual abuse, forced labor and other forms of mistreatment at international level. The purpose of this article is to analyze Law of Nations on the trafficking of children for domestic work. The study further explained international instruments on the trafficking of children for household work and the important viewpoints of trafficking provided procedures for expanding policies to deals with trafficking of children for domestic work. The anti-trafficking strategies in treaties, conventions and protocols are particularly focused on policies to combat the trafficking of children for domestic work, as well as other human rights strategies focused, that obligate the countries to act against traffickers, save children from harm and be vulnerable to trafficking of children and create preventive structure for those have been trafficked.

Keywords: International Law, Trafficking of Persons, Trafficking of Children, Domestic Work, Convention.

INTRODUCTION

Trafficking of Persons is a worldwide crime and showed on global agenda. In many multilateral responses at the international level, endeavor to tackle this wide-ranging issue is obvious. Although in the international legal framework, protective measures have been taken to oblige states to prosecute traffickers, protect vulnerable children from domestic work and children previously trafficked for domestic work and compensate victims. These treaties have created the required obligations through agreements between the state's parties to the instrument (Coomaraswamy, 2002; Cook, 1994). The state party entrusted the development of equivalent legislation in the country. However, it believes that the overall harmony of the international order that prohibits human rights violations includes legislation other than trafficking in persons like branches of customary international law (Bassiouni, 1991). Whether or not they have ratified any pertinent global agreements, the state has an accountability to counter trafficking of persons and to penalize the people involved and the income of these uses (Bassiouni, 1991).

The paper's center of attention is the international legal framework for dealing with the traffic conditions of children working at home. It reviewed the progress of the human trafficking law. This traces the development process from last trafficking in human beings and slavery to white slave trade. The aforementioned believes that UN Protocol provides for the obligation to traffic in human beings because children who are trafficked for employment of labor exploitation are not fully protected. In the UN Protocol, firstly, there is no definition of term "exploitation"; secondly, the coverage is not enough, and only international crimes are considered for insecurity on the basis of these two main reasons.

Undoubtedly, provided the significance of tackling the plight of trafficking of children as an issue of protecting the rights of children, this article examines the norms of Law of Nations [International Law (IL)] and its instrument such as Convention on the Rights of the Children (CRC) on child rights. These conventions focus on the use of children as domestic labors. Furthermore, the study explained that although different means have been used to speak about the child trafficking, domestic

labor and rights of children, as they do not affect the working condition and working of children doing household work. This article indicates in an attempt to this gap shows circumstance to adopt an international legal instrument to protect children involved in domestic work.

Slavery Convention (1926, 1956)

At present, various researchers interpret traffic in human beings as “modern slavery” because it engages to take steps that signifies slavery and put into practice parallel to slavery. The international organization i.e., United Nations (UN) statement, “abolition of its modern form and slavery” proposes so as to trafficking in human beings is seen as a contemporary approach to the slave traffic of 19th century in today’s world (UNHCR, 2002). International Court of Justice (ICJ) has ruled that all countries have international law to ‘erga omnes’ ensure their nationals are protected against slavery. It is also determined that it is the responsibilities of states to safeguard from slavery in entire international community (Case, Belgium v. Spain, 1971).

Slavery and practice related or similar are not newness in many societies. From this perspective, Scarpa believes that slavery is a practice that has been tried and tested for centuries. Moreover, she also elucidates that with the intention of numerous communities originate from slavery and exploitation as low-level residents. She pointed out that slavery was regarded as a commonly and morally acceptable practice in ancient Greek society. Accordingly, Aristotle said, “like some people are born free, others are essentially slaves. For the latter, slavery is both beneficial and fair” (Scarpa, 2006). Although the slave trade and the slavery were unfair, just a few stages afterward, slavery and the slave trade are seen as moral defects and unnecessary customs that need to be eliminated.

The Slavery Convention, 1926 further requires that countries increasingly and almost immediately achieve the complete elimination of all categories of slavery. The Convention also recognizes that slavery is related to forced labor. Therefore, according to the Convention, states are required to avoid forced labor or forced labor to rise to the conditions equivalent to slavery (Convention, 1926). Although the determination of the 1926 Slavery Convention has taken an important step in solving this problem, it is believed that the main challenges remain. However, the Convention doesn’t utterly eliminate practices involving slavery. The

Convention also failed on the road to protect slavery from exploitation. Robbins and Bells believe that the defects in the ‘Convention’ are usually related to reality, and do not give any modus operandi to determine the survival of slavery, they also did not create an international institution that can analyze and prosecute accusations of breaches (Bales & Robbins, 2001).

The UN passed a new treaty supplementing known as ‘Slavery Convention, 1956’. The Supplementary Convention on the abolition of slavery, the slave trade, and slavery like customs (Slavery, 1956) expanded the slavery definition. The Supplementary Slavery Convention includes serfdom, bonded labors along with further types otherwise that can transfer women or children from one person to another (Slavery, 1956). Moreover, given the practice of slavery and trafficking of persons, Dottridge believes with the aim of reality of the slave change nowadays is that children and adults who’re escaping poverty and searching out higher possibilities are affected, intimidated and misleads in situations which might be human and workable during in several part of the glob nowadays. In view of certain problems, he considered that this is the mainly proper way to use ‘trafficking in persons’ rather than ‘slavery’, though a few adults and children will certainly no longer be slaves (Dottridge, 2002). The International Criminal Court (ICC) stated the definition of enslavement in the statute ‘Rome Statute’ that a link is found between enslavement, human trafficking and slavery.

Enslavement is as a criminal offence in opposition to humanity inside the jurisdiction of the ICC and also additionally lists in Rome Statute. Aforesaid situation emerged after the Tribunal of the International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (ICTY) ruled on the prosecutor’s case against Kunarac. However, on this case, the accused changed into accused of leaving the two girls at home seemed them as private property for some months. They must bear all the housework and sexual needs of the defendant. The Trial Chamber of the ICTY pointed out that, among other things, slavery is a crime against humanity under customary international law, and it considers a modern type of human trafficking (Case, Prosecutor v. Dragoljub Kunarac,, 2001).

The global community’s focus shifted from eliminating the slave trade and slavery to demanding solutions to the problem now known as the ‘white slave trade’ in the beginning of 20th century. However, this shift in focus has had a negative impact on the growth of IL on human

trafficking and slavery. This important route of IL on trafficking in human beings has created the recent restrictions on the United Nations Trafficking of Persons Protocol. In specific cases, it is stated that trafficking of persons is the same as prostitution. Therefore, discussions on human trafficking focused on sex work and women while prey and regardless women have the opportunity to engage in any form of sex work. However, with regard to international efforts to traffic in human beings, the focus of advocacy and research is regarding women, in numerous, cases, it is about selling adults for exploitation in term of sex. It may be very dangerous to observe of different types of misuse such as labors and the development of the rule. There are also dangers to the improvement of studies and regulation for different sufferers of trafficking in human beings, particularly men, women and children who are sufferers. Finally, despite evidence that it has occurred, trafficking for domestic work has been abandoned.

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), 1981

The collapse of the global society aimed at adopting a tolerant attitude towards the status of women and girls have shown the way to the promotion of segregation tools of gender (CEDAW, 1981), to dispose of all kinds of bias, mistreatment, cruelty and the reduce status of women of all ages. The Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women makes general recommendations on the provisions of the CEDAW. This fulfillment become finished in the very last announcement of the Beijing and Cairo conferences (CEDAW, 1981), at the same time as the states ensured the implementation of guidelines and plans adopted by these symposiums. Therefore, these measures contain "build up current rules which will improve to protect the rights of girls and women, and to approaching criminals, through criminal and civil law measures" (CEDAW, 1981). Article-6 of the CEDAW obliges states parties to take all appropriate measures, including legislation, to prohibit all forms of trafficking in women and the exploitation of women's prostitution (CEDAW, 1981). These practices are not suitable for women to enjoy the same rights or respect their rights and self-esteem (CEDAW, 1981). The CEDAW is the human rights treaty that specifically refers to trafficking and is therefore an extremely important tool for strengthening national and international trafficking of women and girls (Gallagher, 2005). Many countries, including Nepal, the Netherlands, the Philippines, Sweden,

Thailand and Vietnam (Dairiam, 2003) have used the CEDAW to strengthen their response to trafficking. In 2009 in Guatemala, the committee on CEDAW recognized the ratification of the Convention on the Prevention of Transnational Crime and the Protocol to Prevent and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children (Palermo Protocol). However, the Committee is concerned about the lack of appropriate legislation and other measures to prevent human trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation and forced labor, including women and girls. The Committee's greatest concern is the human rights standards applicable to migrants in exile. The Committee is also concerned about the lack of sex-disaggregated data, reported cases and convictions related to ongoing trafficking in human beings.

The state parties have to setup its endeavor to contest all types of trafficking in young girls and women in the said committee. The committee also called for data collection, legislation, appropriate support, awareness programs, root cause research, training for lawyers, criminal justice officials, and health services. The Inter-Ministerial Committee to Combat Human Trafficking establishes and strengthens bilateral and multilateral cooperation with neighboring countries; in addition, countries must eliminate all forms of unjustified discrimination against individuals, associations or companies, and eliminate prejudice against laws, rules, customs and practices (CEDAW, 1981). Under the ratification of CEDAW the countries are committed to taking the entire lawful and further actions to stop all types of trafficking in girls and women and to penalizing traffickers.

The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), 1989

The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) explicitly prohibits exploitation of all types of children such as sexual abuse, child pornography, child prostitution, transportation, trafficking and illegal sex (CRC, 1989). Children's rights are strongly guaranteed by the Committee on the Rights of the Child (CRC), 1989. The CRC is mainly significant and valuable instrument to prevent sale in children (trafficking). This can be accepted from the record worldwide acceptance of the CRC (CRC, 1989) and the CRC and its related protocol encompasses the reality of perpetrators who prevent and punish all forms of child exploitation. This fact is seen in the fact that broad international law provides. The CRC enforcement method is superior to the Palermo Protocol. Treaty Monitoring Committee of the CRC has achieved several reports submitted by the state's parties, the first report

submitted within two years after the Convention on the Rights of the Child has entered into force. In addition to, thereafter it will be reported every five years. The announcement process led to National Executive Committee's response to dissatisfied countries noncompliance with provision of the Convention and calling on international organizations that have made some changes to the CRC to carry out national implementation before the next meeting of the committee. The CRC stipulates that all the administrations have the responsibility to safeguard rights and interest in the context of their vulnerability (CRC, 1989). The states parties are obliged to take all necessary steps to guarantee the protection of children deriving out of every type of prejudice and to make appropriate settings for this purpose (CRC, 1989).

Article 35 of the CRC, 1989 forbids the sale, abduction and trafficking of children for purpose of exploitation and in any type. In terms of international teamwork, signing a cooperation treaty determines to assist to develop obvious avoidance and law enforcement methods through complete giving and taking on human trafficking. In the CRC and as the Palermo Protocol, the prohibition on the sale of children is not sufficient in recruitment of domestic work, however, this includes cases where children are kidnapped for various purposes or provided by its household. Includes, but is not limited to exploitation. The Committee at the Rights of Child does not define words such as abduction, sales and trafficking, which are important in the trafficking of children for domestic work. However, Article 11 of the CRC defines kidnapping as 'unlawful transport and non-return of children abroad', which speak about external abduction of parents and adults (Detrick, 2002), not the exploitation of certain species.

There is no specific definition of sexual exploitation as mentioned like in the Palermo Protocol. Muntarhorn stated that, sexual abuse means using children to gain adult sexual desire (Detrick, 2002). This definition refers to the objectification of children, of which self-esteem and character have not guaranteed by a third party. However, due to a misunderstanding of its key terms, states parties have made little progress in applying the legal principles contained in this international instrument.

United Nations Trafficking in Persons Protocol, 2000
The Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (CTOC), the Palermo Protocol and its explanatory note (Travaux Préparatoires) (Protocol, 2000) contain a

complete compilation of international obligations, in particular addressing trafficking of persons (Protocol, 2000). In response to the reported rise of transnational organized crime, the United Nations adopted the CTOC. Anti-trafficking, smuggling and weapons supplementing other treaties or protocols to the Convention. Only a country that has signed the CTOC can become a party to the Protocol in accordance with Article-37(2) of the Convention and must interpret all the pertinent rules of the CTOC contained in the Protocol.

It (Palermo Protocol) is a milestone in the international anti-trafficking law and covers many of the world's root causes. It is turned into one of the primary agreements followed through the UN to adopt 'extensive global practices' on anti-trafficking, which contained the primary across the worldwide agreed and acceptable definition of trafficking in human beings. One of the main goals of the protocol is to help and safeguard the vulnerable of human trafficking and entirely respect their human rights.

In addition, the protocol poses a challenge to the problem of human trafficking, apart from being in term of criminal law, nevertheless as well in term of human rights-based methods. The preamble of the protocol clearly states that "Effectual measures to stop, address and protect traffic in human beings, particularly children and women, oblige countries of origin, transit and destination to adopt a wide range of international practices, including the prevention of such acts. These include combating human trafficking and measures to punish traffickers, as well as safeguard belonging to them globally acknowledged human rights" (Protocol, 2000).

What is worse, therefore, that the 'UN Protocol' does not clearly define the term exploitation as a key element of crime, and therefore makes its interpretation very subjective? The UN Protocol addresses the issue of child trafficking for household labor. Although, trafficking in children for household labor lacks transnational factors, the UN Protocol does not cover its effectiveness.

Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography (OPSC), 2002

The OPSC (OPSC, 2002) modus operandi focuses mainly on the rights of children, not on human trafficking. The OPSC Protocol stipulates those children are not most effective entities of safety however additionally subject matter of law. Although children and adults have different lawful position and various needs, children generally

enjoy broader and different protections under domestic and international laws. Children have a certain ability to exercise the method and also require additional to safeguard rights belonging to them. On behalf of these grounds measures to combat child trafficking should be independent from adult trafficking.

OPSC recognizes the increase in international trafficking among children due to trafficking, prostitution and pornography (OPSC, 2002) and the severe vulnerability of girls to sexual exploitation (OPSC, 2002). The OPSC intend to eradicate this type of crime by 'taking a broad idea to address the root cause' (OPSC, 2002). Definitions of 'child trafficking', 'child prostitution' and 'child pornography' appeared for the first time in international conventions. For everyone's benefit, carry or accept the purpose of reproductive organs, forced labor and illegal adoption in any way (OPSC, 2002). Efforts to implement certain of these behaviors and to participate in any conduct (OPSC, 2002) have also been criminalized. Undoubtedly, these crimes 'can be punished with appropriate punishment to report their serious nature' (OPSC, 2002), whether at home or internationally, otherwise lying on human being or some systematize base. Therefore, OPSC is further broad than Palermo Protocol dealing with the problem of child trafficking inside and between countries. The main drawback of the OPSC is that it does not provide grievance procedures for individual trafficked persons or those who represent them in order as a way to document proceedings earlier than the agreement supervised organization.

In protecting the victims of child trafficking or child abuse, the OPSC is more important than the Palermo Protocol. The OPSC defends the rights of victims of child trafficking by every phase of criminal proceedings (OPSC, 2002). According to article-9 of paragraph-3 of the OPSC strives to rebuild the physical and psychological harm suffered by prostitutes and pornography of trafficked children.

International Labor Organization (ILO) Forced Labor Convention, 1930

Therefore, human trafficking for the purpose of forced labor and sexual abuse is the main form of human trafficking (UNODC, 2009). Although some employment situations in which girls and women are required to engage inside sex industry are such forced labor because they do not usually voluntarily engage in such work, they work at the risk of human beings (Kelly, 2002). Some conventions have been adopted international labor policies, including maternity safeguard of the rights of

victim's clusters under cruel working situations. However, the unique role of the ILO is to defend the right to organized labor and it expands to address to human trafficking as a social problem.

Article-1 of the ILO stated that in order to abolish forced labor and calls on countries to restrict mandatory labor and utilize of forced labor immediately feasible. The complete prohibition of defects and the existence of such a vague timetable for the elimination of forced labor can be clarified by the fact that colonial establishment relies on forced labor for public work remains a practice.

According to article-2(1) of this convention, the definition differentiates forced labor from slavery and slavery-like practices because it's not like the idea of right, that's very obvious so as to the custom often oblige alike limits on human beings' liberty during brutal ways. The ILO's Forced Labor Convention and the abolition of the Forced Labor Convention are the only important tools for providing definitions of forced labor. However, its ban has been supported by several international and domestic treaties.

Article-2, paragraph-2, of the ILO Forced Labor Convention provides for some clear exceptions, which are definitions of forced labor. According to its irresponsible rules, 'whichever labor or work that is a normal citizenship responsibility of a citizen of a completely autonomous country' and does not include 'labor or services that perform any work or service due to compulsory military service law' of purely military nature'. Therefore, the government has the right to determine forced labor in times of crisis and is not bound by the forced labor convention. For example, such situations include wars, natural disasters such as fires, floods, famines, earthquakes and violent epidemics. The convention also eliminates the small public services that community members make for the immediate benefit in the society. According to article-6 stipulates with the aim of public servants ought not to restrict anyone from working in the informal sector such as companies and associations.

International Labor Organization (ILO) Convention on the Abolition of Forced Labor, 1957

Articles-2, 9, 10th, 11th and 19th of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR), 1948 which based on the ILO Convention on the Abolition of Forced Labor also violates use of force labor as a political coercion. The convention gives for the unexpected and whole removal of forced labor during certain situation and customs that

could guide toward 'forced type of labor'. Like article-6 of International Labor Organization (ILO) Forced Labor Convention, states parties prohibit the use of force as a means of political coercion or fiscal growth, labor discipline, or punishment of strikes and discrimination stated in the article-1 of the convention.

Forced labor can take various forms. The main value of combating forced labor lies in the state's forced practices. In most cases, forced labor in the informal wealth is carried out through indirect and concealed methods, which makes the use of forced labor difficult. This form of coercion can be carried out into some factory containing relaxed wealth. Numerous sufferers, specific girls and women are profitable prostitute, except force labor is common in farming, brick kilns, fisheries, household labor, drawing out and mechanized. This consists of children, women and men who are in debt-bondage circumstances, suffer from slavery-like situations or are trafficked. The convention takes effective actions to guarantee the protection of men, women and children from forced labor.

International Labor Organization (ILO) Minimum Age Convention, 1973

The ILO Minimum Age Convention tried to safeguard children from monetary abuse. The Convention has achieved the goal of regulating the employment or working age of children. This main objective of the convention has to make certain so as to minimum age for labor or service be on dependable level and with the intention of younger people's thoughts and frame are completely developed. This convention requires states parties to determine minimum employment or working age and to ensure that any person below the prescribed age is not allowed to engage in any activity. According to the 'convention', the minimum age stipulated by the contracting states shall not be lower than the school age required for schooling and in any case shall not be lower than 15 years old. However, in the case of insufficient prosperity and insufficient learning opportunities, the convention stipulates that the minimum age intended for work is 14 years.

Under the convention, member states can decide on their own type of labor so as to can endanger physical condition of children's. Compared with CRC, 1989, this convention differentiates between work done by children and economic exploitation. The convention stipulates those domestic laws and regulations could permit children amid the ages of 13 and 15 toward employment

in a minor job, so this minor job is unlikely to jeopardize their health and development. The convention defines easy work as the ability to prevent children from attending school, attending training programs approved by career-oriented or competent authorities, or benefiting from the instructions received.

In addition, ILO Minimum Age Convention allows contracting parties to retain several forms of labor or value service involving specific and substantial situations to which the convention applies. After conducting universal review of this convention (Committee Experts), it is stated with the intention of state parties excluded children's job in home setting and children's household in such judgments (Levesque, 1995). Therefore, maintaining family work and work in the family generates prospects used for belonging to unrestricted and hearsay abuse (Levesque, 1995). Van Bueren believes with the aim of despite the fact that there are affordable causes to exclude those elements as of the extent of labor of the young that of which is no accident so as to children are economically exploited in both areas. She also pointed out that housekeeping services were excluded from the assumption that children worked in their own home environment under the guidance of adults. Nevertheless, Bueren believes so as to it is not forever situation. According to this viewpoint, Particular Rapporteur on the victims of children's labor pointed out with the purpose of the 'full-time work' of developing countries, the rural areas was separated from the 'relative families' of the cities. The condition of these workers is interpreted as being close to slavery and waiting almost all day. Girls are often employed in domestic services, and because they are hidden within the scope of family services and women continue to be discriminated against, they are vulnerable to exploitation.

There are no internationally agreed and recognized definitions of child labor. The idea of juvenile labor varies on or after society to society around the world. This may be because the concepts of childhood and child labor are difficult to understand. As already mentioned, in the article-1 of CRC is defined as each person lower than 18 years unless previously granted according to the rule valid toward children. The CRC provides for the judgment toward situate a higher degree of childhood in a state party under the age of 18. However, by explaining the 18-year-old as a higher level of adulthood, CRC searches to define childhood and specific rights that determine the class of the child.

ILO Worst Forms of Child Labor (WFCL) Convention, 1999

The Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention, 1999 passed to supplement the International Labor Organization Minimum Age Convention and CRC. The Convention as well aims to safeguard children as of wealth abuse and organizes efforts toward adopts measures relating to this form labor. According to article-1 of this convention states that states parties to obtain sudden and successful steps to protect ban and abolition worst form of child worker while an important subject. The convention does not explicitly state the legal status of child labor.

Similar to the CRC, this convention is defined the child while anybody lower than 18 years. This convention differs from CRC; this act not permits any exceptions in domestic law to determine the former age of common. Therefore, this needs anyone lower than 18 years, whether it is the municipal law of the common of earlier age should protect worst form of child workers.

Children working in the home can be determined according to the types (a) and (b), and while labor and custom alike to slavery, may impair child's health, safety or morality. Similar to the 'Minimum Age Convention', the 'Sublime form Convention' provides that the work described in the article-(d) must be find out through domestic law or rules or capable authorities behind meeting by employers institutions and relevant staff, obtaining keen on account issues related to worldwide setup, WFCL proposals, 1999 stated specially in paragraph-3 and 4. The above mentioned proposals of stipulates with the aim of identifying the content of the work or work of category 3(d) of WFCL, it is necessary to focus to some extent on other causes of the work 'exposing children'. Physical, psychological or sexual abuse or engage' in especially in danger situations, for instance working overlong time next to dark when the child be improperly confined to the position of employers. In particular, the 1999 recommendation states that countries pay 'special attention' to the hidden working conditions that identify girl's particular in dangers. The convention does not explicitly state the legal status of child labor at the international or domestic level.

International Labor Organization (ILO) Domestic Workers Convention (DWC), 2011

On June 16, 2011, the International Labor Organization (ILO) adopted International Labor Conference (ILC) in Geneva, Switzerland, and administrations, trade unions

and employers around the world ratified the 'Decent Work Convention for Domestic Workers' ratified the Convention No. 189 and supplementary recommendation No. 201 for Domestic Workers. With the world's lowest labor standards have ejected as of customary labor protection such as groups of 53 and 100 million persons. Similarly, the vast numbers of men, women and girls are working as domestic labors. This convention set out the key fundamental rights to safeguard and support the Human Rights (HR) of every domestic labor, including women, immigrants and children. According to article-3(1) and 3(2) of DWC provides for support and safeguard of all HRs of all domestic workers. Moreover, article-5 of DWC provides valuable safeguard in opposition to all types of ill-treatment, brutality and harassment and article-6 of DWC gives light working conditions and civilized livelihood situations. The DWC also stipulates those domestic workers have the right to understand time and situation of work in an easy-to-understand method. It stipulates restrictions on the protection of payments that can be paid in kind, and provides for by smallest amount of twenty-four hours of have a rest in seven days.

Domestic work is a phenomenon of trafficking because it is done in private homes, so it is hard to find. Domestic work is essentially an invisible type of work, usually element of unofficial wealth. In many states, this labor department is not adequately regulated and is not considered to be a real job. In addition, it occurs outside the line of sight, separating the workers. Therefore, domestic labors are often in addition victim to ill-treatment and misuse than other workers. The word 'domestic work' enfolds broad area of mission and work, and the condition different as of state to state, depending ethnicity, immigration, age, sex and position of worker in the society. In the above viewpoint, the definition of domestic work continues to be unfinished. Some believes that the ILO 'Domestic Workers Convention' has the universal and distinctive character of domestic workers' employment and working in personal families.

An important issue related to domestic work is that it does not seem to be employment. Domestic workers are often accompanied by such work, and domestic workers are 'like a family'. This view helps to cover the survival of employment associations and makes household work solitary the smallest number of vulnerable sets of protected labors. However, confirmations received from ILO member states indicate that labor legislation in many

states continues, in whole or in part, to expel domestic workers' reports or provide lower levels of protection than other workers. These views and the resulting lack of legislation create greater ambiguity in the deliberations involving children's domestic workers, as they occasionally work for relatives, but often far away, and this relationship is interpreted as one of the families rather than employment.

CONCLUSION

In this research study the treaties and conventions of International Law (IL) are analyzed to find out the scope that comes up with adequate eradication of current child trafficking for domestic work. International Law instruments such as Palermo Protocol, treaties, conventions, human rights, legislation and guiding principle on child trafficking for domestic work have recently been reviewed. These protocol, treaties and conventions are classified to focus in line with scope on human trafficking and fundamental human rights. In the jurisdiction of international criminal law clearly stipulate and recognize most forms of domestic work of children as international crimes, although this practice continues and is clearly impunity.

According to reports, from the perspective of the provisions of these international instruments, the issue of trafficking of children can be viewed from different angles. The success of an international instrument to stop the child trafficking for domestic work depends on these commitments completed by the state party. It was pointed out that there was no lack of international treaties, but that states parties did not undertake toward execute the rules and regulations of those treaties and conventions. When a state becomes a party to the Palermo Protocol, and its rules are binding on that state in term of agreement. Different governments of the world should execute the rules of these conventions in their domestic system. These governments have responsibilities to develop strategies to eliminate trafficking of persons including trafficking of children for domestic work. This needs strong legal and political assurance at internal and external stage as well as shared accountability and adequate collaboration of all member states of United Nations.

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