



Forced Labour and Human Trafficking

Definitions, Prevalence, and Legal Frameworks: A Mixed-Methods Inquiry

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ABSTRACT

This article examines Forced Labour and Human Trafficking: Definitions, Prevalence, and Legal Frameworks: A Mixed-Methods Inquiry with a focused emphasis on Mauritius within the field of Law. It is structured as a working paper that organises the problem, the strongest verified scholarship, and the main analytical implications in a concise publication-ready format.

The paper foregrounds the most relevant institutional, policy, or theoretical dynamics for the African context and closes with a practical conclusion linked to the core argument.

Keywords: *Human Trafficking Definitions, Trafficking Definitions Prevalence, Forced Labour, Human Trafficking, Trafficking Definitions, Definitions Prevalence*

Article Highlights

- Examines forced labour and human trafficking through Mauritian legal frameworks
- Employs mixed-methods design to analyse definitions and prevalence data
- Focuses on institutional mechanisms within African context
- Identifies practical implications for policy and legal reform

Methodological Approach

Combines qualitative analysis of legal frameworks with quantitative assessment of trafficking prevalence data in Mauritius.

This article synthesizes key scholarship to address gaps in African-focused trafficking research.

Introduction

The introduction of Forced Labour and Human Trafficking: Definitions, Prevalence, and Legal Frameworks: A Mixed-Methods Inquiry examines Forced Labour and Human Trafficking: Definitions, Prevalence, and Legal Frameworks: A Mixed-Methods Inquiry in relation to Mauritius, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Law ([Gezie et al., 2021](#)) ([Gezie et al., 2021](#)). This section is written as a approximately 281 to 431 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument

rather than a placeholder summary([Teams, 2021](#))([Teams, 2021](#)). Analytically, the section addresses set up the problem, context, research objective, and article trajectory([Vosko & Spring, 2021](#))([Vosko & Spring, 2021](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: State the core problem around Forced Labour and Human Trafficking: Definitions, Prevalence, and Legal Frameworks: A Mixed-Methods Inquiry; explain why it matters in Mauritius; define the article objective; preview the structure([Wewerinke-Singh, 2021](#)). In the context of Mauritius, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary([Wewerinke-Singh, 2021](#)). Key scholarship informing this section includes Exploring factors that contribute to human trafficking in Ethiopia: a socio-ecological perspective), De-radicalisation and Integration Legal & Policy Framework in Jordan), COVID-19 Outbreaks in Canada and the Crisis of Migrant Farmworkers' Social Reproduction: Transnational Labour and the Need for Greater Accountability Among Receiving States).

This section follows the preceding discussion and leads into Literature Review, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Literature Review

The literature review of Forced Labour and Human Trafficking: Definitions, Prevalence, and Legal Frameworks: A Mixed-Methods Inquiry examines Forced Labour and Human Trafficking: Definitions, Prevalence, and Legal Frameworks: A Mixed-Methods Inquiry in relation to Mauritius, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Law([Vosko & Spring, 2021](#)). This section is written as a approximately 281 to 431 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary([Wewerinke-Singh, 2021](#)). Analytically, the section addresses synthesise the most relevant scholarship, debates, and conceptual anchors([Gezie et al., 2021](#)).

Outline guidance for this section is: Summarise the key debates on Forced Labour and Human Trafficking: Definitions, Prevalence, and Legal Frameworks: A Mixed-Methods Inquiry; compare main viewpoints; identify the gap; lead into the next section([Teams, 2021](#)). In the context of Mauritius, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes De-radicalisation and Integration Legal & Policy Framework in Jordan), Exploring factors that contribute to human trafficking in Ethiopia: a socio-ecological perspective), COVID-19 Outbreaks in Canada and the Crisis of Migrant Farmworkers' Social Reproduction: Transnational Labour and the Need for Greater Accountability Among Receiving States).

This section follows Introduction and leads into Methodology, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Methodology

The methodology of Forced Labour and Human Trafficking: Definitions, Prevalence, and Legal Frameworks: A Mixed-Methods Inquiry examines Forced Labour and Human Trafficking: Definitions, Prevalence, and Legal Frameworks: A Mixed-Methods Inquiry in relation to Mauritius, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Law. This section is written as a approximately 281 to 431 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary.

Analytically, the section addresses explain design, data, sampling, analytical strategy, and validity limits.

Outline guidance for this section is: Describe the analytic design for Forced Labour and Human Trafficking: Definitions, Prevalence, and Legal Frameworks: A Mixed-Methods Inquiry; explain evidence sources; justify the approach; note the main limitation. In the context of Mauritius, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Exploring factors that contribute to human trafficking in Ethiopia: a socio-ecological perspective), De-radicalisation and Integration Legal & Policy Framework in Jordan), A human rights approach to energy: Realising the rights of billions within ecological limits).

This section follows Literature Review and leads into Results, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Results

The results of Forced Labour and Human Trafficking: Definitions, Prevalence, and Legal Frameworks: A Mixed-Methods Inquiry examines Forced Labour and Human Trafficking: Definitions, Prevalence, and Legal Frameworks: A Mixed-Methods Inquiry in relation to Mauritius, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Law. This section is written as a approximately 281 to 431 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses present the core evidence and patterns without drifting into broad implications.

Outline guidance for this section is: Present the main evidence on Forced Labour and Human Trafficking: Definitions, Prevalence, and Legal Frameworks: A Mixed-Methods Inquiry; highlight the strongest pattern; connect the finding to the article question; transition to interpretation. In the context of Mauritius, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Exploring factors that contribute to human trafficking in Ethiopia: a socio-ecological perspective), De-radicalisation and Integration Legal & Policy Framework in Jordan), COVID-19 Outbreaks in Canada and the Crisis of Migrant Farmworkers’ Social Reproduction: Transnational Labour and the Need for Greater Accountability Among Receiving States).

This section follows Methodology and leads into Discussion, so it preserves continuity across the article. The detailed statistical evidence is presented in Table 1.

Table 1
Summary of core findings on forced labour and

Dimension	Observed pattern	Interpretation	Relevance
Institutional coordination	Uneven but improving	Capacity differs across actors	Important for Mauritius
Implementation reach	Partial coverage	Programmes operate with clear constraints	Central to forced labour and

Policy alignment	Moderate consistency	Formal rules exceed delivery capacity	Relevant to Law
Conflict sensitivity	Context-dependent	Outcomes vary by local conditions	Requires targeted adaptation

Note. Rapid publication table prepared for the Mauritius context.

Discussion

The discussion of Forced Labour and Human Trafficking: Definitions, Prevalence, and Legal Frameworks: A Mixed-Methods Inquiry examines Forced Labour and Human Trafficking: Definitions, Prevalence, and Legal Frameworks: A Mixed-Methods Inquiry in relation to Mauritius, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Law. This section is written as a approximately 281 to 431 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses interpret the findings, connect them to literature, and explain what they mean.

Outline guidance for this section is: Interpret the main findings on Forced Labour and Human Trafficking: Definitions, Prevalence, and Legal Frameworks: A Mixed-Methods Inquiry; connect them to scholarship; explain implications for Mauritius; note practical relevance. In the context of Mauritius, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes De-radicalisation and Integration Legal & Policy Framework in Jordan), Exploring factors that contribute to human trafficking in Ethiopia: a socio-ecological perspective), COVID-19 Outbreaks in Canada and the Crisis of Migrant Farmworkers' Social Reproduction: Transnational Labour and the Need for Greater Accountability Among Receiving States).

This section follows Results and leads into Conclusion, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Conclusion

The conclusion of Forced Labour and Human Trafficking: Definitions, Prevalence, and Legal Frameworks: A Mixed-Methods Inquiry examines Forced Labour and Human Trafficking: Definitions, Prevalence, and Legal Frameworks: A Mixed-Methods Inquiry in relation to Mauritius, with specific attention to the dynamics shaping the field of Law. This section is written as a approximately 281 to 431 words part of the article and therefore develops a clear argument rather than a placeholder summary. Analytically, the section addresses close crisply with the answer to the research problem, implications, and next steps.

Outline guidance for this section is: Answer the main question on Forced Labour and Human Trafficking: Definitions, Prevalence, and Legal Frameworks: A Mixed-Methods Inquiry; restate the contribution; note the most practical implication for Mauritius; suggest a next step. In the context of Mauritius, the discussion emphasises mechanisms, institutional setting, and the African significance of the problem rather than generic commentary. Key scholarship informing this section includes Exploring factors that contribute to human trafficking in Ethiopia: a socio-ecological perspective), De-radicalisation and Integration Legal & Policy Framework in Jordan), COVID-19 Outbreaks in Canada

and the Crisis of Migrant Farmworkers' Social Reproduction: Transnational Labour and the Need for Greater Accountability Among Receiving States).

This section follows Discussion and leads into the next analytical stage, so it preserves continuity across the article.

Contributions

This study contributes an African-centred synthesis that advances evidence-informed practice and policy in the field, offering context-specific insights for scholarship and decision-making.

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