**SOCIAL WELFARE**

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1. **SOCIAL SUPPORT IN HUMAN TRAFFICKING**

Human trafficking is a serious crime and a serious human rights violation. Every year, thousands of women and children fall into the hands of human traffickers in their own countries and abroad. Almost every country in the world is affected by human trafficking, whether it is the victim's country, travel or destination. Human trafficking is defined as the third-largest source of income for organized crime after arms and drug trafficking, generating billions of dollars worldwide each year. An estimated 6,00,000 to 8,00,000 women and children are abducted each year worldwide. This estimate does not include smugglers or missing children in the country. Women and children are often trafficked for worship, organ trade, drug trafficking, social work, housework, agriculture, construction, carpet trade, forced prostitution, sex tourism, nudity and games and sports such as beer bars, camels and jockeys. circus troupe.

Human trafficking, hiring, moving, transferring, harboring of persons at risk through the threat or use of force or other coercion, kidnapping, fraud, Fraud, abuse of power or position, or by giving or receiving payment or interest or acquisition. permission to control others. The business must include at a minimum the exploitation of women or other forms of prostitution, forced labor or service, slavery or similar practices such as slavery, servitude or dismemberment.

**ELEMENTS OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING:**

On the basis of the definition given in the Trafficking in Persons Protocol, it is evident that trafficking in persons has three constituent elements: -

* **The Law** (What is done) – Finding, transporting, transferring, transporting or accepting people
* **The Means** (How it is done) – Threatening or using force, coercion, robbery, fraud, fraud, abuse of power or disadvantage, or payment or benefit to the person controlling the victim
* **The Purpose** (Why it is done) – prostitution, sexual exploitation, forced labor for financial use, including using other persons , slavery or similar practices and removal of organs.1

Human trafficking, also known as modern slavery, involves the use of force, fraud, or coercion against a trafficked person to obtain a certain type of job or commercial sex. Human traffickers can use fraud, torture, or false promises of high-paying jobs or romantic relationships to lure victims. Victims of trafficking include men, women and children of all ages, races and ethnic backgrounds.

Today, around 45.8 million people around the world are condemned to slavery. These include 10 million children, 15.4 million forced marriages and 4.8 million forced sexual relations. However, accurate statistics are difficult to establish as many cases of trafficking go undetected and unreported.2

Injuries caused by victims of trafficking, including stress, depression, conflict, dissatisfaction, violence, suicidal ideation, anxiety and post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD).

Injuries during trading are exacerbated and persist long after one's use has ceased. Human trafficking in India causes women to experience psychological and physical problems. Psychological problems include post-traumatic stress disorder, depression and anxiety. Women's lack of control during childbirth puts them at risk for mental illness. Women entrepreneurs are more likely to contract HIV, tuberculosis and other sexually transmitted diseases.

Condoms are rarely used, so victims are at high risk of STDs. 3 The International Organization for Migration recognizes the high prevalence of PTSD among trafficked women and therefore includes awareness of PTSD symptoms and characteristics as a work-related "minimum standard". All workers with post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) In ​​a sample of women trafficked for sex or sexually abused while working at home, sleep was the most common PTSD symptom at the time of the survey, with approximately 24% of women.90 A few days or more after the sale Service: Sleep disorders associated with post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) among sexually active female survivors with Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) Physical health problems, depression, and suicide.4

**WHY AND HOW HUMAN TRAFFICKING HAPPENS IN INDIA**

There are many contributing factors for trafficking in human beings particularly women and children. The factors of women and children trafficking can be divided into two groups: push and pull factors.

* **The push factors** include: poor health of extended families, poverty and natural disasters such as floods that occur almost every year, driving some people into poverty, lack of education, skills and income. For rural women (and their families), Lack of knowledge about human trafficking, forced dowry collection causing girls to be sent to distant jobs, poor family life, domestic violence against women, absence of girls in scientific literature Extreme poverty and other causes of deprivation, people only traffickers’ problem, but also provides some incentive to human trafficking. Often unable to escape their production sites, prostitutes gradually establish relations with merchants and follow in their footsteps.
* **The pull factors** are: good jobs in big cities, easy money, entrepreneurs and workers promise more money and a comfortable life, girls want young people to shop elsewhere, low wages and demand for young people to work in workshops with poor working conditions, increased demand for children, Increasing demand for women in the sex trade With the ever-increasing demand for young women in the armed forces in many parts of India such as Kashmir, the demand for sex for young girls is not believed to be related to young women touching men. Risk of contracting HIV/AIDS or belief that having sex with a virgin woman cures HIV/AIDS and impotence. Abortion by women in the northern parts of Haryana and Punjab also leads to domestic violence. These states are fertile ground for entrepreneurs because they have fewer women and men are inferior to women. Merchants buy girls from distant states like Assam and Odisha; convincing their families that they will marry, but forcing them into prostitution.5

The current situation includes many laws and government initiatives to improve the lives of these people, but there are also many problems. For this reason, it is necessary to understand the problems well in order to provide the necessary conditions for all victims of human trafficking in the country and to contribute to their growth and development. This study examines the many issues faced by victims of trafficking in India, many of whom face intimidation, humiliation, prosecution and are at high risk of being victimized in their home country. Current issues of justice, including human trafficking, and violations of human rights as a whole.6

**WHAT ARE THE CONSTITUTIONAL & LEGISLATIVE PROVISIONS RELATED TO TRAFFICKING IN INDIA?**

* **Article 23(1)** of the Indian Constitution prohibits human trafficking.
* **The Unfair Commercial Practices (Prevention) Act of 1956 (ITPA)** was the first law to prevent the commercial sex trade.
* **Criminal Law (amendment) Act 2013** came into effect and Article 370 of Indian Penal Code, Article 370 and 370A of Indian Penal Code. Replaced with; This law provides comprehensive measures to prevent human trafficking crimes, including threats. child trafficking for the purpose of exploitation. All forms of physical exploitation or sexual exploitation of any kind, including slavery, labor or forced organ removal.
* **Protection of Children from Sexual offences (POCSO) Act, 2012,** came into force on 14 November 2012 and is a specific law aimed at protecting children from sexual abuse, abuse and violence against children. It provides detailed information on various types of sexual violence, including sexual assault and non-sexual harassment.
* **Implementation of Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (PCMA), 2006:** Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (PCMA) was enacted in 2006 repealing the Child Marriage Restraint Act of 1929. Businessmen in some countries are reportedly profiting from a bad practice such as child marriage. Child marriage targets innocent girls for commercial purposes.7
* In addition to certain laws, other laws regarding trafficking in women and children have been enacted: Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994, apart from specific Sections in the IPC, e.g. Sections 372 and 373 it refers to the selling and buying of girls for the purpose of prostitution.
* The state government has also enacted a special law to solve this problem. (eg Punjab Human Trafficking Prevention Act, 2012).8

**PREVENTION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN - ANTI-TRAFFICKING MEASURES**

The government's anti-trafficking policy covers many areas such as prevention of trafficking, intelligence sharing, recovery, recovery, financial support, health, education, housing, law, creation of substantial capital that businessmen can solve.

**Objectives of Integrated Anti-Human Trafficking Unit (IAHTU):-**

* To ensure that the aim is to prevent human trafficking crime.
* To ensure the multidisciplinary and coordinated work of all stakeholders, including the police, lawyers, NGOs, civil society and the media.
* To ensure cooperation between the police and all other public institutions and organizations (women, children, workers, health, etc.).
* To ensure cooperation between state institutions and civil society.
* Establish effective cooperation between various partners in the society working especially on the prevention of human trafficking.
* Ensure that the response process complies with human rights.
* Facilitate victim intervention that best determines the best interests of the victim/survivor and prevent re-victimization/re-victimization torture.
* Providing gender and child rights sensitive interventions for victims.
* Ensuring that human trafficking crime is handled from a 'crime' perspective.9

Human trafficking has become a crime and a serious human rights violation in recent years and is a major concern for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). Entrepreneurship occurs when a person's environment is threatened by conflict, economic hardship, and discrimination, thereby increasing business risk. Poverty is one of the leading indicators of the Indian economy. The spread of cultural practices and sexism aggravates the problem.

The participation of the private sector has gained importance in terms of the general development of the country's economy and has been included in the development process. Companies are now considering the triple consequences: economic, environmental and social. Business can play an important role in combating trafficking: It can address and reduce the conditions that lead to trafficking, use rules based on culture's practices and rules, stand up to and lead to trafficking. can do. Help spread knowledge and understanding of human trafficking.

UNODC recognizes the private sector's power to deploy resources quickly and support a wide range of work-related training, making it efficient and effective. An initiative has been launched by the UNODC Ministry of South Asia and Women and Child Development (MWCD), Government of India and Clothing and Exports to achieve the goals of the United Nations Global Initiative to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings (UN.GIFT). The Promotion Council (AEPC) is an association of approximately 8,000 garment and textile exporters working to prevent human trafficking as part of its corporate responsibility (CSR).

At the AEPC Training Center, 30 young men and women aged 22-25, who are considered influential in the business world, learn how to cut beautiful clothes. The red brick building stands out from a group of half-built buildings. The children's education space is spacious and has a good space for meeting and study. Each child was given a sewing machine used in a large factory. This helps them develop their skills according to the needs of the job. The close supervision of production experts allows participants to learn quickly on the job. Sometimes work on machines is done by more experienced and skilled students who work with and train new students. Skill exchange is built into the system that ensures girls are educated at all levels and decisions and gives them the opportunity to find employment in the traditional industry shirt. In addition, participants can create their own independent organizations if they wish, and there are many skills that will help them find employment in other departments.10

**FIVE WAYS WE CAN WORK TOGETHER TO PREVENT HUMAN TRAFFICKING:**

* **Stand up: -** Raise awareness of human trafficking.
* **Understanding the risk factors: -** It is important to know the risks and manifestations of human trafficking in order to prevent exploitation of people. You should try to better understand the victim's point of view.
* **Know what to do and who to call to share: -** Share resources with your community at local events and meetings. You can stream the amazing Child Line India; website: http://www.Childlineindia.org.in/, E-mail: dial1098@childlineindia.org.in, Tel: 91 - 022 - 2388 1098.
* **Promote community awareness: -** Educate yourself and your community on how to recognize signs of trafficking and exploitation. This is the first step in identifying victims and can help save lives.
* **Understand how groups interact: -** Not everyone has equal access to the resources they need. You can help them make sure they do this.11

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**MENTORING PROGRAMS FOR CONFLICT CHILDREN WITH LAW**

The National Policy for Children, 1974 was adopted on 22nd August 1974 to address new issues related to child Child Welfare Policies and Programmes in India. Regarding children, India has enacted laws and implemented various policies and programs to protect the rights of children in India.

**THRUST AREAS OF THE POLICY**

* Reducing Infant Mortality Rate.
* Reducing Maternal Mortality Rate
* Reducing Malnutrition among children
* Achieving 100 percent civil registration of births
* Universalisation of early childhood care and development and quality education for all children
* Achieving 100 percent access and retention in schools including pre-schools
* Complete abolition of female foeticide, female infanticide and child marriage and ensuring the survival, development and protection of the girl child
* Improving water and sanitation coverage both in rural and urban areas
* Securing for children all legal and social protection from all kinds of abuse, exploitation and neglect
* Complete abolition of child labour with the aim of progressively eliminating all forms of economic exploitation of children
* Monitoring, review and Reform of policies, programmes and laws to ensure protection of children’s interest and rights
* Ensuring child participation and choice in matters and decision affecting their lives.

**CONSTITUTIONAL SAFEGUARDS FOR INDIAN CHILDREN**

**Article-15 & 15(1)** The State prohibits discrimination against a citizen on the basis of religion, race, caste, sex, place of birth or any other basis. Nothing in this article shall prevent the State from making any special provision for women and children.2

**Article -21 A:** Amendment law 86 (2002) added article 21A to the constitution of India to provide free and compulsory education to all children aged 6- 14 years as determined by law by the state.3

**Article-24:** No child under the age of 14 years may be employed in a factory or mine or other hazardous work. It concerns prohibition of work of children in factories, etc.4

**Article-39(f):** The State ensure that children are given opportunities and mean to develop in freedom and dignity and protects children and young people from the use of force, misuse of justice and material resources.5

**Article-45** The State shall endeavor to provide early childcare and education to all children up to age of 6 years.6

**Article-243 G** Provides for institutionalization of child care by seeking to entrust programmes of women and child development to Panchayat (item 25 of Schedule 11).7

**LEGISLATIONS RELATED TO CHILDREN**

* **The Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956** set the rules for adoption and maintenance of both boys and girls and declares that the sons and daughters are treated equally in the matter of succession.8
* **The Pre-Conception and PreNatal Diagnostic Techniques Act1994** regulates the use of pre-natal diagnostic techniques. Though it permits the use of prenatal sex determination techniques for detecting genetic abnormalities or metabolic disorders or chromosomal abnormalities or certain congenital malformations or sex-linked disorders only by the registered institutions but strictly prohibits determination of sex of foetus and killing of female child in the mother’s womb not only by the medical practitioners, gynaecologists or paediatricians but also by any genetic laboratory, counseling centre or clinic.9
* **The Immoral Trafficking (Prevention) Act (ITPA), 1956** prohibits the commercial sex trade and all prostitution-related cases are registered under the Act. The law defines a minor as a person between the ages of 16 and 18.10
* **The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act,1986** prohibits children from working in certain occupations and regulates child labor in certain occupations.11
* **The Juvenile Justice Act 2000 and Amendment Act-2006** enact laws relating to juveniles in conflict with law (juvenile who is alleged to have committed an offence) and provide appropriate care and protection for children in need.12
* **The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006** came into force on 1st October 1929. The Section 3 of the Act provide that if a male under the age of 18 years enters into child marriage, he will be punished with a simple imprisonment.13

**INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORKS FOR CHILD WELFARE**

* **The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)** was established in 2007 under the under the Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) Act 2005 under the Ministry of Women and Child Development to protect, promote and defend child rights.14
* **The National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD)** is a major agency under the Ministry of Women and Child Development Department, Government of India and is an independent organization that promote voluntary action, research, education training and documentation about women and child development 1860 in the year 1966.15
* **The Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA)** is an autonomous body under the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India. CARA mainly deals with the adoption of orphaned, abandoned and surrendered children by recognized institution/agencies.16

**CHILD WELFARE SCHEMES**

* **The Integrated child Development Scheme (ICDS)** is a central program of the Government of India for early childhood care and development. The main objective of the project is to establish a foundation for the mental, physical and social development of children, to improve the health and well-being of children under the age of six, to reduce infant mortality, and to reduce disease, malnutrition and drop out of school. Implement effective policies that support child development and develop mothers' ability to care for their children's health, nutrition, education and other needs.17

**SCHEMES FOR HEALTH AND NUTRITION OF CHILDREN**

* **The Nutrition component of Prime Minister Gramodya Yojana and Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls** was implemented with the central support of Planning commission to promote child nutrition. The National Nutrition Mission was also created to provide policy guidance to federal child health agencies.
* **The Pulse Polio Immunization Programme** is implemented by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for all children under the age of 5 years.
* **Vitamin A administration**
* **Universal immunisation programme** expanded Programme on Immunization was launched in 1978. In 1985, when the program spread out of the city, it was renamed the Universal Immunization Program. It was included in the Child Health and Safety Program in 1992, and in 1997 it was brought under the control of the National Reproductive and Child Health Program. Universal Immunization Programme has been an important part of the National Rural Health Mission initiative since its inception in 2005. The Universal Immunization Programme (UIP) is one of the largest public health programmes targeting approximately 2.67 billion newborns babies and 290 million pregnant women each year.
* **Reproductive and Child Health Programme** is being introduced by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare which provides effective and comprehensive maternal and child health care, micronutrient services for vulnerable groups, reproductive health services for adolescent etc.
* **Mid-day meal scheme** is also an important part of Government initiatives to ensure universal enrollment and retention of children. As part of the program, nutritional snacks are provided to the students.
* **The National Rural Health Mission Scheme was implemented under the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare** in order to provide quality health services to rural people, including many children, in the country.18

**SCHEMES FOR EDUCATION OF CHILDREN**

* **The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act**, which guarantees children's right to free and compulsory education, came into force in 2010 and compulsory education in community schools was established in 3 years.19
* **The Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Scheme** enables opening of special residential schools for the girl child who are belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, other backward classes and private schools for minority girls belonging to lesser female literacy.
* Model School Scheme (2008)
* Rastriya Madhymika Sikshya Abhiyan (2009)

**SCHEMES FOR REHABILITATION**

* **The Integrated programme for Street Children** by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment seeks to prevent the poverty of homeless, non-family, abused and exploited children.
* **The Elimination of Child Labour Programme** implemented by the Ministry of Labour, Government of India aims at the rehabilitation of employment children and elimination of child labour. The National Child Labour Projects (NCLPs) have been created in many areas to help child workers recover.20
* **The Integrated Programme for Juvenile Justice** aims to provide care and protection to the children in difficult conflicting situations. Features of the program include creation of a National Advisory Board on Juvenile Justice, establishment of Juvenile Justice Fund, training of judicial, administrative police and NGOs responsible for the implementation of Juvenile justice Act, brings quality improvement of the quality of existing facilities, expansion of out-of-school schools. Examples of services include foster family and alternative child care, home care.
* **The Scheme for Welfare of Orphan and Destitute Children** is a central scheme under Ministry of Women and Child Development. The main objective of this scheme is to provide shelter, health and food, education and job training to orphans and poor children under the age of 18 years for boys and up to 25 years for girls.

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