

SOCIAL WELFARE

Abstract

Human trafficking is a critical crime and an extreme violence of human rights. Every year, thousands of girls and kids fall into the arms of human traffickers both nationally and across the world. An anticipated 6,00,000 to 8,00,000 girls and kids are kidnapped each 12 months worldwide. Today, about 45.8 million person are enslaved worldwide. Those encompass 10 million youngsters, 15.4 million compelled marriages and 4.8 million pressured sexual intercourse. Illnesses of human trafficking victims include stress, depression, conflict, dissatisfaction, violence, suicidal ideation, identity, stress and sequelae. In recent years, Human trafficking has become a crime and a serious human rights violation and is a major concern for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). Mentoring programs for conflict children with law, The National Child Policy, 1974 became followed on 22 August 1974 to address problems arising regarding guidelines and programs for kids in India. Concerning kids, India has enacted laws and carried out various policies and programs to protect the rights of kids in India that have discussed in detailed in this chapter.

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I. SOCIAL SUPPORT IN HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Human trafficking is a critical crime and an extreme violence of human rights. Every year, thousands of girls and kids fall into the arms of human traffickers both nationally and across the world. Regardless of the victim's country, travel or location almost every country in the world is affected by human trafficking. Human trafficking is described as the 1/3-biggest source of profits for organized crime after arms and drug trafficking, producing billions of dollars 12 months worldwide. An anticipated 6,00,000 to 8,00,000 girls and kids are kidnapped each 12 months worldwide. This estimate does no longer encompass smugglers or missing kids in the country. Girls and kids are regularly trafficked for worship, organ trade, drug trafficking, social work, house responsibility, agriculture, production, carpet change, compelled prostitution, intercourse tourism, nudity and games and sports activities along with beer bars, camels and jockeys.

Trafficking, recruiting, moving, harboring people at danger via threat or use of pressure or different coercion, abducting, fraud, abuse of authority or position, or giving or receiving money, interest or purchases. Permit others to govern you. At a minimum, the agency have to be involved using girls or different style of prostitution, pressured labor or services or practices together with paintings, business, or study.

1. Elements of Human Trafficking: On the premise of the definition given in the Trafficking in humans Protocol, it's miles evident that trafficking in individuals has 3 constituent elements:

- **Law** (how) – Finding, transporting, transferring, or receiving people.
- **Meaning** (how) – person who threatens or uses force, stealing, lying, deceiving, abusing control Power or disadvantage of the victim or payment of money or benefits.
- **Purpose** (how it is done) – prostitution, forced labor for commercial purposes with the exploitation of other people, slavery or similar practices and removal of bodies organ.¹

Human trafficking, also known as modern day slavery, includes the use of force, fraud, or coercion at the trafficker to acquire certain varieties of labor or sexual trafficking. Traffickers may additionally use deception, abuse, or false promises of profitable jobs or romantic relationships to trap victims. Victims of human trafficking consist of boy, girl and kids of all ages, races and ethnicities.

Today, about 45.8 million person are enslaved worldwide. Those encompass 10 million youngsters, 15.4 million compelled marriages and 4.8 million pressured sexual intercourse. But, accurate statistical facts is tough to produce because many instances of entrepreneurship move neglected and unreported.²

Illnesses of human trafficking victims include stress, depression, conflict, dissatisfaction, violence, suicidal ideation, identity, stress and sequelae. Traumatic stress disorder (PTSD).

Injuries are serious during use and continue long after use has stopped. Human trafficking in India causes women to face psychological and physical problems. Mental

problems include post-traumatic stress disorder, depression and anxiety. Women's lack of reproductive control puts them at risk for mental health problems. Female entrepreneurs are more likely to contract HIV, tuberculosis and other sexually transmitted diseases.

Condoms are rarely used, so the victim is more likely to contract a sexually transmitted disease.³ Recognizing the high risk of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) among trafficked female, the International Organization for Migration has adopted awareness of the symptoms and signs of PTSD as an operational “minimum standard.” All persons suffer from post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). At the time of the survey, PTSD was the most common, with approximately 24% of women. meet him. One day or more after sale Service: Sexual post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) affects the sleep of women living with health problems, depression and suicide.⁴

2. Why and how does Human Trafficking Occur In India?

Many elements that lead to human trafficking, mainly girls and kids. Elements associated with trafficking in girls and kids can be divided into two classes: push elements and pull elements.

- **The push elements** include the health of extended families, poverty and natural disasters such as floods, which occur almost every year, causing some people to fall into poverty and lack education, skills and income. Lack of information on the human trafficking, forced dowry collection that causes girls to be sent to distant place to work, family poverty, domestic violence against women, lack of girl's inclusion in research data, poverty etc. Deprivation leads to human trafficking, which both poses a problem for trafficking victims and provides some incentives for trafficking. regularly not able to escape from the factory, the prostitutes progressively establish relationships with the traders and comply with of their footsteps.
- **The pull elements** are: appropriate jobs in big town, easy cash, entrepreneurs and workers promise extra money and a comfortable lifestyles, girls want young person beings to keep elsewhere, wages are low and younger person are expected to work in poor, difficult jobs. For increased demand for children, and women in the sex trade as well as the increasing demand for young women in the armed forces in many parts of India such as Kashmir, does not believe that the demand for sex from young women is related to young women touching men. Risk of contracting HIV/AIDS or the perception that having sex with a virgin girl can remedy HIV/AIDS and impotence. Abortion also leads to internal or domestic violence amongst girls inside the northern states of Haryana and Punjab. These states are fertile land for entrepreneurs because there are fewer women in these states and men are not as good as women. Traders purchase girls from remote states like Assam and Orissa; They have been convincing their families to marry; however, they have been pressured them into prostitution.⁵

The current situation includes many laws and government measures aimed at improving the lives of these people, but there are also many problems. Therefore, all these problems need to be understood if you want to offer the essential conditions for all suffers of human trafficking with in the country and assist them develop and expand. This study explores the numerous problems confronted by victims of human

trafficking in India, many of whom face intimidation, humiliation, prosecution and excessive threat of persecution in their domestic countries. Current justice issues, including all issues related to human trafficking and human rights violations.⁶

3. What are the Laws and Regulations Regarding Human Trafficking in India?

- Human trafficking is unlawful under **Article 23(1)** of the Constitution of India.
- **Unfair Commercial Practices (Prevention) Act of 1956 (ITPA)** was the first law to prevent sex trafficking.
- **Criminal Law Act 2013** got here into force and Article 370 of the Indian Penal Code, Article 370 and 370A of the Indian Penal Code. Replaced with; This law provides for comprehensive measures to prevent human trafficking, including intimidation. Any shape of physical or genital exploitation, consisting of slavery, labor or eviction.
- **Protection of Children from Sexual offences (POCSO) Act, 2012**, got here into force on 14 November 2012, is a special law to guard kids or youngsters from torture, abuse and violence. It provides detailed information about various types of sexual violence, including sexual and non-sexual harassment.
- **Implementation of Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (PCMA), 2006**: got here into force in 2006, Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 turned into repealed. Businessmen in some countries have reportedly profited from bad practices such as child marriage. Child marriages use innocent girls for commercial purposes.⁷
- Apart from some laws, other laws have also been enacted to deal with women and child labour: Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, Child Labour (Prohibition and manipulate/control) Act, 1986, Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994, unique chapter of IPC Sections like 372 and 373 deal with the sale and purchase of girls for prostitution.
- The kingdom authorities has additionally created a unique regulation to resolve this hassle. (eg Punjab Human Trafficking Prevention Act, 2012).⁸

4. **Prevention of Violence towards Girls:** The government's anti-trafficking covers many regions together with prevention of human trafficking, intelligence sharing, recuperation, healing, economic support, fitness, schooling, housing, law, etc. creation of vast capital that businessmen can solve.

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

- Make certain that the purpose is to prevent human trafficking crime.
- To ensure multidisciplinary and collaborative efforts of all stakeholders, including the police, lawyers, NGOs, civil society and the media.
- Ensuring cooperation between the police and all other public institutions and organizations (women, children, workers, health, etc.).
- To ensure cooperation between government institutions and civil society.
- Establish effective cooperation between various partners in the society working especially on the prevention of human trafficking.
- Ensure that the intervention process is based on human rights.
- Support victim intervention to ensure victims receive the best benefit and prevent re-victimization of abuse.
- Provide gender and child rights interventions for victims.
- Ensuring that human trafficking crimes are solve from a 'criminal' perspective.⁹

In recent years, Human trafficking has become a crime and a serious human rights violation and is a major concern for the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC). Business occurs when a person's environment is threatened by conflict, economic distress, and discrimination, leading to business risk. Poverty is one of the leading indicators of the Indian economy. The problem is exacerbated by the spread of culture and gender.

Participation in the private sector is important for the general development of the country's economy and its integration into development. Organizations now consider threefold results: economical, environmental and social. Commercial enterprise can play a crucial position in fighting human trafficking: the usage of culturally and regulatory-based rules, it is able to cope with and decrease the situations that cause human trafficking and protect and enable it. viable. assist unfold information and information about human trafficking.

UNODC acknowledge the private sector's power to set up sources quick and support a wide variety of labor-related education, making it efficient and effective. An initiative has been released through the UNODC Ministry of South Asia and Women and Child Development (MWCD), authorities of India and Clothing and Exports to attain the desires of the United Nations Global Initiative to Combat Trafficking in Human Beings (UN.GIFT). The Apparel Export Promotion Council (AEPC) is an association of about 8,000 garment and fabric exporters working to save human trafficking as part of its corporate responsibility (CSR).

At the AEPC education center, 30 younger male and female aged 22-25, who are considered influential inside the business global, learn how to cut stunning garments. The red brick building stood out from a set of half-timbered homes. Children's studying area is massive, nicely prepared and well-educated. Each child gets a sewing machine used in the foremost workplace. This facilitates them expand their talents consistent with the requirements of the job. Close supervision by production specialists permits participants to quickly learn on the job. On occasion the work at the machines is done by more experienced and skilled college students who work with and educate new students. skills exchange has been integrated into the machine to ensure that ladies are knowledgeable and dedicated at all degrees and to offer them the opportunity to discover employment sporting the conventional paintings blouse. Further, members can create their own unbiased businesses if they want and accumulate many abilities that may assist them find employment in different fields.¹⁰

5. Five ways we can Work together to prevent Human Trafficking:

- **Goals:** - Raise awareness of human trafficking.
- **Know the risk elements:** - knowledge the risks and results of human trafficking is critical to prevent exploitation. You need to try to better understand the sufferer's perspective.
- **Understand what to do and who to call to share:** - Share resources together with your network at local activities and forums. you may flow the best Child Line India; website: <http://www.Childlineindia.org.in/>, E-mail: dial1098@childlineindia.org.in, Tel: 91 - 022 - 2388 1098.

- **Growth community recognition:** - train yourself and your community on the way to recognize signs of enterprise and entrepreneurship. That is the first step figuring out sufferers and might help save lives.
- **Understand how teams interact:** - now not all of us has same get entry to the assets they want. you may assist them make certain they do this.¹¹

II. MENTORING PROGRAMS FOR CONFLICT CHILDREN WITH LAW

The National Child Policy, 1974 became followed on 22 August 1974 to address problems arising regarding guidelines and programs for kids in India. Concerning kids, India has enacted laws and carried out various policies and programs to protect the rights of kids in India.¹²

Thrust Areas of the Policy

- Lowering Infant Mortality.
- Lowering Maternal Mortality
- Decrease child malnutrition
- Achieve 100% birth registration
- Universalize early formative years care, ensure development and high-quality training for all children.
- Achieve 100 percentage get entry to and retention in schools which include pre-schools
- Whole removal of women infanticide and child marriage for the survival, development and safety of girls.
- Enhancing water and environmental security coverage in rural and urban regions.
- Providing all varieties of legal and social protection to children towards all types of abuse, exploitation and neglect.
- Whole abolition of infant labour with the aim of gradually getting rid of all types of financial exploitation of children.
- Tracking, to guard the pursuits and rights of kids review and revise regulations, programs, and laws.
- Make certain baby participation and desire in problems and selection affecting their lives.

1. Constitutional Safeguards for Indian Children

- **Article-15 & 15(1)** The state prohibits discrimination against citizens based on religion, race, ethnicity, gender, place of birth, or any other reason.¹³
- **Article -21 A:** Amendment law 86 (2002) added article 21A to the constitution of India which offers free and compulsory training to all children among the ages of 6-14 years as determined by means of regulation by way of the state.¹⁴
- **Article-24:** Kids below the age of 14 are not allowed to labor in factories, mines and different dangerous jobs. Banning kids from operating in factories, and so on.¹⁵
- **Article-39(f):** The state guarantees that youngsters have the possibility and way to create freedom and dignity and guard children and younger people from the usage of force and abuse of justice and material resources.¹⁶

- **Article-45** States ought to attempt to offer early child care and education to all children under the age of 6.¹⁷
- **Article-243 G** Institutionalize youth care by entrusting female and children improvement programs to the Panchayat.¹⁸

2. Legislations Related to Children

- **The Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956** Establish legal guidelines for the adoption and upbringing of little children and baby girls and declare same remedy of little children in inheritance.¹⁹
- **The Pre-Conception and Prenatal Diagnostic Techniques The 1994 Act** regulates the usage of prenatal diagnostic techniques. while it lets in using prenatal diagnostic gadget to assess genetic or metabolic or chromosomal problems or certain fetal or associated sex problems only in registered schools, it strictly limits the selection of the fetus to be inside the mother's body and kill it. Uterine screening may be accomplished now not simplest through a health practitioner, gynecologist or physician, however additionally via a genetic testing center, counseling center or medical centre.²⁰
- **The Immoral Trafficking Act (ITPA), 1956** Sexual trafficking is unlawful and all instances associated with prostitution are registered beneath this regulation.²¹
- **The Child Labour Act,1986** Prohibiting children from working in certain professions and employing children in certain professions.²²
- **The Juvenile Justice Act 2000 and Amendment Act-2006** set up legal guidelines regarding to juveniles in struggle with regulation and offer suitable care and protection to kids in need.²³
- **The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006** got here into force on October, 1st 1929. Article 3 of the law provide that if a male under the age of 18 years commits toddler marriage, he could be punished with a simple imprisonment.²⁴

3. Institutional Frameworks for Child Welfare

- **The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)** It became mounted in 2007 under Ministry of Women and Child Development under Commission for the Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) Act, 2005, with the intention of shielding, promoting and protecting kids' rights.²⁵
- **The National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD)** is a main corporation beneath the Ministry of Women and Child Department, authorities of India and is an unbiased employer that sell voluntary action, research, education program.²⁶
- **The Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA)** it's far a self-sustaining agency beneath Ministry of Women and Child Development, authorities of India. CARA specially deals with the adoption of orphans, and abandoned kids from identified schools/schools.²⁷

4. Child Welfare Schemes

- **The Integrated child Development Scheme (ICDS)** is a general scheme of the authorities of India for child care and development. The primary aim of the scheme is

to lay a foundation for children's psychological, physical and social development, improve the fitness and nicely-being of youngsters below six years of age, lessen little one mortality, lessen sickness, malnutrition and schooling costs. Implement powerful guidelines that guide kids' improvement and permit moms to meet their children's health, vitamins, education and different wishes.²⁸

5. Schemes for Fitness and Nutrition of Children

- **The Nutrition component of Prime Minister Gramodya Yojana and Nutrition Programme for Adolescent Girls** are being applied with the aid of the planning Commission to encourage kids' nutrition. The National Nutrition Council was also established to provide policy guidance to government child welfare organizations.
- **Polio vaccination Programme** is implemented by way of the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for all children underneath the 5 years of age.
- **Vitamin A administration**
- **The Expanded Immunization Program** (Universal Immunization Program) was launched in 1978. In 1985, when the program expanded beyond the city, it was renamed the **Universal Immunization Program**. It was blanketed within the "Child Health and Safety Plan" in 1992 and within the "National Reproductive and Child Health Plan" in 1997. The Universal Immunization Program has been an imperative a part of the National Rural Health Mission its inception in 2005. The Universal Immunization Program (UIP) is one in every of the most important public health programs targeting about 2.67 billion newborns and 290 million pregnant women each year.
- Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is being introduce "**Reproductive and Child Health Programme**" which provides effective maternal and infant fitness care provider, micronutrient help for susceptible groups, reproductive fitness offerings for adolescent etc.
- Government of India introduce a "**Mid-day meal scheme**" to ensure that children continue their international registration and education. As part of the program, students are offered snacks.
- Ministry of Health and Family Welfare turned into implemented a "**National Rural Health Mission Scheme**" purpose to offer fitness care offerings to rural citizen, which include many children, within the country.²⁹

6. Schemes for Schooling of Children

- **The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act**, which got here into force in 2010, guaranteed the proper of kids to free and obligatory training, and it took three years to establish the general public education system.³⁰
- **The Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Scheme** help in establishing a special residential schools for girls who are belonging to non-public schools, Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes, different backward classes and for minority women belonging to less literate young.
- Model School Scheme (2008)
- Rastriya Madhymik Sikshya Abhiyan (2009)

7. Schemes for Rehabilitation

- Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment added a “**Integrated programme for Street Children**” ambitions to guard homeless, non-family, abused and poverty-afflicted kids.
- “**Elimination of Child Labour Programme**” introduced by the Ministry of Labour, authorities of India pursuings on the cure and dispose of infant labour. The National Child Labour Projects (NCLPs) have been set up in lots of areas to help child hard work get better.³¹
- “**Integrated Programme for Juvenile Justice**” installed to offer care and protection to the children in difficult circumstance. capabilities of this system include the established order of creation of a national Advisory Board on Juvenile Justice, established order of Juvenile Justice Fund, training of judicial, administrative regulations and non-government organizations accountable for enforcement of Juvenile justice Act, enhancing the first-class of existing offerings, expand external schools. Examples of services encompass foster domestic and other toddler care, domestic care.
- “**Scheme for Welfare of Orphan and Destitute Children**” is a vital initiative of the Ministry of Women and Child Development. The main motive of the undertaking is to provide shelter, fitness and meals, training and task or job training to orphans and poor youngsters as much as the age of 18 for boys and 25 for girls.

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