**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.

Trafficking, recruiting, transferring, transferring, harboring persons at risk through threat or use of force or other coercion, kidnapping, fraud, fraud, abuse of authority or position, or giving or receiving payments, interest or purchases. Allow others to control you. At a minimum, the enterprise must involve the use of women or other forms of prostitution, forced labor or services, labor, or practices such as work, business, or study.

**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: -

* **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 slavery, involves the use of force, fraud, or coercion on the trafficker to obtain certain types of labor or sex trafficking. Traffickers may use deception, abuse, or false promises of lucrative jobs or romantic relationships to lure victims. Victims of human trafficking include men, women and children of all ages, races and ethnicities.

Today, approximately 45.8 million people are enslaved worldwide. These include 10 million children, 15.4 million forced marriages and 4.8 million forced sexual intercourse. However, accurate statistical data is difficult to produce because many cases of entrepreneurship go unnoticed 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. Psychological 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 employees 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

**Why and how does human trafficking occur in India?**

Many factors that lead to human trafficking, especially women and children. Factors related to trafficking in women and children can be divided into two categories: push factors and pull factors.

* **The push factors** 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. Often unable to escape from the factory, the prostitutes gradually establish relationships with the 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, wages are low and young people 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 belief that having sex with a virgin woman can cure HIV/AIDS and impotence. Abortion also leads to domestic violence among women in 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 buy girls from distant states like Assam and Orissa; They were convincing their families to marry, but they were forcing 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 issues need to be understood in order to provide the necessary conditions for all victims of human trafficking in the country and help them grow and develop. This study explores the many issues faced by victims of human trafficking in India, many of whom face intimidation, humiliation, prosecution and high risk of persecution in their home countries. Current justice issues, including all issues related to human trafficking and human rights violations.6

**WHAT ARE THE LAWS AND REGULATIONS REGARDING HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN INDIA?**

* Human trafficking is prohibited under **Article 23(1)** of the Constitution of India.
* **The Unfair Commercial Practices (Prevention) Act of 1956 (ITPA)** was the first law to prevent sex trafficking.
* **Criminal Law (amendment) Act 2013** came 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 form of physical or sexual exploitation, including slavery, labor or dispossession.
* **Protection of Children from Sexual offences (POCSO) Act, 2012,** which came into force on 14 November 2012, is a special law to protect children 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:** Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (PCMA) came into force in 2006, Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 was 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 control) Act, 1986, Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994, special Chapter of IPC Sections like 372 and 373 deal with the sale and buy of girls for prostitution.
* The state government has also created 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 human trafficking, intelligence sharing, recovery, recovery, financial support, health, education, housing, law , etc. creation of substantial capital that businessmen can solve.

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

* Ensure that the goal is to prevent human trafficking crime.
* To ensure the 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 that best determines the best interests of the victim/survivor and prevent re-victimization/re-victimization torture.
* 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. Companies now consider threefold outcomes: financial, environmental and social. Business can play an important role in combating human trafficking: Using culturally and regulatory-based policies, it can address and reduce the conditions that lead to human trafficking and protect and enable it. possible. Help spread knowledge and understanding about 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 stood out from a group of half-timbered houses. Children's learning space is large, well-organized and well-educated. Each child receives a sewing machine used in the main office. This helps them develop their skills according to the requirements of the job. Close supervision by production experts allows participants to quickly learn on the job. Sometimes the work on the machines is done by more experienced and skilled students who work with and train new students. Skills exchange has been incorporated into the system to ensure that girls are educated and committed at all levels and to give them the opportunity to find employment wearing the traditional work shirt. In addition, participants can create their own independent organizations if they wish and acquire many skills that can help them find employment in other fields.10

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

* **Goals: -** Raise awareness of human trafficking.
* **Understanding the risk factors: -** Understanding the risks and consequences of human trafficking is important to prevent exploitation. You should try to better understand the victim's perspective.
* **Know what to do and who to call to share: -** Share resources with your community at local events and forums. You can stream the best Child Line India; website: http://www.Childlineindia.org.in/, E-mail: dial1098@childlineindia.org.in, Tel: 91 - 022 - 2388 1098.
* **increase community awareness: -** Educate yourself and your community on how to recognize signs of business and entrepreneurship. This is the first step in identifying victims and can help save lives.
* **Understand how teams 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 Child Policy, 1974 was adopted on 22 August 1974 to address issues arising regarding policies and programs for children 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.
* Reduce Maternal deaths
* Reducing child malnutrition
* Achieve 100% birth registration
* Universalize early childhood care, ensure development and quality education for all children.
* Achieve100 percent access and retention in schools including pre-schools
* Complete elimination of female infanticide and child marriage for the survival, development and protection of girls
* Improving water and environmental security coverage in rural and urban areas.
* Providing all kinds of legal and social protection to children against 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, to protect the interests and rights of children Review and revise policies, programs, and laws
* Ensure child participation and choice in issues and decision affecting their lives.

**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.2

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

**Article-24:** Children under the age of 14 are not allowed to work in factories, mines and other hazardous jobs. Banning children from working in factories, etc..4

**Article-39(f):** The state ensures that children have the opportunity and means to create freedom and dignity and protects children and young people from the use of force and abuse of justice and material resources.5

**Article-45** States should strive to provide early childhood care and education to all children under the age of 6.6

**Article-243 G** Institutionalize child care by entrusting women and child development programs to the Panchayat (Item 25 of Schedule 11)).7

**LEGISLATIONS RELATED TO CHILDREN**

* **The Hindu Adoptions and Maintenance Act, 1956** Establish laws for the adoption and upbringing of sons and daughters and declare equal treatment of sons and daughters in inheritance.8
* **The Pre-Conception and Prenatal Diagnostic Techniques The 1994** Act regulates the use of prenatal diagnostic procedures. When it allows the use of prenatal diagnostic equipment to detect genetic or metabolic or chromosomal abnormalities or certain fetal or related sex diseases only in registered schools, it strictly limits the decision of the fetus to be in the mother's body and kill it. women and babies. Uterine screening can be done not only by a doctor, gynecologist or physician, but also by a genetic testing center, counseling center or medical centre.9
* **The Immoral Trafficking (Prevention) Act (ITPA), 1956** Sex trafficking is prohibited and all cases related to prostitution are registered under this law. The law defines a minor as a person between the ages of 16 and 18.10
* **The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act,1986** Prohibiting children from working in certain professions and employing children in certain professions.11
* **The Juvenile Justice Act 2000 and Amendment Act-2006** establish laws regarding to juveniles in conflict with law (juvenile who is alleged to have committed an offence) and provide appropriate care and protection to children in need.12
* **The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006** came into force on 1st October 1929. Article 3 of the low provide that if a man under the age of 18 years commits 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)** It was established in 2007 under the Ministry of Women and Child Development under the Commission for the Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) Act, 2005, with the aim of protecting, promoting and protecting child rights.14
* **The National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD)** is a major agency under the Ministry of Women and Child Department, Government of India and is an independent organization that promote voluntary action, research, education training. Date on women’s and child development from1860 to 1966.15
* **The Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA)** It is an autonomous organization under the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India. CARA mainly deals with the adoption of orphans, abandoned and abandoned children from recognized schools/schools.16

**CHILD WELFARE SCHEMES**

* **The Integrated child Development Scheme (ICDS)** is a major scheme of the Government of India for child care and development. The main aim of the scheme is to lay a foundation for children's mental, physical and social development, improve the health and well-being of children under six years of age, reduce infant mortality, reduce disease, malnutrition and education costs. Implement effective policies that support children development and enable mothers to meet 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** are being implemented with the support of the Planning Commission to promote children nutrition. The National Nutrition Council was also established to provide policy guidance to government child welfare agencies.
* **Polio vaccination Programme** is implemented by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for all children under the age of 5 years.
* **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 included in the "Child Health and Safety Plan" in 1992 and in the "National Reproductive and Child Health Plan" in 1997. The Universal Immunization Program has been an integral part of the National Rural Health Mission since its inception in 2005. The Universal Immunization Program (UIP) is one of the largest public health programs targeting approximately 2.67 billion newborns and 290 million pregnant female each year.
* Ministry of Health and Family Welfare is being introduce “**Reproductive and Child Health Programme”** which provides effective maternal and child health care service, micronutrient assistance for vulnerable groups, reproductive health services for adolescent etc.
* Governmentof 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 was implementeda **“National Rural Health Mission Scheme”** aim to provide quality health care services to rural residents (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 came into force in 2010, guaranteed the right of children to free and compulsory education, and it took three years to establish the public education system.19
* **The Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Scheme** help in opening a special residential schools for girls who are belonging to private schools, Scheduled Tribes, Scheduled Castes, other backward classes and for minority girls belonging to less literate young.
* Model School Scheme (2008)
* Rastriya Madhymik Sikshya Abhiyan (2009)

**SCHEMES FOR REHABILITATION**

* Ministry of Social Justice and Empowermentintroduced a **“Integrated programme for Street Children”** aims to protect homeless, non-family, abused and poverty-stricken children.
* The **“Elimination of Child Labour Programme”** implemented by the Ministry of Labour, Government of India aims at the cure and eliminate child labour. The National Child Labour Projects (NCLPs) have been established in many areas to help child workers recover.20
* The **“Integrated Programme for Juvenile Justice”** established to provide care and protection to the children in difficult condition. Features of the program include the establishment of creation of a National Advisory Board on Juvenile Justice, establishment of Juvenile Justice Fund, training of judicial, administrative police and non-government organizations responsible for enforcement of Juvenile justice Act, improving the quality of existing services, expand external schools. Examples of services include foster home and other child care, home care.
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