



Plan Of Action To Combat Trafficking & Commercial Sexual Exploitation

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REPORT
OF THE COMMITTEE ON PROSTITUTION,
CHILD PROSTITUTES AND CHILDREN OF
PROSTITUTES

&

PLAN OF ACTION
TO COMBAT TRAFFICKING
AND COMMERCIAL SEXUAL EXPLOITATION
OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN

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A. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON PROSTITUTION CHILD PROSTITUTES AND CHILDREN OF PROSTITUTION

I. Introduction

1. The issues of trafficking and the commercial sexual exploitation of women and children or "prostitution" as it is commonly called is gaining prominence in international circles, among NGOs, Governments and concerned citizens. Prostitution has been called "the oldest oppression" by the National Commission for Women. In different times in history it has been tolerated, encouraged, prohibited and regulated. In recent times the issue has come centre stage because of
 - (a) Increasing reports of commercial sexual exploitation of children
 - (b) The scare of women and children in prostitution being carriers of AIDS/HIV while the exploiter who has infected the women or child is forgotten.
 - (c) Greater awareness and emphasis on rights of children
 - (d) The global movement for redefining gender relations of subordination and for gender justice.
 - (e) Structural adjustment policies in developing countries which have in many cases led to growing number of female headed households and the feminization of poverty.

- (f) Growth of sex tourism, the entertainment industry, pornography in print, electronic and cyber media.
 - (g) Changing public attitudes towards sex and morality.
 - (h) The economic and law and order ramifications of trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation which are part of the huge global narco-terrorist criminal network.
 - (i) Women, victims of commercial sexual exploitation organising themselves to access their rights.
 - (j) Weakening of the family structure, changing social and family scenario.
2. It is in this background that this report seeks to examine the issue of trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of women and children in the country. In order to place this in the right perspective a presentation of a short summary of the various aspects of this phenomenon is in order.

II. Definitions

3. Various terms are used while speaking of this subject like prostitute, women and children in prostitution, commercial sex workers, sex worker etc. The words "prostitution" and "prostitute" have derogatory connotations wherein the stigma of the offence is placed on the victim. It is therefore proposed to use the term "commercial sexual exploitation of women and children" which was also used in the Declaration

of the World Congress against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children.

4. "Child" has been defined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child ratified by India, as a person below 18 years of age. The definition differs in various legislations in India from 12 years in the Indian Penal Code (IPC) to 18 years for a female child in the Child Marriage Restraint Act. However, in the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 (ITPA) the term child refers to a person who has not completed the age of sixteen years. A minor means a person who has completed the age of 16 years but has not completed the age of 18 years. Both the child and the minor are given special protection under Sec 6-2(A) of the ITPA. The Child Marriage Restraint Act has fixed the age of 18 years keeping in view the underdeveloped physical and gynecological condition of the girl child which renders sexual relation and pregnancy harmful and even life threatening to her below that age. From this perspective the sexually exploited child is more at risk, being forced into multiple sexual relations. Hence, we may use the more widely accepted definition of child as being below 18 years of age for the purpose of defining commercial sexual exploitation of the child or children of women victims.
5. It has been pointed out that many states refuse to recognize the problem of commercial sexual exploitation of children because of a misconception

of the definition of the age of a child. This situation needs to be rectified by creating greater awareness of the meaning of the term 'commercial sexual exploitation of children'.

III. Modes of initiation into Commercial sexual exploitation

6. The causes of commercial sexual exploitation of women and children are many. Initiation into commercial sexual exploitation is through different routes. Firstly children and women are inducted forcibly through abduction, trafficking and deceit. Secondly there are children of women victims who are inducted into the racket by pimps/brothel keepers and sometimes even by the mother herself. Thirdly caste and tribal sanctions/practices of certain castes and tribes like Nats/Raj Nats, who were traditional performers in Uttar Pradesh (UP) and Rajasthan, Bedia of UP, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh (M.P.); Bhartu & Habura who were so called criminal communities in U.P.

Dehredar or former singers and dancers in U.P.; Gandharvas or singers in U.P.; Kanjars a wandering community in M.P., Rajasthan and U.P. are others. The loss of traditional means of livelihood due to the spread of modern forms of entertainment forces many in these communities to allow the exploitation of their girls/women. Fourthly, the religious practice of dedication of girls in the name of God as in the Devadasi, Jogin,

Basavi, Venkatasani, practices which though banned in the states of Karnataka, Maharashtra, A.P., Tamil Nadu and Goa where they were previously practised, continue on a lower scale in a clandestine manner in some of these States. Fifthly, women who are in economic distress due to lack of means of livelihood, widowhood, separation by husbands, abandonment by family etc. are, much against their choice, forced to become victims of commercial sexual exploitation. Sixthly, migrant women from within the country or from neighbouring countries are more likely to be forced to become victims. Seventhly, girls in the fringes of the entertainment industry, such as bar girls cabaret dancers etc. are also vulnerable.

IV. Extent and Magnitude of Trafficking & Commercial Sexual Exploitation

7. Though there are a number of studies and reports on commercial sexual exploitation of women & children there are no reliable estimates of the extent and magnitude of trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation in India. There are major obstacles in trying to estimate the magnitude of the problem, among which are, the social stigma and legal sanctions attached to it which inhibit easy identification, the stranglehold of gangs and brothel keepers enforced through violence which prevents identification of the women and child victims and the dispersed nature of the phenomenon, other than in certain localities of the metropolitan cities.

8. A survey sponsored by the Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB) in 1991 in six metropolitan cities of India indicated that the population of women and child victims of commercial sexual exploitation would be between 70,000 to 1,00,000. It also revealed that about 30% of them are below 18 years of age. The major contributory factors for the commercial sexual exploitation of women and children are poverty and unemployment or lack of appropriate rehabilitation. 70% of them are illiterates. 43% of them desire to be rescued. Most of those who want to leave have given the reasons of desiring to save their children from commercial sexual exploitation and protection of the future of their children, fear of diseases etc. The others continue to be exploited due to absence of alternative sources of income, social non-acceptability, family customs, poverty, ill health and their despondence.
9. Commercial sexual exploitation is found in a concentrated manner in brothels and red light areas. The more dispersed form may be found along major highways, in massage parlours, guest houses, call girl rackets, cabaret shows, female escort services etc.

V. Situation of Women & Child Victims of Commercial Sexual Exploitation

10. Trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of women and children is a fundamental violation of the rights of women and children. The social, physical,

psychological and moral consequences of commercial sexual exploitation of women and child victims are serious, life-long and even life threatening. About 60-80% of the victims suffer from more than one disease. Threat of unwanted pregnancy, maternal mortality, torture, physical injury, physical disabilities, mental traumas and disorders and sexually transmitted diseases including HIV/AIDS is ever present.

11. The life of a woman or child victim of commercial sexual exploitation is one of constant fear of the police, of the pimps, of brothel keepers etc. The children of women victims are born and are brought up with the stigma of illegitimacy. Shunned by the majority, they are in danger of being caught up in the grip of various vices and criminal activities. They also develop a fatalistic attitude which makes rehabilitation difficult.
12. Most women are daughters who out of a strong feeling of filial attachment maintain their parents, dependents and even the families of husbands, lovers pimps etc. with what is left of their income. Most women also have children who are solely dependent on them. According to the survey by the CSWB about 60% belong to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (SC/ST) and the Other Backward Classes. The large majority are Hindus.
13. At the macro level, the women & child victims are in a very helpless condition, caught up in the stranglehold of organised criminal networks with enormous

economic turnover involving a variety of operators starting from pimps, house owners, brothel keepers, taxi drivers, hotel management, industrial interests and the local police.

VI. Legal Framework

14. The Right against exploitation is a fundamental right guaranteed by the Constitution of India, Under Article 23, traffic in human beings and "begar" and other similar forms of forced labour are prohibited and any contravention of this provision shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law.
15. The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 (ITPA) supplemented by the Indian Penal Code (IPC) prohibits trafficking in human beings including children and lays down severe penalties. The ITPA and IPC prescribe punishment for crimes related to prostitution. The ITPA covers offences of exploitation of both girls and boys. One special feature of the Act as amended is that the presumption of guilt is laid on the accused in cases where children or minors are found in a brothel and are on medical examination, detected to have been sexually abused. The ITPA contains enhanced punishments for offences in respect of a child or a minor.
16. Under Section 5 of the ITP Act procuring, inducing or taking a child or a minor for the sake of prostitution is

punishable with rigorous imprisonment for a term of not less than 7 years but which may extend for life. Under Section 6 where a child is found with a person in a brothel there is a presumption of guilt for detaining the child on the person and he shall be punishable with imprisonment. Under Section 7 where a person commits the offence of prostitution in respect of a child or minor he shall be punishable with imprisonment for not less than 7 years or for life for a term which may extend to 10 years as well as the payment of fine.

17. The incident of Immoral Traffic reported during the year 1991-1995 is presented below:

Sl. No.	Year	Cases registered	% change over previous year
1.	1991	14639	-10.9
2.	1992	12580	-14.1
3.	1993	12496	- 0.7
4.	1994	10132	-18.9
5.	1995	8447	-16.6

18. The incidence reported under Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act continued to show a declining trend. It had a desirable fall of 16.6 per cent in 1995 compared to the previous year. The States of Tamil Nadu (5110), Karnataka (1851), Maharashtra (560), Andhra Pradesh (507) and National Capital of Territory UT of Delhi (125) have been enforcing this Act with considerable

effort compared to other States/Union Territories (UTs). The above 5 States registered almost 96.5 per cent of the total cases reported in the country in 1995. The law enforcement agencies of the above States/UTs found enforcement of this Special Act as vital and the cases were registered as preventive drive in containing the social evil. In contrast, the other States/UTs hardly enforced this Act as revealed from the number of cases registered by them. This aspect is revealed in the publication 'Crime in India - 1995' published by Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India.

19. The Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 provides for the care, protection, treatment and rehabilitation of neglected or delinquent juveniles including girls. The enforcement of the ITPA, IPC and the Juvenile Justice Act is the responsibility of the State Governments.
20. Section 13(4) of the ITPA provides that the Central Government appoint such number of police officers as trafficking police officers and they shall exercise such powers and discharge such functions in relation to the whole of India. The matter was taken up with the Central Bureau of Investigation. They have expressed willingness to play a role in the cases where organised gangs of persons are perpetuating this crime across national and international borders though in a limited number of cases having grave ramifications.
21. A review of the Immoral Traffic Prevention Act is

also underway. For this purpose the National Law School University of India was entrusted with the task of reviewing the Act and proposing amendments/new legislation to make it more effective and stringent. The National Law School, University of India has submitted its report. In the Report they have proposed two different draft Bills containing different policies and legal arrangements to deal with the problems.

22. The first draft Bill is the Prevention of Immoral Traffic and the Rehabilitation of Prostitute Persons Bill, 1993. This is a Bill to prohibit immoral trafficking in women and children and to mitigate the sufferings of victims of prostitution. The second Draft Bill is entitled the "The Prohibition of Immoral Traffic and Empowerment of Sexual Workers Bill, 1993". This is a Bill to prohibit immoral trafficking especially in women and children and to confer rights on sexual workers with a view to prevent sexual exploitation and protect health workers with a view to prevent sexual exploitation and protect health and hygiene in sexual work. Both these Bills have been referred to the National Commission for Women (NCW) for obtaining their comments.

VII. Orders by the Supreme Court of India

23. The Supreme Court of India has passed two important judgements on the subject of commercial sexual exploitation of children and women and the rescue & rehabilitation of children of women victims.

24. On the specific problem of child prostitution, in a public interest litigation, Vishal Jeet vs. Union of India, the Supreme Court of India passed an order on 2.5.1990, after hearing various parties on the subject of "Child Prostitution", which stated that the Central and State Governments should set up Advisory Committees to make suggestions for:

- a) The measures to be taken in eradicating child prostitution;
- b) The social welfare programmes to be implemented for the care, protection, treatment, development and rehabilitation of the young victims and mainly children and girls rescued either from the brothel houses or from the vice of prostitution;
- c) To make suggestions of amendments of the existing laws or for enactment of any new law if so warranted for the prevention of sexual exploitation of children;
- d) The examination of the Devedasi and Jogin traditions and suggestions for their welfare and rehabilitation;
- e) Devising suitable machinery for implementing the suggestions made by Committee.

25. The Supreme Court gave these directions to the Union of India and all States and Union Territories in the country. These were also communicated by the Union Government to all States and Union Territories for taking appropriate action in accordance with the Court order.

26. In pursuance of the court directives, the Government of India constituted a Central Advisory Committee on Child Prostitution. The recommendations made by the Central Advisory Committee have been sent to the concerned Central Ministries/Departments and to the State Governments/ UT Administrations for taking appropriate action. To implement the recommendations of the Central Advisory Committee a Desk has been set up in the Department of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India.
27. State Governments have also set up State Advisory Committees and are taking action to notify special police officers, set up Advisory Boards of Social Workers and NGOs in red light areas, conduct regular raids and take measures for the protection and rehabilitation of rescued persons.
28. In the second case of Gaurav Jain vs. Union of India the Supreme Court passed an order dated 9th July, 1997 directing, inter alia, the constituting of a Committee to make an indepth study of the problems of prostitution, child prostitutes and children of prostitutes and to evolve suitable schemes for their rescue and rehabilitation.
29. As directed by the Supreme Court, the Committee on Prostitution, Child prostitutes and children of prostitutes (see Annexure-I) headed by Secretary, Department of Women and Child Development has

made an in-depth study into the problems of commercial sexual exploitation and trafficking of women and children and of children of the women victims, to evolve such suitable schemes as are appropriate and consistent with the directions given by the Supreme Court, Secretary, Department of Women and Child Development, the Chairperson of the Committee and the Member Secretary of the Committee and visited Bombay, Bhopal and Chennai. Meetings and discussions were held with officers of the State Governments incharge of Women and Child Development, law enforcement, social defence, legislative matters, SC/ST welfare and with NGOs working for the rescue and reintegration of women and child victims of commercial sexual exploitation and children of women victims, experts and social workers. Projects in red light areas and high supply areas were also studied. The study report of the CSWB, the report on the Regional Consultations held by the Department & UNICEF, the reports of the NCW on the subject and the report of the Central Advisory Committee on eradication of child prostitution, its findings and recommendations and other reports were also studied.

VIII Government & NGO Interventions for the rehabilitation of Women and Child Victims.

30. Protective Homes are established by Government

under Section 21 of the ITPA exclusively for girls/women detained under ITPA and also for those who seek protection from being forced into prostitution. The number of such protective homes is estimated to be about 80. Protective Homes provide custodial care and protection in addition to providing education and vocational training and arranging marriage for rehabilitation of the inmates. However, there are many inadequacies in the running of these Homes.

31. The Government also has an extensive network of Short Stay Homes assisted by the DWCD and Juvenile Homes set up under the Juvenile Justice Act for protection and rehabilitation of the victims. The services of qualified doctors and psychiatrists are available in the Short Stay Homes. These services are available on part time basis in the Homes under Juvenile Justice Act.
32. The Central Social Welfare Board provides financial assistance to NGOs to run Development and Care Centres for the children of victims of prostitution. These centres are set up in red light areas and provide facilities of creche and day-care centre, educational support program, supplementary nutrition, health care, counseling, excursions etc. and are manned by trained Social Workers and trained teachers. The Ministry of Welfare also provides financial assistance to NGOs for the rehabilitation of children of prostitutes.
33. In some red light areas, projects have been sanctioned

by the Government of India for starting centres under the Integrated Child Development Services Schemes (ICDS). However, the response from NGOs in starting these sanctioned centres is not encouraging. A number of voluntary agencies are also independently involved in the care and rehabilitation of women victims, including child victims and advocacy of their problems. Projects for rehabilitation of Devadasis, Jogins, women victims etc are also taken up under various schemes for training and employment of women like Support for Training and Employment Program (STEP), (Setting up of Training cum Employment cum Production Units (NORAD) and by Shramik Vidyapeeths assisted by the Central Government.

34. A National Plan of Action for the SAARC Decade (1991-2000) of the Girl Child focussing on the survival, protection and development of the girl child has been formulated. A special set of interventions for adolescent girls has been institutionalised through the ICDS infrastructure, Programmes of action and advocacy are being implemented to project positive images of girl children so as to bring about changes in societal attitudes towards them.
35. Since the incidence of prostitution is also related to the low status of women in society, Government is implementing various programmes of (a) Training-cum-Income Generating activities such as NORAD, STEP, CCEVT, SEP, DWCR to economically

empower women. A 40% reservation for women has been provided under the Integrated Rural Development Program (IRDP). (b) As a special measure of affirmative action, the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh has been set up to provide micro-credit to poor women in the informal sector with low transaction cost through the mediation of NGOs. The Mahila Samridhi Yojana has been introduced to enable women to exercise greater control over house-hold savings. (c) Support services such as Working Women Hostels, Short Stay Homes, Creches, family counseling centres etc. and (d) Awareness Generation Programmes for Women and dissemination of information regarding their rights.

36. Further to formulate policy guidelines and a program document to support future NGO/Pilot projects and strategies for developing a data base on the magnitude and dimensions of the problem of child prostitution, this Department and UNICEF held 6 regional workshops covering all States and Uts at Bangalore, Goa, Hyderabad, Patna, Chandigarh and Calcutta in 1996.
37. The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) has also constituted a core group to study the problem of child prostitution in Delhi and Karnataka and to work out preventive and rehabilitative strategies.

VIII. State Government Initiatives

38. State Governments have been implementing a number

of projects for the rescue and rehabilitation of women and children victims through their own agencies and in collaboration with NGOs.

39. The Devadasi rehabilitation scheme of the Karnataka Government consists of four components. It is being implemented in 6 districts of the State. Self help groups of devadasis have also been formed.
40. First, training in skill development is offered through courses in different vocations like handloom weaving, agarbatti making, tailoring etc. to able bodied Devadasis in the age group of 18-25 years. This was subsequently linked up with marketing centres after the formation of Industrial Co-operative Units in various trades.
41. The second component, imparting of social and moral education was necessary for the moral and social upliftment of Devadasis alongwith their economic rehabilitation.
42. The other components were for the health care of Devadasis with emphasis on research and co-ordination and provision for Seminars/Workshops to disseminate experience. Residential schools to admit children of Devadis and also other children have been set up in the districts where this practice was prevalent.
43. Government of Adhra Pradesh has sanctioned a project in 1997-98 for rehabilitation of women victims of commercial sexual exploitation who are HIV infected.

Surveys have been conducted or initiated in a few states.

44. Government of Maharashtra has set up special Juvenile Homes with facilities of counseling, vocational training and health unit for children affected by commercial sexual exploitation and HIV/AIDS. Maintenance grant of Rs. 300/- PM is given to Devadasis and their children are supplied with free educational material.
45. The Government of Madhya Pradesh has started a Scheme called Jabali in 1992-93. The objective of this scheme is to assist Voluntary Organisations to take up activities for the welfare and development of women and child victims of commercial sexual exploitation so as to eliminate commercial sexual exploitation. The Scheme is mainly targeted at the women and children in those castes/tribes where there is social acceptance & even collusion by the male members with the commercial sexual exploitation of their women. The scheme has five components.
 1. Running of Boarding Schools for children or women victims
 2. Setting up protective homes for young girls
 3. Providing women victims with benefits for Income generation and economic rehabilitation.
 4. Creation of public awareness through information, education and publicity.
 5. Health checkups and treatment

46. This Scheme is an integrated, well designed scheme. However it is reported that all components of the scheme are not being implemented.
47. A number of NGOs are working for the welfare of women and child victims like Bharatiya Patita Uddhar Sangh (Delhi), Prerana (Bombay), Joint Women's Program, Devadasi Vimochana Punarvasati Sang (Belgaum), Satya Shodhan Ashram (Madhya Pradesh), Gram Niyojan Kendra (U.P.), Sanlaap (West Bengal) etc. For instance the Dhrimant Dagadee Seth Halwai Ganapathi Trust, Pune provides institutional services to children through its 3 Bal Sangopan Centres based on the cottage system. Prerana of Bombay has been organising services for institutional care of children, providing night shelter, balwadi, educational support program, women's empowerment programmes in the red light areas of Bombay. Vanchit Vikas and Devadasi Niradhar Mukti Kendra, Gandhiganj are two other NGO's working in Pune. A list of agencies and individuals who are working among women and child victims or are interested in their problems is at Annexure-II (Source: Girl Child Prostitution in India, Dr. K.K. Mukherjee)
48. State Governments have also been tackling this problem by organising raids to detect commercial sexual exploitation, especially of children, and rescue the victims. A major raid was organised in Mumbai on 5th February 1996 wherein 484 victims including more than 200 girls from Nepal were rescued. Most

of them were sent back to their homes or to rehabilitation centres in other states. This is reported to have had a positive impact in acting as a deterrent to brothel keepers, pimps etc. at least to control commercial sexual exploitation of children.

IX. Problems faced in addressing the issue of commercial sexual exploitation

49. In spite of many interventions for prevention, law enforcement, rescue and rehabilitation there does not appear to have been much impact on the prevalence of commercial sexual exploitation of women and children except in the case of the Devadasi system which has nearly been eliminated in the States where it existed.

The reasons for this include

- a) Lack of seriousness among law enforcement machinery and administration in addressing this problem due to, among other reasons, ambivalent attitude of society to the problem of commercial sexual exploitation as such.
- b) Risk, including threat to life and property, faced by social workers, NGOs and Government officials who are sincerely working for the welfare of women and children victims and the consequent unwillingness of other NGOs and officials to work in red light areas and among victims.

- c) Insufficient awareness about the prevalence and ramifications of child trafficking could be one reason for lack of strong action.
- d) Lure of comfortable life style for victims compared to work burden and poverty at home. This makes it more difficult to persuade some victims to come out of the profession and be rehabilitated especially when they would earn less in another trade.
- e) Social stigma and family problems faced by victims as a result of which they are either not willing to return to their families and/or their families are not willing to accept them.
- f) Difficulties in estimating the age of child victims.
- g) Insufficient infrastructure in the form of institutions for stay and rehabilitation of rescued victims. Reluctance of certain institutions and NGOs to house and care for rescued victims due to social stigma attached to them.
- h) Lack of coordination between border police forces of neighbouring countries to stop inter-country trafficking.
- i) Lack of support lines, drop-in centres for women to seek comfort when they are mentally traumatized.

B. PLAN OF ACTION TO COMBAT TRAFFICKING AND COMMERCIAL SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN

A number of recommendations on combating trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of women and children have been made in various reports, studies, national and international conferences. The Report of the Central Advisory Committee on Child Prostitution, the recommendations of the National Commission for Women and the directions of the Supreme Court of India and the experiences of various NGOs working in this area are very relevant in order that these recommendations are properly disseminated and acted upon, it is necessary to have a comprehensive Plan of Action to combat trafficking and the commercial sexual exploitation of women and children. This would guide the actions of the Ministries/Departments of the Central Government, the State Governments, NGOs, the public and private sector and other sections of civil society. The Draft Plan of Action outlined below consists of action points grouped under:-

1. Prevention
2. Trafficking
3. Awareness Generation and Social Mobilization
4. Health Care Services

5. Education and Child Care
6. Housing, Shelter and Civic Amenities.
7. Economic Empowerment
8. Legal Reforms and Law Enforcement
9. Rescue and Rehabilitation
10. Institutional Machinery
11. Methodology

The ultimate objective of this Plan of Action is to mainstream, to reintegrate women and child victims of commercial sexual exploitation in society. Therefore the provision of services or implementation of measures listed in this Plan of Action are only temporary interventions for the interregnum. Specialized services would be provided only to enable them to access existing schemes and services on par with other citizens.

I. Prevention

1. High supply areas of women and child victims, the trafficking routes and mechanisms have been identified in some reports. Details of districts and even villages have been documented. The Central and State Governments will take up long term training-cum-income generation projects under IRDP, Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas, CAPART Schemes, Khadi and village industries Commission Schemes, STEP, Socio-Economic Program, NORAD, Rashtriya Mahila Kosh, Prime Minister Rozgar

Yojana, Swarna Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana, and other such existing schemes of the Government of India alongwith the schemes of State Governments in identified areas on priority. Wherever necessary, projects may be sanctioned under these schemes for benefiting families in which women or children are vulnerable to or at high risk of being trafficked and sexually exploited for commercial purposes. NGOs working in the area would be required to provide assistance.

2. Assisting and sponsoring studies to create a reliable and relevant data base on the high supply areas, routes, destinations, causes of commercial sexual exploitation, high risk groups, the exploiters, the magnitude of the problem etc.
3. Though universalisation of primary and elementary education is a macro level objective it is specially relevant in preventing girls and women, 70% or more of whom are illiterate, from becoming victims of commercial sexual exploitation. Hence in selection of areas for projects and programmes for universalisation of access, participation and achievement in elementary education, the districts and areas within districts which are high supply areas should be given higher priority.
4. Setting up of Family Counseling Centres and Short Stay Homes in high supply areas to provide counseling and guidance to single women, which is a high risk

group; who are deserted, widowed, divorced, socially ostracized, to parents of missing girls, illegally adopted girls, street children, child brides, bonded labourers etc., so that they get shelter and counseling.

5. Creating a safe and secure environment for women and children in society through
 - a) Formation of Committees for the Protection of Rights of women and children at District Level, block level and Mohalla level/Village level/Panchayat level with membership of the public. These committees may be vested with the function of monitoring the registration and investigation of crimes against women, expediting the measures for the defence of the rights of women and children, providing assistance to women for legal-aid and/or assisting women to defend themselves against criminal proceedings.
 - b) Formation of Watchdog Committees, Community Surveillance Groups, Neighbourhood Policing for mobilizing all sections of society to counter crime against girls and women. Students and youths in neighbourhood and campuses to take responsibility for safety of girl students in the campus, prevent violation of women's rights within the campus and protect and defend victims of such violation.
 - c) Village Saksharata Samities, Neighbourhood Development Committees, Community Development Societies, Gram Mahila Mandals, Balika Mandals. Yuvak Mandals and the Gram Panchyats may be mobilized and activised to provide support services

or assistance for the care and protection of women and children.

6. Coordination would be ensured among the Department of Tourism, Border Police, travel and tour operators, hotel managements, immigration officials to check the entry of convicted child sexual exploiters and sex tourists.
7. The local administration in the high supply areas and (red light) areas where brothels are located would be made responsible for ensuring the safety and security of victims by taking speedy and effective action on reports about trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation. Heads of Schools, of institutions and of work places would be made aware of the risks of trafficking and their services enlisted to prevent such occurrence in their institution/work place.
8. Migrant girls and women in search of employment, who have run away or are driven away from their home or those who are lost, are in danger of falling prey to commercial sexual exploitation. Contact centres will be established in major cities near railway stations and bus stations to give guidance and information to women in need of temporary shelter about address of short stay homes, reception centres, shelter homes etc.
9. Self defence training will be given as part of physical education to girl students, to enable them to develop self confidence and defend themselves from being harassed, trafficked or exploited.

II. Trafficking

1. Establishment of a nodal agency to be set up on the lines of the Narcotics Bureau to stop trafficking in women and children would be seriously considered.
2. Appointment of trafficking police officers would be made to strictly enforce laws regarding prohibition of human trafficking.
3. Support would be given to establish a regional convention to combat the trafficking of women and children for prostitution in SAARC region.
4. Strict instructions would be issued to immigration officers, border police authorities and local police in the transit areas for the purpose of keeping a vigil on the entry of young girls under suspicious or unexplained circumstances into the country from neighbouring countries.
5. Most of the human trafficking is done within the country from one State or region to another. To prevent this, assistance would be provided to NGO's to set up helplines, help booths in identified bus and railway stations which are known transit points. Police, railway police and transport authorities would ensure surprise checking and inspection of persons taking young girls and women under suspicious circumstances for the purposes of trafficking in buses and trains and in bus and railway stations.

6. NGOs would be assisted to set up Short Stay Homes near border outposts on identified trafficking routes from neighbouring countries, to provide temporary shelter, care and counseling to women and children rescued from traffickers.
7. Indian Missions in important source countries would network with Ministry of Home Affairs and the Central Prevention and Rehabilitation Committee and help in identifying areas from where there have been reports of organised trafficking to India so that movement across the border of women and children from these areas could be monitored; return and rehabilitation of rescued women and children and preventive measures, if any, with the consent and cooperation of the country concerned. Comprehensive guidelines will be formulated for dealing with the return and rehabilitation of women and children of foreign origin. At the same time, Missions in demand countries for child sex-tourism) would be asked to exercise greater vigil in issuing visas for convicted or suspected child abusers.
8. India will actively cooperate with the international community to combat trafficking and sexual exploitation of women and children.

III. Awareness Generation and Social Mobilization

1. The public perception of women and child victims of commercial sexual exploitation is conditioned by

patriarchal attitudes and gender roles. Hence myths about women willingly taking up this so called profession, about exploitation providing them a livelihood, about the need for providing safety valves to ensure harmony and such like are touted and believed in. There is also an attitude of refusal to recognize the existence of trafficking and the commercial sexual exploitation of children. Such perceptions among the public need to be countered through the removal of gender bias in text books, teaching methods and media messages. Media campaigns that initiate a process of questioning gender roles, gender discrimination and project positive images of partnership between women and men, and of girl children and women would be taken up. Such campaigns should be linguistically and culturally acceptable. Spots for TV, AIR and print media in national, regional and local languages may be prepared. Provision of funds would also be made for broadcasting and telecasting of such spots, as most often awareness is not adequate due to lack of resources.

2. Training and programmes of activities for Youth organisations and local bodies should include a strong component of gender sensitization and the role of gender in daily life.
3. Programmes of advocacy and information through the media, awareness generation camps, education work etc. would also sensitize citizens to the plight of women

and child victims and the need to change social attitudes of stigmatizing them and their children.

4. Special modules of sensitization for probation officers, personnel manning homes, police officials, judicial officers, border police, health personnel and NGOs towards the causes of commercial sexual exploitation and the situation of women and child victims would be prepared and used for training and orientation. Institutions like the National Institute of Social Defence and the proposed National and State Resource Centres for Women would be utilized for this purpose.
5. The Press Council of India and the broadcast media would be requested to adopt and strictly implement a code of conduct that protects the women/child victims' right to anonymity and privacy, since these two factors are critical for their survival. Publishing of photographs naming women arrested etc. should not be done except with their written consent. Media should also highlight the exploited and victimized state of women and child victims, the fact that they have themselves become victims of AIDS due to contact with an infected male person and their role in the prevention of HIV infection.
6. Programmes for spreading legal literacy would be given greater assistance by Central and State Governments and legal literacy components would be incorporated in all projects for human resource development and poverty alleviation in rural and urban areas.

7. Publicity campaigns targeted at potential victims and clients in urban areas and at parents, guardians, local authorities in high supply areas should be taken up to make them aware of the actual situation of victims of commercial sexual exploitation and the risks involved and to dispel prevailing myths about sexual relations especially with children.
8. Programmes of providing education and knowledge about sex and reproduction must be implemented at an appropriate level in schools to dispel ignorance and thereby reduce the risk of deception of young girls for sexual abuse and commercial sexual exploitation. For non-school going youth, specific programmes may be implemented through Nehru Yuvak Kendras, non formal education and other literacy centres etc.
9. In order to raise the consciousness of the public and highlight the trafficking, both of women and children, cases of conviction of exploiters, traffickers etc. will be given due publicity.

IV. Health Care Services

1. While total elimination of commercial sexual exploitation of women and children is the objective, the fact that it continues to exist and would continue to exist in whatever magnitude or form, inspite of policies against it, cannot be ignored. Therefore provision of health services of immediate nature which would mitigate the suffering of the victims and enable

them to access their entitlement to their rights and Government services, in the primary health units or by NGOs, on par with other citizens, would be worked out.

2. Health cards to be issued to women and child victims ensuring free medical treatment, provision of adequate drugs and medications in Government institutions.
3. Health Care Centres be set up, in or near red light areas, which would provide immunization, primary health care, first aid, health Tuberculosis/HIV/AIDS education, gynecological care facilities, free contraception and counselling. The timings of these centres should be convenient to the women and child victims. These could be set up by State Governments or by NGOs with assistance from Central/State Governments.
4. Educational campaigns through various media about the risks of unprotected sex should be intensively done in known red light areas, on highways, and other identified centres where commercial sexual exploitation takes place.
5. Unethical, illegal and uninformed medical testing of women and child victims for HIV/AIDS/STD etc. which tends to violate their rights would not be done.
6. Psychological health of the women and child victims as well as children of the women victims is endangered due to the circumstances of their exploitation.

Psychological counseling services should be provided on a part time basis in the health care centres. This could be done under the Family Counseling Centres Scheme of CSWB with specially trained counsellors.

7. Women victims suffering from terminal stages of AIDS would require separate shelter homes to be set up in major cities. NGOs and charitable organisations would be assisted by the National Aids Control Organisation to set up such homes.

V. Education and Child Care

1. Coercion to remove the child and mother, wherever possible, would be more relevant in the context of the type of environment she lives in, for instance, in areas where brothels are located. Considering the fact that taking away a child from her mother by coercion would only add to her trauma and that of the mother and keeping in view the inadequacy of institutional facilities for sheltering the children, as far as possible, persuasion and motivation would be used to remove the child to a healthy environment. Further, care will be taken to provide institutional facilities to the maximum extent so that the child is not isolated and she can be brought into the mainstream.
2. Though ICDS projects have been sanctioned in red light areas the response in terms of functioning of the Anganwadis has not been encouraging. Special relaxation in terms of the limit on the number of

children per project, compulsory linkage with Adolescent Girls Scheme and Anganwadi cum Creche Scheme would be provided in projects sanctioned in red light districts and high supply/risk villages.

3. Free and compulsory education would be provided to child victims and children of women victims in Government/Municipal schools. There would be free supply of text books, uniforms, scholarships to children of women victims and to child victims under existing schemes or projects. It would be ensured that the schools are linguistically and structurally accessible and acceptable to the children and women.
4. The name or consent of the father/male guardian would not be insisted upon for the purpose of admission into any schools or hostels. The mother/one parent's name would be enough for admission of a child into any school or hostel.
5. Assistance and guidance would be provided to mothers to institutionalize their children especially teenage children and girls above 6 years, in boarding homes/hostels.
6. The managements of private schools and boarding homes would be directed / requested to keep a few seats in their institutions for children of women victims and child victims.
7. Projects for continuing education, non-formal education and vocational training would be sanctioned

under existing schemes of the DWCD, CSWB, D/o Education, M/o Labour, D/o Urban Poverty Alleviation and Employment etc.

8. Educational support program in terms of tuition, supplementary nutrition and health checkups to school going children of women victims in red light areas and high supply/risk areas would be provided under existing schemes or as part of integrated projects for providing services in such areas.

VI. Housing Shelter and Civic Amenities

1. Women victims should be assisted for inclusion of their names in electoral rolls and to obtain electoral photo identify cards to help them exercise their franchise.
2. Women victims as women heading households, should be given ration cards under the Targeted Public Distribution System as a separate eligible category.
3. Since shelter is the main requirement for women victims who wish to be reintegrated in society, they should get preferential allotment of sites and houses reserved for Economically Weaker Sections in urban and rural areas, under schemes of the Central Government like Indira Awas Yojana and schemes of the State Government as well as housing projects of local bodies and development authorities.
4. Girls and women subjected to violence will be provided well funded shelters and relief support as

well as medical, psychological and other counseling services and free or low cost legal aid where it is needed, as well as appropriate assistance to enable them to find means of subsistence.

5. Special Short Stay homes which are set up near red light areas should allow women victims who are pregnant to stay there during pregnancy and after delivery. Existing Short Stay Homes will set apart some seats for women victims of sexual exploitation.
6. Juvenile Homes would be set up or strengthened wherever the existing facilities are not sufficient to accommodate child victims or children of women victims who are rescued through the three C's of counseling, cajoling and / or coercion.
7. Efforts will be made by NGOs and the officers of the homes to find alternate long term shelter for the children in SOS Children's Homes and foster homes.

VII. Economic Empowerment

1. Women victims should be guided and assisted to form self help groups to take up, among other activities, savings and credit activity. Once they have gained sufficient experience and accumulated savings, they would be assisted by RMK, banks, cooperative banks etc. for micro credit for income generating activities.
2. Women Development Corporations, NGOs and other

agencies would be encouraged to take up training cum employment/production projects in both traditional and non traditional trades in red light areas and high supply areas to train women and child victims and children of victims. Assistance would be provided for purchase of assets, infrastructure, raw material supply, technical inputs and marketing tie ups. Such projects would be assisted under existing schemes of the Central and State Governments.

3. In all projects assisted by Governmental agencies, by NGO's and the private sector, women victims who are rescued should be given employment to the extent of atleast 50% of the total number of full and part time staff.
4. The public and private sector would be encouraged to take part in the rehabilitation of rescued women and child victims through providing income generating training and employment / self employment opportunities for them including piece-work, sub contracting, assembly units.

VIII. Legal Reforms and Law Enforcement

1. The present legal framework to combat commercial sexual exploitation results in revictimisation of the victims of exploitation while the exploiters mostly go scotfree. Statistics reveal that the number of females

arrested is roughly four times the number of males in the implementation of the ITPA. The present laws would therefore be reviewed to ensure that the victims of commercial sexual exploitation are not revictimised and that all the exploiters, not excluding clients, traffickers, parents/guardians and others who collude with them, are made liable for punishment.

2. Criminal procedures would also be modified and improved to ensure gender/child sensitive application of judicial processes and efficient and quick prosecution of traffickers, including summary disposal of cases of commercial sexual exploitation of women and children and trafficking.
3. Scope would be provided in the laws for NGO participation on behalf of women and child victims of commercial sexual exploitation to file complaints, provide legal counseling and aid etc.
4. Provisions for confiscation of assets of exploiters, compensation by exploiters to the victims would also be considered.
5. Many victims are held in debt bondage by their exploiters. Laws, including the Bonded Labour Abolition Act would be enforced or amended where necessary to ensure release of victims from debt bondage.
6. Central and State Governments would take effective, speedy and practical steps to ensure that the existing

legal provisions against commercial sexual exploitation of women and children are strictly enforced.

7. Cases of commercial sexual exploitation of children/minors below the age of 18 years, with or without their consent, should be detected and prosecuted under Section 375 of IPC as rape and under Sec. 6 of ITPA where the presumption of guilt is on the accused.

Prosecution and convictions in some of these cases should also be given wide publicity so as to act as a deterrent to all exploiters.

8. Many State Governments have notified officers in the concerned Police Stations as Special Police Officers under Section 13(1) of ITPA. This has not been found to be effective in curbing exploitation due to the many constraints on the Police Station Officers, including their multifarious duties and heavy workload. To send a strong signal about the commitment of Governments to deal with the problem exclusive Anti-trafficking and Prevention Cells should be set up and its officers be notified as Special Police Officers under the Act in major cities and in districts which are identified as high supply areas. These cells would consist of specially trained and sensitized Police Officers at every level who would ensure that the laws are enforced to apprehend the exploiters and provide humane treatment to the victims. As far as possible, women police officials would be posted to these cells.

9. Advisory Boards of social workers and NGOs which are notified under Section 13(3) of the ITPA would be reconstituted with experienced, active, committed and sincere members, wherever existing. For other areas they would be notified without delay.
10. It has been felt that the major raid on red light areas in Bombay in 1996 has had a positive deterrent impact on exploiters who are now wary of keeping child victims. However, the large number of rescued children also exposed the problem of the shortage of facilities for their shelter and rehabilitation. Hence, regular small raids would be conducted to prevent commercial sexual exploitation and to instill fear in the minds of exploiters.
11. Raids would be conducted in such a manner that clients, pimps, brothel keepers and other exploiters are apprehended. Revictimisation of women and child victims by being targeted in raids would be avoided.
12. Members of Advisory Boards, NGO representatives and Government officials who work in red light areas and in other places for the welfare of women and child victims would be given effective and appropriate protection to carry on their work unhindered.
13. Members of the Advisory Board of Social Workers and representatives of NGOs who are known to be working for the welfare and development of women and child victims would be given identity cards by the Police Department to facilitate their work.

14. Counseling and free legal assistance would be provided to women victims who are in custodial places.
15. Task forces will be set up in major cities to effectively coordinate activities for the prevention, suppression, rescue, rehabilitation and reintegration in cases of commercial sexual exploitation and to coordinate among the various agencies involved. The Task Forces would consist of law enforcement officers, prosecutors, legal aid officials, social welfare officers, probation officers, officers incharge of Juvenile Homes. Protective Homes, Correctional institutions, destitute homes, Women and Child Development Officers, medical personnel, STD/AIDS experts, Municipal Officers, educational experts, Psychologists, social workers and representatives of NGOs working in this area. These task forces may be headed by the Secretary, Women and Child Development/Social Welfare of the State Government.
16. Protection and assistance would be provided to victims and other witnesses of crimes of commercial sexual exploitation against women and children to prevent them from being coerced by the offenders.
17. Commercial sexual exploitation of women and children in operating under new guises like higher class brothels, massage parlours, call girl rackets, cabaret shows, live band shows etc. These would be regulated by raids, bans wherever necessary, restrictions on their operations and revoking licenses which enable them to carry on such outfits.

18. Serious steps would be taken to enforce existing provisions of law against the production, publication, sale and exhibition of any kind of pornography. Laws will also be reviewed to eliminate child pornography in all media, including prohibiting its possession.

IX. Rescue and Rehabilitation

1. All efforts would be made to persuade and motivate women and child victims of commercial sexual exploitation to recover and reintegrate them into society to lead a dignified life. Efforts would be made through awareness programmes, counseling, cajoling and if necessary by coercion to remove all children about 6 years of age, especially teenage boys and girl children of women victims to institutional care in boarding homes/hostels/foster homes/residential schools etc.
2. Assistance would be provided by the Central and State Governments to NGOs for setting up of Child Development and Care Centres to provide education, health, counseling, vocational training, empowerment, guidance for recovery and rehabilitation and for institutionalization.
3. Remand, Juvenile, Protective, correctional and destitute homes would be manned by well qualified and specially trained and committed social workers. The child victims rescued from red light areas would be shifted to such homes. Their protection should be

ensured in these homes by the officers, by NGOs incharge, by welfare officers and probation officers. The rescued child victims would be kept in the homes and initially be given psychological treatment for relieving them from the trauma to which they were subjected during their stay in the brothels and red light areas. The Task forces would coordinate among the various agencies involved and public spirited citizens to see that the child victims are properly protected, medically and psychologically treated, education imparted and successfully reintegrated into their families or elsewhere. This would require upgrading the services in homes, including providing special training to the personnel in the homes, provision of medical and psychiatric care etc.

4. In cases where women or child victims are from other States, the Department of Women and Child Development of the concerned States along with NGO's would jointly and collaboratively take action to ensure proper shelter, travel arrangements, medical and psychological treatment and reintegration with humane treatment.
5. Government and local bodies would appropriately facilitate NGOs to locate night shelters and Child Development and Care Centres in or near red light areas.
6. In cases where women and child victims are from foreign countries, a system of coordination through

the Government of India and through inter-country NGO networks would be set up to ensure safe passage, rehabilitation and reintegration in their community in their home countries.

7. Women's organisations should be involved in monitoring of remand, protective and other homes.
8. Local communities, NGOs and other interested individuals would be mobilized and encouraged to be involved in identification, rescue and rehabilitation of women and child victims.

X. Institutional Machinery

1. Considering the increasing reports about and the expanding ramifications of commercial sexual exploitation of women and children on the international and national level as well as sex tourism, pornography etc. which are a growing phenomena, serious and sustained action is necessary to prevent and suppress immoral trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of women and children. A Desk on Child Prostitution has been set up in the Government of India, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Women and Child Development. Similar mechanisms need to be set up in the State Governments in Departments dealing with Women and Child Department/Social Welfare in States which are major receiving or sending areas of women and child

victims. These mechanisms would service the areas of women and child victims. These mechanisms would service the State Level Committees and follow up on the action taken on the points in this Plan of Action.

2. The Central Advisory and the State Advisory Committees would be redesignated as Central Prevention and Rehabilitation Committees and given statutory status by necessary amendments to the ITPA. The composition, power and functions of the Central and State Prevention and Rehabilitation Committees would be modified to ensure that it could effectively determine the plans and programmes and coordinate among various agencies for effectively preventing trafficking and the rescue and rehabilitation of women and child victims and their dependents.

XI. Methodology for translating these Action Points into Action

The concerned Ministries/Departments of the Central Government and State Governments would on the basis of each action point, plan the interventions required to translate them into action and operationalise the interventions.

A consultative process should be followed in preparing plans and programmes for the rescue, rehabilitation and reintegration of women and child victims, with victims and with organisations working for their benefit.

plementing the plans, programmes and projects for the fare and development of women and child victims, the ticipation of elected local bodies, NGOs, Community ed Organisations, should be ensured.

Committee is of the opinion that certain interventions he DWCD in the following categories are needed to fill gaps in the existing services available to the women and d victims. These interventions have led to improvements e lives of the women and child victims as in the Devadasi abilitation Program in Karnataka or in the services ndered by Prerana in Mumbai.

Night Care Shelter

Education Support Program

Institutionalization

Anganwadi cum Day Care Centre or Balwadi

Non Formal Education

Formation of Self Help Groups by Women Victims

Community Education.

Annexure - I

F. No. 2-24/97-CP

Government of India

*Ministry of Human Resource Development
Department of Women and Child Development*

Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi

Dated the 21st August, 1997

ORDER

The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in its order dated July 9, 1997 passed in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 824 of 1988 Gaurav Jain Vs Union of India and other with Writ Petition (Criminal) Nos. 745-54 of 1990 has directed the constitution of a Committee to make an indepth study of the problems of prostitution, child prostitutes and children of prostitutes and to evolve suitable schemes for their rescue and rehabilitation.

In accordance with the above order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, the Government of India, hereby constitutes the following Committee:

1. Secretary

Department of Women and Child Development
Ministry of Human Resource Development
Shastri Bhawan
New Delhi

Chairperson

Secretary
Social Welfare Department
Government of NCT of Delhi
Delhi

Member

Secretary
Women and Child Development Department
Government of Maharashtra
Bombay

Member

Secretary
Women and Child Development Department
Government of Karnataka
Bangalore

Member

Secretary
Social Welfare Department
Government of West Bengal
Writers Building
Calcutta.

Member

Terms of Reference :
The Committee will :

Make an indepth study into the problems concerning prostitution, child prostitutes and children of prostitutes and evolve suitable schemes as are appropriate and consistent with the directions given in the above order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

The Committee shall finalize the report with further suggestions or amendments, if suggested in the conference.

- c) The report shall be communicated to all the State Governments and the concerned Ministries/ Departments for their examination. Within 2 months from the date of communication a meeting shall be convened as per the Hon'ble Supreme Court order to discuss the problem and take decisions.
- d) The Committee shall finalize the report with further suggestions or amendments, if suggested in the conference.
- e) Thereafter on the basis of the final report, directions would be given to the State governments for effective implementation of the scheme.

III. The headquarters of the Committee shall be at New Delhi.

IV. The Committee may specially invite any other person/s considered suitable for any meeting of the Committee.

Sd/-
(T.M. Vijay Bhaskar)
Director

Copy to all Members.

No. 2 - 24/97-CP

Government of India

Ministry of Human Resource Development
Department of Women & Child Development

New Delhi dated 1st September, 1997

ORDER

Continuation of this Department's Order of even number
d 21st August, 1997 the Government of India hereby
institutes the following additional Member to the
Committee constituted to study the problem of prostitution,
and prostitutes and children of prostitutes and to evolve
viable schemes for their rescue and rehabilitation:

Director (WD)
Department of Women and Child Development
Member-Secretary

Other terms and conditions of the order remain unchanged.

Sd/-
(J.S. BAJWA)
Desk Officer
Tel. No. 3389584

Copy to:

Members

Annexure - II

LIST OF NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS WORKING IN THE AREA OF PROSTITUTION AND CHILD PROSTITUTION.

Sl. No.	State	NGOs
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Ms. Sunita Krishnan Prajwala C/p Sri Sai Steel, 23-2-553 Hari Bowli X Road Shah Ali Banda, Hyderabad - 500065
2.	Bihar	Ms. Viji Srinivasan Adithi 2/30, State Bank Colony-II Bailey Road, Patna - 800014. Suman Lal Prayas Bharati Mohalla Kagazi Biharsharif, Nalanda 801101
3.	Delhi	Ms. Jyotsna Chatterjee Joint Women's Program 14, Jangpura B. Mathura Road Delhi - 110014 Harleen Walia

Sanlaap (Delhi)
90/49A first floor
Malviyanagar
New Delhi-11048

Goa Arz
MHN 27/1, Behind Anthony
Bar,
Baina Beach, Vasco da Gama,
Goa - 403 802.

Karnataka Mr. B.L. Patil &
Mrs. Vimochona Bharti
Devadasi Vimochana
Punarvasati
Sangh, Athi - 591304
Belgaum, Karnataka

Joyatri Ray
Equations
198, II Cross, Church Rd.
New Thippasandra
Bangalore-560075

Kerala Dr. Sebastian Jose
Don Bosco Veedu Soccity
TC-41/2065 Manacaud
Trivandrum - 695005

7. Madhya Pradesh Mr. Ram Sanethi
Vimukti Jati Abhuaday Sangh
Water Works Colony
Morena
- Mrs. Chama Bahen
Satya Shodhan Ashram
Vill. & P.O. Gambhiriya
Via. Pathariaa, Distt. Sagar
8. Mumbai Balkrishna Acharya
Maity Mumbai
Satyam Bunglow
Plot No 62, 254 RSC - 64
Behind Charkop Telephone
Exchange
Sector - 7, Kandivali (W)
Mumbai
- Save The Children India
4-C, Swapnalok,
47 Lady Jagmohandas Marg
Mumbai - 400036
- Priti Patker
Prerana
C/o Kamathipura Municipal
School
7th Lane, Sukhlaji Street
Kamathipura, Mumbai-71

North Eastern States Dr. L.D. Roy
Centre for Organisation
Research & Education
(CORE)
Yaiskul, Police Lane
Imphal - 795001, Madhalaya

Mrs. Anu Mukherjee
Tripura Adibasi Mahila Samiti
Krishnagar Road
Agartala - 797001, Tripura

Rajasthan Mr. Bhawani Shankar Kusum
Bharati Samiti
2/12 Nagar Nigam Colony
Amber Road
Jaipur
Mr. Tapan Kumar Daripa
SAMRIDHI
Kanniguzar Chowrah
Golbag Road
Bharatpur

Anil Misra
ADHAR
253, Devi Marg
Rani Park
Jaipur 302016

11. West Bengal

CINI ASHA
63, Dr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai
Road
Kolkata - 700016

Ms. Indrani Sinha
SANLAAP
38B Mahanirban Road,
Kolkata - 700029

Janasiksha Prachar Kendra
57-B College Street
Kolkata 700073

Aloka Mitra
Women's Interlink Foundation
52 Motilal Nehru Road
Kolkata 700029

Ms. Amita Sen
All Bengal Women's Union
89 Elliot Road
Kolkata - 700016

Mr. Manabendra Mandal
Social-Legal Aid Research
& Training Centre
P-112 Lake Terrace
Kolkata - 700029