



1994

Organised by the College of Social Work

National Consultation on Child Prostitution

REPORT ON PROCEEDINGS

December 1 to 3, 1994

Bombay

Organised by
College of Social Work, Bombay
in collaboration with the
Department of Women and Child Development
(Ministry of Human Resource Development)
and
UNICEF (India Country Office)

Acknowledgements

The National Consultation on Child Prostitution held in December 1994 voiced the growing concern for children, specially girls in prostitution and for the children of the commercial sex workers. The initial initiative for this consultation was the collaborative effort of the Department of Women and Child Development (DWCD) and UNICEF, New Delhi.

It brought together committed practitioners from grass root NGOs, academicians, researchers and representatives of the police working in the area of child prostitution. This forum discussed the reality of the problem, the challenges faced in the prevention and rehabilitation of children enslaved in the commercial sex trade, the limitations in the enforcement of legislation regarding child prostitution, and the relevant policies for implementation.

We thank Mr. Rajesh Kishore, Ex-Director Department of Women and Child Development (DWDC) and Mr. Gerry Pinto, Project Officer CEDC, UNICEF, Country Office, New Delhi for their interest and support in organising this National Consultation.

We are grateful to Ms. Farida Lambay, Vice-Principal of College of Social Work, for the organisation and implementation of the programmes and to the members of the organising committee for their efficient assistance.

We thank Dr. (Ms.) Hazel D'Lima (Former Principal of the College of Social Work) for the keynote talk and Dr. (Ms.) Armaity Desai (Director of Tata Institute of Social Sciences) for the valedictory address.

We gratefully acknowledge the co-operation of the Tata Institute of Social Science for giving us the venue and the facilities for the workshop.

We express our thanks to Dr. (Ms.) Gracy Fernandes for compiling the report.

We hope that the efforts of this National Consultation will sensitise public opinion and persuade the government to act with a strong political will to eliminate child prostitution.

— *Dr. (Ms.) Mary Alphonse*
Principal

¶ *Where there is poverty and helplessness, apathy and violence, we have to rescue the inherent worth of these children and young women armed with imagination and love, courage and solidarity. Can we let out children and young sisters be abused and destroyed by agents, pimps, syndicates, corrupt officials, customers, tourists and pedophiles? ¶*

— **Alfonso De Juan S.J.**

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Introduction

Prostitution is considered an age-old social phenomenon, as old as the human race. However, its manifestations have constantly changed as degrees of social sanction varied. The disturbing factor in recent times is the progressive lowering of the age of the individuals engaged in prostitution, with girls in their early teenage being much sought after. Emerging economic trends in developing nations, such as globalisation and liberalisation, are opening the doors of these countries to multinationals, who demand new sources of entertainment such as sex tourism. Children become vulnerable targets, as they are easy to control, and fetch more money. According to Yagovi Matsui (1989), child prostitution is on the rise in every Asian country, including Thailand, Hong Kong, Philippines and Sri Lanka. In India, too, the issue of child prostitution has become a growing concern.

1. THE PROBLEM

In keeping with the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child to which India is a signatory, the National Plan of Action for the Child (1992) defines the rights of the child in terms of survival, protection and development. Child prostitutes and the children of prostitutes are denied their very childhood, deprived of opportunities for holistic growth and development as human beings. Poverty, cultural practices, money power, political forces, tourism and above all, women's generally low status in society play a major role in this.

Apart from the state machinery established to deal with this, several Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) have also taken a keen interest, realising that a multipronged approach is essential when the situation cannot be dealt with effectively with legislation alone.

What are the experiences of these NGOs, action groups and professionals in dealing with child prostitution? How do they see the magnitude of the problem in India? What kind of information do they have regarding this issue? What are their experiences with the state and police machinery? How does one assess the effectiveness of the strate-

gies in use at the preventive and curative levels?

The College of Social Work, in collaboration with the Department of Women and Child Development (Ministry of Human Resource Development) and UNICEF (India Country Office), organised a National Consultation on Children in Prostitution, including NGOs who deal directly with the problem.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THE NATIONAL CONSULTATION ON CHILD PROSTITUTION

1. To assess and understand the magnitude of the problem of child prostitution in India.
2. To examine the 1994 Report of the Central Advisory Committee on Child Prostitution.
3. To situate the child prostitute within the wider system of prostitution at the national and international levels.
4. To review current government and non-governmental experiences in the area of rehabilitation of child prostitutes and prevention of the practice.
5. To identify areas of research and documentation to support policy and programme development.
6. To develop a realistic framework for policy and programme initiatives with the collaboration of NGOs at national and state levels.
7. To examine trafficking in child prostitutes.

3. PARTICIPANTS

1. Researchers, experts and academicians with the knowledge and experience on issues relating to child prostitution.
2. NGOs who have been involved in the problem and in implementing programmes for the care, protection and rehabilitation of child prostitutes.
3. Officials of the Department of Women and Child Development, Government of India; the State Government; the Police; and UNICEF.

4. HOST/ORGANISING INSTITUTE

College of Social Work, Nirmala Niketan, Bombay.

5. SPONSORS

Department of Women and Child Development, Government of India and UNICEF (India Country Office), New Delhi.

6. DATES

December 1-3, 1994.

7. VENUE

Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Sion-Trombay Road, Deonar, Bombay.

National Profile of Child Prostitution

(Report of the National Consultation on Child Prostitution)

The major thrust of the consultation has been to review legislation, explore areas for research and documentation and formulate preventive schemes to address the problem of child prostitution in its totality.

The Government of India's Central Advisory Committee, consisting of government officials and representatives from NGOs first attempted to assess the magnitude of child prostitution, and found no reliable statistics either on the number of prostitutes in the country, or the number of child prostitutes. However, NGOs' estimates indicate that roughly 12.15% of prostitutes are child prostitutes. The survey, conducted by the Central Social Welfare Board (1991) in six cities of the country (red light areas), gave the following findings:

1. Most prostitutes (86%) come from Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh.
2. The total population of prostitutes in the country is between 70,000 and 100,000.
3. About 30% of them are below the age of 20.
4. Nearly 15% enter the profession before 15, and 25% enter between 15 and 18 years.
5. Economic distress is the major reason for entering the profession.
6. 2.6% of India's prostitutes are Nepalis, and 2.7% of them Bangladeshis.
7. Around 60% of the population belong to scheduled castes; tribes and backward classes.
8. Illiteracy is high (71%).
9. Families of prostitutes are mostly unemployed or engaged in unskilled labour (74%).
10. Prostitutes generally have 1 or 2 children.
11. 58% of the children of prostitutes go to school.

11. Problems identified with children of prostitutes include absence of the father, single parent, economic hardship, unhealthy social environment and ill health.

13. Rehabilitation appears to involve behaviour correction, the assurance of steady income, marriage, housing and family acceptance.

Based on these findings the Committee made certain recommendations:

1. The appointment of Special Police Officers should be notified on an emergency basis to enable the law and the associated Advisory Bodies to help the officers.
2. Besides the police, any person or organisation authorised by the State Government may bring "neglected juveniles" before the Juvenile Welfare Board for differential treatment.
3. Mothers of child prostitutes and the children should be persuaded to voluntarily avail of support services like day care centres and counselling.
4. Alternative rehabilitation schemes should be economically viable and provide regular income, of the same magnitude as the income in the prostitution phase, for children and their families and build their motivation to come out of the profession.
5. The responsibility for enforcing the laws (PITA - Prevention of Immoral Trafficking Act & IPC - Indian Penal Code) should fall squarely on State Governments.
6. The services should be of high quality and should be provided in the very locations where child prostitutes live.
7. State-sponsored programmes can be implemented in collaboration with NGOs to take care of the health, education and recreation of these children.
8. Integrated child development services with a compulsory adolescent girl component should be implemented in all known red light areas.
9. Midway institutions for the children of prostitutes in red light areas should be provided on a voluntary basis with the mother's full consent. This could be followed by regular non-institutional services for children for formal education and training.

10. NGOs in red light areas should be selectively allowed to operate Family Counselling Centres. They could receive orientation and training from the National Institute of Social Defence and other suitable training institutions.

11. Major efforts need to be made to identify and initiate action in vulnerable areas from where children are delivered into prostitution.

12. The Central Bureau of Investigation could be empowered to enquire and take action on trafficking in children.

13. Machinery for co-ordinating and enforcing laws should be established at the state-level; e.g. a special cell under an officer not below the rank of Dy. Inspector General (DIG), who would supervise Special Police Officers at the district level on a monthly basis.

14. There should be a co-ordinating body at the state level headed by the Chief Secretary, and consisting of representatives of the Social Welfare Department, Police and NGOs, to co-ordinate protective and rehabilitative measures. Their activities should be monitored by the Central Government.

15. Affected areas should be raided regularly with the collaboration of NGOs. There should be a collaborative and long term mechanism between Police and NGOs so that NGOs can assist in rehabilitation of children released by the Police.

The above summary of the Central Advisory committee's recommendations was presented to the participants of the Consultation at the beginning, so that the discussions could be informed and focused.

Child Prostitution in the Context of the Child's Right to the Family

CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD

The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) clearly lays down the role of the state in the protection of the child in Article 34, where it notes that the state will undertake to protect the child from all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse. Article 35 and 36 state that all appropriate national bilateral and multilateral measures will be taken by the state to prevent abduction, sale and traffic in children, coercion to engage in unlawful sexual activity, and all forms of exploitation such as prostitution or pornographic performances.

It also states that all children must receive the chance to discover their identity and realize their self-worth in a safe and supportive environment. However, the child prostitute does not get such an opportunity. She is doomed to exist as a non-entity in environments which reek of dirt and disease, faults and guilt, sex and shame.

No child chooses to be sexually exploited; nor is prostitution a game that a girl volunteers to play. Children in prostitution are not commercial prostitutes but are victims of power and cruelty in a male-dominated, greed-driven economy. Helpless in the face of threats, fraud and seduction meted out to them by pimps, brothel keepers and the underworld, these children succumb swiftly to Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD), including Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS).

The large numbers of men who flock to the cities in search of employment form another factor in the demand for child prostitutes. The commodification of children to satisfy their appetites is gaining momentum. Besides, the tourism industry which incorporates sex into its hospitality concept, seeks avidly to furnish virgin girls to customers who prefer them to adult women in view of the AIDS pandemic and the belief that sex with a virgin girl can cure STD.

The CRC identifies the family as the fundamental unit of society and the natural environment for the growth and well-being of children. The family unit should be afforded the protection and assistance it needs so that it can fully assume its responsibilities within the community.

The child should be brought up to live as an individual in society, and within ideals proclaimed in the charter of the United Nations, specially the spirit of peace, dignity, tolerance, freedom, equality and solidarity.

The need to extend particular care to the child has been stated in the Geneva Declaration of the Rights of the Child (1924), the Declaration of the Rights of the Child (1959), and recognized in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, in the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Articles 23 and 24), in the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Article 10) and in the statutes and relevant instruments of specialized agencies and international organisations concerned with the welfare of children.

The Declaration of the Rights of the Child emphasises that "the child, by reason of his physical and mental immaturity, needs special safeguards and care, including appropriate legal protection, before as well as after birth".

But no such "special safeguards" or care are available to the child prostitute, who is deprived of a family environment, bonds of stability, caring and sharing. Children in prostitution are weaned away from their natural homes and reared in brothels, which are veritable hells of hatred, violence and cruelty, devoid of nurturing emotions like warmth, compassion and sharing. Child prostitutes are considered the scum of the brothel, kicked about by the *admis* who visit their mothers. This leaves deep scars on their psyches which are never healed. The child's earnings are consumed by the brothel's madam and never given to the child.

Traditional systems of prostitution, such as *devdasis* and *jognis*, have religious sanction and are promoted by social institutions starting from the family to the temple. It is the family which condones and participates in the presentation of its daughters to the goddess, though they know she will end up in prostitution. It is ironic that while we talk of the child's right to a family, there are systems where the family itself is responsible for the girl child's consecration to prostitution.

Legislations

ISSUES RELATED TO ENFORCEMENT

(Based on the presentation made by Mr. Collin Gonsalves, lawyer)

Mr. Gonsalves said that no part of social work confounds the lawyer more than the legal interventions as far as prostitutes are concerned. This is one area where the law just doesn't work. The main reason for this is that the person supposed to enforce the law is the one who routinely supervises its breach — the policeman is a pimp.

Moreover, the provisions of PITA are against the prostitutes; the customer never gets caught. Also, under the IPC, transmitting an STD is an offence (cause of physical injury), and the prostitute can be compulsorily isolated if she is found to have AIDS, or jailed. The customer, who is invariably the source of her infection, goes scot free. Legislation, which is directed against women, has grave pitfalls and loopholes. A lawyer working in this area cannot use normal logic and common sense unless he understands the intricate working of the prostitutes' life.

If anything has to be done for prostitutes, the penal provisions of all statutes should first be abolished, and prostitution decriminalised. The entire PITA is directly and viciously against the prostitute and penalises her. Not a single section supports her.

A prostitute's child is automatically a neglected child. Under the provisions of the Juvenile Justice Act (1986), the magistrate has the power to segregate the child from her mother and place her in a corrective institution, which is tantamount to sending her to jail.

To counter the problems faced in rescuing the child prostitute through the police system, a system should be worked out to bypass the local police station. In this regard he suggested instituting proceedings in the Criminal Courts or the High Court and then to get an order for an investigation.

Mr. Gonsalves also felt that sometimes to tackle the core of the system it is necessary to attack the system from the edges; for example, by establishing the right to free and compulsory education for children of prostitutes, along with the right to non-discriminatory medical

assistance for prostitutes and their children.

A precondition to legal success is a strong group of social workers working among prostitutes who can persistently and patiently face the police, brothel keepers and the court, and be a lobbying force for legal intervention.

Mr. Gonsalves also strongly recommended that adequate budgets ought to be allocated to back up the government's policies otherwise the proclaimed policies remain only on paper.

LIMITATIONS OF THE LEGISLATION — JUVENILE JUSTICE (J. J.) ACT

(Based on the presentation by Ms. S. A. Lalitha, Social Activist)

Ms. S. A. Lalitha pointed out that the Juvenile Justice Act is dichotomous — at one point it talks about the neglected child, and at another it mentions consulting the parents of the child. In the case of the prostitute's child, it is often difficult to convince the mother to put her child in an institution.

Children in institutions, specially government-run homes, face problems on account of the management's attitudes towards prostitutes' children.

DEVDAASI ACT

(Based on the presentation made by Mrs. Rajalakshmi, doctor)

Mrs. Rajalakshmi noted that the basic objective of Prevention of Immoral Trafficking Act was to punish brothel keepers and pimps. If this Act is correctly implemented, there is no need for a separate *Devdasi* Act, *Jogin* Act or any other. However, the 64th Law Commission Report has accepted that prostitution cannot be banned totally.

There are two *Devdasi* Acts: the *Devdasi* Act of Andhra Pradesh and the *Devdasi* Act of Karnataka, both relating to women who are introduced into the profession through religious functions. This seemed outside the purview of the PITA, in which women solicit customers, so a separate *Devdasi* Act was formulated despite the PITA.

However, the use of different names like *jogins*, *baswis* and *matungis* mentioned in the *Devdasi* Act of Andhra Pradesh, leads to the exclusion

of categories not specifically named in the Act. The word 'other categories' should be used to include all different types of *devdasis*.

Unless the Acts are taken in the sense in which they are formulated, it is not possible to enforce laws. Though no statistics are available, the *Devdasi* Act seems to be violated both in Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka.

SUPPRESSION OF IMMORAL TRAFFICKING ACT. (SITA) AND PREVENTION OF IMMORAL TRAFFICKING ACT (PITA)

(Based on the presentation made by Mrs. Jean D'Cunha, Professor of Sociology)

Mrs. Jean D'Cunha shared her view on Suppression of Immoral Trafficking Act (SITA) and Prevention of Immoral Trafficking Act (PITA). SITA was passed in 1956 and adheres to the Tolerationist System of law. Its aim was not to abolish prostitution, but to abolish trafficking in women and girls for prostitution. Accordingly, it penalises brothel keepers, pimps and land-owners providing premises for prostitution. However, individual prostitutes operating voluntarily and independently are not offenders under the Act.

There are two insidious clauses in SITA, section 7.1 and section 8B. One penalises prostitution in public places and another the act of soliciting customers. Both clauses eventually penalise individual prostitutes. Thus, contrary to the declared objective, the Act penalises and discriminates against women who are victims of circumstances.

The Act also has no penal provisions for the clients and is extremely gender discriminatory. The Act is based on certain patriarchal assumptions, such as:

1. Prostitutes must exist in society, and be tolerated in order to satiate the so-called aggressive, uncontained male sexuality, in order to protect innocent women from rape and to protect and safeguard the family structure.

2. Individual women in prostitution are an embodiment of evil, promiscuity and vice.

The implementation of SITA is divided into raids, arrests and

convictions. The outcome is decisively weighed against individual women in prostitution rather than the racketeers. As a result:

- brothels are allowed to mushroom;
- raids are hardly ever conducted;
- minor girls are hardly ever rescued.

Research done between 1980 to 1987 showed that hardly any prostitutes apply to magistrates to seek shelter in a protective home. An overwhelmingly large number of prostitutes are arrested under section 8B of the Bombay Police Act, and are those who operate in streets, while brothel keepers are hardly arrested. A class bias and class-based discrimination is noticed even in the arrests. The reasons for arrests given by the police are:

- maintain quotas;
- when an order is received from the higher ups in the Police Department;
- to clear a public menace from the streets;
- to assert and demonstrate power over women and get bribes and sexual favours upon arrest;
- when instigated by other or rival brothel keepers.

Conviction patterns are also extremely discriminatory and skewed against women in prostitution rather than the traffickers. Landlords are hardly ever convicted because they use a SITA clause that says they must "not knowingly give their premises for prostitution". They plead ignorance and show predated agreements, thus circumventing arrest and prosecution.

Two important aspects worth noting about the court trial of prostitutes, apart from bribes and trade-offs, are:

1. Women in prostitution have a contradictory and dual status, being simultaneously treated as criminals and as witnesses. Being in collusion with the brothel keeper, she hardly ever gives evidence against her in court.

2. Evidence is supplied by sleazy persons from that locality itself, such as pimps, or people who can't be traced, or who turn hostile in the court.

The magistrate ought to take a serious view when a witness turns

hostile. However, this is not done because judicial apathy is at its greatest in prostitution cases.

Crimes such as false age certificates and racketeers posing as parents with a false affidavit attract only small fines. Soon the children find themselves back in the brothels.

One of the foremost problems in rehabilitation is the belief that prostitutes are deviant, nymphomaniac, fallen-women requiring corrective and reformatory action. Narrating a case in Juvenile Court where the child was referred by the number given to the case and not her name, the speaker said that when the law enforcers themselves displayed such insensitivity, very little could be done towards rehabilitation. Other problems in rehabilitation include lack of trained and prejudiced officials in the protective homes, overworked staff and the absence of counselling facilities, inadequate and inappropriate procedures for filling the Intake Sheet (e.g. an IQ test for a child who has never held a pencil), lack of medical facilities (unavailability of penicillin when many girls are known to have STDs at the time of admission) poor infrastructure for boarding and lodging, lack of economically viable vocational training and no half-way homes or follow-up facilities.

Speaking further on rehabilitation the speaker said that while marriage is generally looked upon as rehabilitation, the men who come forward are those who have left behind their families and homes in rural areas, or are impotent, or handicapped, or have some philanthropic motive, all of which finally affects the quality of the married life.

PITA in its aims, objectives, intent, premises and purposes is similar to SITA. Some of the positives of the Act are:

1. All categories, including eunuchs, are included in the Act;
2. Police officers including women officers, have been set up to crack down on inter-state trafficking.

Also this Act takes a serious view of child prostitution — taking, procuring or inducing a child into prostitution attracts more severe penal sanctions. If the child is found in a brothel or if any child is medically found to be sexually abused, it will be presumed that the child was detained for prostitution. The Act also has severe penalties for a brothel keeper who threatens a child.

Some negative aspects of the Act :

1. It still penalises women in prostitution, and treats her as an offender.
2. The client is still not an offender.

Penal sanctions against offenders are useless if enforcement is not enhanced or tightened. It would help to have citizens' committees, including people already working with the police, such as social workers in the Dowry Cell. This would help tighten implementation.

The concept of rehabilitation needs to be changed. Gender sensitivity programmes aimed at implementing authorities should include a cultural dimension, that is, how women are perceived, the reasons for and attitudes towards prostitution, and the need for sensitivity while interacting with women.

Data from the two years following the implementation of PITA reveals that not a single male prostitute has been booked. Police records show no penalisation at all for child prostitution.

Perhaps there ought to be some kind of sanction against offending implementing officers. In a case in Bandra in 1990, a magistrate summoned one of the lawyers who was fighting a bail case for a prostitute and asked him to send one of these women to him.

Implementation of the Laws Regarding Child Prostitutes and Children of Prostitutes

*Based on the presentation made by Mr. Hemant Karkare,
Deputy Commissioner of Police*

“In the Police Department the problem of prostitution is not considered to be a priority. This could be one of the reasons why society and the press do not see a major role for the police in this area,” said Mr. Karkare.

Many policemen, coming from a middle-class background with middle-class values, may believe that prostitutes are really the curse of society and thrive only because policemen are doing nothing about it. Only experience and reflection can show how naive such thinking is.

Mr. Karkare made his first case in 1985 at Bhusaval, a railway town where many outsiders come. It has a prostitute population of about 500/600, housed in small, neat, well-laid-out houses where clients are made to feel at home. The inspector raided 10 houses and rounded up 30 or 40 girls. Most of them told him they had come to the profession voluntarily, and also had husbands.

In such a situation, a policeman wonders what is expected of him. Should he beat them up as though they were comparable to other criminals? You can stop gambling by just beating up and threatening a person, but this is not possible in prostitution. Most police officers in other districts take action only to address specific complaints. If a senior officer tells his men to conduct more raids, they might take the opportunity to extort some money from the prostitutes.

Mr. Karkare made these observations in order to bring out the enormity of the problem, an added problem is that of segregating child prostitutes from adult prostitutes during raids.

Though there are stringent punishments for trafficking in child prostitutes, the cases are not booked under the PITA but rather as a general case because of the time it would take to get a medical opinion and ascertain age in the absence of an age certificate. Besides, school leaving certificates are not easily obtained. Intermediate lodging arrangements for the child in custody is another reason why it is difficult to punish those involved in trafficking in child prostitution.

Mr. Karkare's attempts to trace the background of brothel keepers brought to light the fact that without exception, every brothel keeper had been a prostitute herself, having been forced into it after being kidnapped. Their ambition is to become a 'madame' one day, save money, buy a couple of girls, rent a big room and live off their earnings. Naturally children become victims of this ambition.

The major problem is of rehabilitation once the girl is rescued. A few years ago, a train called Mukti was chartered from Bombay to take 1,000 rescued girls to their homes. Today almost all of them are back where they were.

The fate of girls rescued and kept in homes is also dismal since pimps pose as relatives and bring them out of the homes and back to the brothels.

The police could play at best a catalytic or supportive role. Meanwhile the PITA could be strengthened by the inclusion of the following provisions :

1. When an Income Tax Officer or an Anti-Corruption Officer carries out a raid in a government servant's office, it is compulsory for some other government servants to act as witness. Similarly, a government servant should be made a witness to raids and arrests so that the percentage of convictions increase.

2. The onus of proof should be shifted to brothel keepers as in rape offences. The prosecution establishes prima facie that rape has been committed and the onus of proving innocence shifts to the accused. A similar provision, if incorporated in the PITA, could perhaps lead to higher percentage of convictions.

3. From the health angle, a provision for compulsory medical check ups of prostitutes should be introduced. Such a mechanism would go a

long way in curtailing the spread of AIDS and in improving health conditions for prostitutes.

If an injustice is done at one level of the legal system, the next higher level should be approached. Every police officer wears a label with his name on his chest, and every policeman has a number on his belt buckle. These should be referred to in complaints.

Ms. Priti Patkar, a social worker with an NGO working in Bombay's red light area, argued that ascertaining the number of child prostitutes could not be deemed the responsibility of voluntary organisations alone, as local police might be in collusion with brothel owners. Once, when details of a brothel with child prostitutes had been given to the police, they 'mistakenly' raided some other brothel, giving the offenders time to move the child prostitute away. She strongly felt that the police ought not to shift the onus to social organisations; it is a police duty to conduct raids.

She also protested against the suggestion of compulsory STD checks for prostitutes and children in red light areas arguing that this approach penalises the victim, while the client, who is more likely to have transmitted it to her than vice-versa, goes scot-free. Also, if such medical tests were made compulsory, corrupt doctors would extort money from her for issuing false (clear) medical certificates.

Dr. Gracy Fernandes, of the College of Social Work, (Nirmala Niketan), said that since both police and NGOs have realised that neither can handle the situation alone, some system should be evolved to work together which would help break the problem into half and help rescue more girls.

DCP Karkare confirmed that though rescuing a girl and rehabilitating her to her parents is indisputably a police case, the police face the problem of what to do after a raid, since the girls give false names and claim to be there of their own free will. Even when they are rescued and put in homes, they are back after a few days when "relatives" claim them.

The following observations were made by **Mr. Gerry Pinto, UNICEF, Programme Officer:**

1. It is the police system that is under discussion, not individual

policemen. Perhaps there is need for a forum of police and some NGOs who will sincerely examine problems and possibilities in the follow-up and rehabilitation. Such a forum could meet periodically and ensure that all issues that emanate are put into the press so that the public is also kept informed.

2. There could be a Legal Aid Cell, supported and funded by the government, but not directed or co-ordinated by it. It could be organised as a forum of NGOs interested in issues related to women and children. A formal NGO network could be worked out to take up these issues as a community alternative to the police system, which was seen as partly responsible for the problems.

3. Under the Convention, children do "have a right to choose" but to extend this argument to say that they have voluntarily come into prostitution is questionable.

Ms. Jean D'Cunha said that in the face of an ineffective police system NGOs ought to take up more responsibilities, though the government ought not to be absolved of its responsibilities either. NGOs should have a two-pronged approach: one, to form an NGO network; the other, to work with the government in institutions such as protection homes and other advisory boards.

In the two institutions at Nasik (state level) and Hyderabad (centre level), police training includes credit hours on laws relating to women, but the course is not detailed. At present, emphasis is given to introducing police officials to laws relating to women, the role of social service organisations and so on. The Tata Institute of Social Sciences had conducted sensitivity training on issues related to women for policemen in all 30 districts of Maharashtra. However, though there have been efforts to sensitise police on issues relating to women, there have been none for prostitution in specific. A list of women-based NGOs has been circulated to police stations with the directive that members of these organisations should be given all assistance. Since there is a special cell in the Social Security branch, senior officials should be approached if the local police station responds poorly.

Has there been any instance in Bombay where the police had found a child prostitute and applied both section 376 (which talks of rape) and

section 62A (which deals with sexually abused in a brothel)?

DCP Karkare said he had applied section 376 in two cases in the last two months. The problem, according to him, is that the brothel keeper is not the accused and the accused customer runs away and cannot be traced. However, the men present in the brothel during the raid can be booked under section 376 of the IPC. No targets are set for policemen as to the number of cases to be booked in a red light area, but the previous year's performance automatically becomes the target for the next year.

Government Intervention and Schemes for Child Prostitutes and Children of Prostitutes

Based on the presentation made by Mr. Rajesh Kishore

The government has just begun confronting the issues of prostitution and child prostitution. There are as yet no mass programmes related to these, nor are there any exclusive schemes or programmes for prostitutes and child prostitutes. However, some existing programmes could be modified for this purpose. The three categories of programmes which can be used are:

1. Income generation schemes
2. Awareness generation schemes
3. Support services

A short-stay home might be the answer to where police and NGOs can send the rescued person. A short-stay home, briefly, is an intermediate temporary transit home meant for women, where an NGO can rent premises. Between 30 and 40 persons can be admitted and can stay for upto three years. The assistance for the first year according to existing norms is Rs. 2.12 lakh, including Rs. 25,000 for building assets like beds and mattresses. A monthly allowance is available for sustenance, food and personnel as well as annual allowances for medicine, vocational training and so on.

A proposal to increase the total amount for maintenance is under consideration with the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance. If accepted, the sum could increase to about Rs. 3 lakh a year including about Rs. 350 for sustenance per inmate per month.

In order to make this a core centre, a Family Counselling Centre (FCC) financed by the Central Social Welfare Board could be added featuring a qualified counsellor. Combining an FCC with such a home

may enable a variety of services.

In Awareness Generation, a module on legal literacy has been prepared in collaboration with an NGO specialising in legal services. It consists of a manual of 10 booklets dealing with a gamut of laws ranging from labour to rights within marriage and dowry. Two day camps conducted for these modules are funded under the Scheme of Education to Prevent Atrocities Against Women. The same scheme could fund research into the efficacy of PITA and JJ Acts. At the local level, awareness generation seminars or sensitization workshops on issues related to violence against women and sexual exploitation of women are fundable.

In income generation, the Department has a group scheme which groups of 20 to 100 may avail of through NGOs. Since traditional skills like tailoring and embroidery do not have any market now, non-traditional training should be considered. A good example is a project implemented by the Western Maharashtra Corporation in which *devdasis* were trained to type, and graduated to become computer data-entry operators.

Under the Support Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP) scheme for NGOs in rural areas, 5,000 to 10,000 women may be organised into dairy co-operatives linked with local district milk unions and dairies. Also important is to organise the women to take charge of their own situation. Mr. Kishore cited the example of the Project of Development Dialogue, in which groups and committees were formed at the village level to enable women to produce good quality silk yarn and to negotiate with middlemen for better prices of raw materials. Real capacity building in this modular project is taking place, and income, education, nutrition levels are going up.

Thrift and credit groups and self-help groups are popular in Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. Through the Rashtriya Mahila Kosh (RMK), the government can provide funds to NGOs, who in turn can fund self-help groups. Such NGOs include SPARC and the Annapurna Mahila Mandal in Bombay, SEWA, Working Women's Forum, Myrada in Bangalore, and Samakhya in Hyderabad. The RMK has assisted about 50,000 women in one year through 44 NGOs. Though there are many NGOs into thrift and credit work in

both urban and rural areas, the RMK has enough money to extend small, manageable loans. The minimum is Rs. 2,500 for short term loans and the duration is 3 years; the maximum is Rs. 5000 for a mid-term loan. Poor women in self-help groups are eligible.

While designing income generation programmes, one must look at the market to identify existing needs, or else the training might prove irrelevant. While various schemes have different criteria, broadly speaking, NGOs at least three years old may apply, submitting two annual reports and audited accounts along with a list of their executive body members. Applications dealing with prostitutes and the rescue and rehabilitation of child prostitutes would be given priority.

Application forms need to be filled and should go through the State Government. The following types of applications need not go through the State Government but may apply directly - those made under the Atrocity scheme for camps, legal literacy modules and para-legal literacy modules, studies on women and workshops.

The RMK is an autonomous registered society promoted by the government. Applications received here do not have to go the State or Central Government, so NGOs may apply directly.

For applications to the Centre, any scheme discussed above may be submitted through the State Government.

Mr. Rajesh Kishore's speech was followed by a question-answer session. A social scientist with the Urban Development Ministry suggested that since the Women and Child Development Department is under a nodal ministry, other schemes and programmes of ministries like the Welfare Ministry, the Department of Family Welfare and the Department of Health should be absorbed into it. To this Mr. Kishore replied that since each Department has its territories, convergence would not be practical.

Ms. Preeti Patkar shared the difficulties she faced when receiving funds from the government. She complained about the cumbersome bureaucratic requirements of maintaining records according to the government's specifications, which becomes a burden in the absence of funds for staff. At this juncture, Mr. Kishore said that in his Department's schemes, for example, for legal literacy and income

generation, there were some provisions for recruiting adequate staff to meet the project's needs. He admitted that it was not a great deal and that the NGO's initiative was important.

Ms. Kamini Kapadia asked about the rigid and quantitative approach to inspections, the need for newer methods of inspection, the licensing of day care centres, and problems of information dissemination about services in the absence of write-ups on schemes available at the state level.

Mr. Rajesh Kishore answered that with regard to inspections, even for Central Social Welfare Boards there are assistant Welfare Officers who have inspection duty. However, if rigidity was found, the Executive Director of Central Social Welfare Board should be informed directly.

About child abuse in institutions, Mr. Kishore said it was a misuse of position, and that cases should be confronted through legal procedures by NGOs and individuals.

It was clarified that monitoring often becomes difficult — there are 12,000 NGOs in India looking into child and women based issues — and hence the shortage of monitoring staff. However, specific complaints could be made to Mr. Kishore's department or the Ministry of Health. Referring to source areas (areas of origin for prostitution), he suggested that developmental programmes with area impact could be taken up by NGOs who can manage large amount of funds. The Development Dialogue and the Karnataka Handloom Development Corporation were cited as exemplary NGOs. Mr. Kishore suggested that an area or a block might be taken up for organising and empowering women. Through such capacity-building, vulnerable families should be helped. For such area-impacting programmes funds are available under the STEP and NORAD (Norwegian Agency for International Development) schemes.

He clarified that, while he was not aware of the limitations of the Thrift Group, one of the conditions of the RMK is that the NGO/self-help group applying for assistance should be already operating and stabilised. The groups should be mature, with good leadership and mutual trust, since the loan requires a collective guarantee. In RMK, the recovery rate is 97%.

Programme Actions

PREVENTION

It was generally felt that the key factor in preventing children from falling prey to prostitution is the rigid enforcement of compulsory primary education. Though the Constitution (Article 145) speaks of compulsory education for the age group 6-14 years, in reality it is unbelievably low. Almost 47.89% of Indian children of school going age have not even attained the minimum literacy levels (*India 1993*, published by Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, January 1994. based on 1991 Census Report).

With the goal of achieving education for all by the year 2000, many educational programmes were launched. Efforts have been made to involve families, communities and institutions to realise this national goal of educating all. A need was felt to bring about a qualitative improvement in the content and process of education. The school system will have to take into consideration the living and working conditions of children to enable them to learn within their present situation. This is specially applicable to vulnerable children like child prostitutes and children of prostitutes.

In most states, the absence of a Compulsory Education Act is an indicator of how little priority the states accord to education. If the Compulsory Education Act is not endorsed, other Acts pertaining to child labour, factories, shops and establishments, and in our context, PITA and Juvenile Justice are reduced to a mere farce. If our children are not in school, society should approach the High Courts for injunction against the zilla parishads and the municipalities.

If compulsory primary education is to truly function, the delivery of support services that go with it — free books, meals, uniforms, play materials and creative teachers is also vital.

In the case of families at-risk, education is a major cost even when it is free and compulsory. As long as children drop out of school and lapse

into illiteracy, parents will continue to sell their children's bodies to meet the bare necessities of family life.

Education centres in red light areas in cities and at trafficking sites in villages could become nodal centres where health, vocational skills and counselling services can be provided to prostitutes and children of prostitutes. If a child prostitute's mother realises that her child is well cared for and can learn a vocational trade or skill, she will be the first person to watch over any truancy, absenteeism, or other behaviour not in keeping with school policy and goals of school education. Social workers and medical staff at the Consultation repeatedly stressed that no prostitute would lead her child to prostitution if she were given better and sustainable alternatives.

PROGRAMME COMPONENTS

1. a. Short-stay homes and rehabilitation institutions must be improved in quality with respect to:
 - Infrastructure and basic amenities of space, water, sanitation and ventilation.
 - Staff qualifications and staff attitudes.
- b. Premises should be made available on a priority basis for mother and child care and intervention centres.
- c. At-risk and vulnerable families should be strengthened. Support systems for dysfunctional and poor families should be set up.
2. a. Trafficking on inter-country borders between India and Nepal, and India and Bangladesh must be controlled by the police.
- b. The Police force within the states must be invested with power to check inter-state trafficking and highway prostitution.
- c. Developmental schemes should be introduced in areas that foster child prostitution.
3. Counselling services will have to be provided to children in the short-stay, remand and rescue homes, and also to the families in their home state (before and after rehabilitation). One girl child rescued, rehabilitated and counselled in her home state would mean the

prevention of a dozen potential prostitutes.

4. Among the target groups to be addressed are single-female-headed households. Schemes, employment rights to get land/estates registered in their name should be facilitated for single females. Removal of gender discrimination in wages is also vital.

5. HIV testing should not be compulsory.

6. Participation from the sex-workers themselves is highly recommended, so community structures and neighbourhood groups should include representatives of commercial sex workers who would be able to voice their grievances and claim their basic rights and the rights of their children.

7. Income generating schemes such as thrift and credit groups, and Area Impact Programmes should be initiated by NGOs. Empowerment of women must be a priority in the work of NGOs.

Academics, field experts and even experienced workers from NGOs should be represented on the advisory boards of government institutions.

STRATEGIES

1. The problems of child prostitution must be tackled jointly by social workers, police, and the government.

2. At the village level, gram sabhas must be made the focal point of prevention and rehabilitation.

3. Gram panchayats must be given more powers to grow into key institutions for addressing the issue of child prostitution. The social programmes of panchayats need to be strengthened. A major responsibility should be placed on the sarpanch. Women members of the panchayat and the village can identify at-risk families and form linkages with the Women and Child Development Committee at the Zilla Parishad level. This kind of collective force could work out some effective methods to prevent vulnerable girls from being lured or forced into these situations.

4. A task force comprising of schoolteachers, *anganwadi* workers,

auxiliary nurses, midwives and health workers, needs to be sensitised on the issue and should join hands to take collective responsibility for working against trafficking and procuring. At the district and village levels this task force will address issues related to the family level. Unless the gram panchayat believes and acts from this perspective, all other efforts at prevention would be in vain.

5. Making schools accessible in villages, adapting curriculum to local needs and culture, providing meals, books, and even offering a stipend to at-risk families for school going children should be considered.

6. An effective long-term strategy could be the empowerment of women, especially through vocational skill-training. It is mothers more than fathers who will stop their children from being exploited and abused sexually. At the recent Convention of Child Workers (CCW) in Aurangabad, a significant fact that emerged forcefully was that children resorted to labour out of concern for their mothers, who suffer much in order to bring up their children. Children empathize with the de-humanising plight of their mothers.

REHABILITATION STRATEGIES

1. In case of institutionalisation for rehabilitation, a fully therapeutic environment must be provided, including counselling and support services, in all government and private centres. Counselling has meaning only if the entire environment is supportive and helpful towards the objective. However, government, protective and rescue homes leave much to be desired by way of a fully conducive environment.

2. Modules that work at community levels should be devised rather than institutionalising children. Mothers can be persuaded to take children back with all support assured, rather than isolate the children from family and community.

3. The rehabilitation of vulnerable children is individual-based and cannot be bracketed into categories. Each child is special and unique. Therefore, instead of tailor-made programmes and quantitative formats such as a per head allocation of money, programmes should have family-

based and an individual-focused approach.

4. The government should take the assistance of experienced and credible NGOs for implementing schemes and programmes designed for the survival, care and development of child prostitutes. Programme development, monitoring and assessment would bear fruit only when NGOs collaborate with each other and with the various departments of government. Innovative and creative model projects that have met with success can be replicated in other areas with the assistance of the Central Social Welfare and the State Social Welfare Boards, as well as the Department of Women and Child Development of the Human Resource Development ministry.

Mr. Richard Young, Chief Community Development Section, UNICEF, New Delhi, listed a number of points that had emerged from the deliberations:

1. Reliable statistical data on the status and progress of child prostitution is needed.

2. It is important to involve people's group like panchayats to strengthen the NGO network, and to promote social action.

Mr. Richard Bridle, UNICEF Chief, Bombay Office, said that UNICEF has accepted an ambitious goal: "that by the end of 1995, all child labour in hazardous and export-oriented industries, bonded child labour, and child prostitution will be eliminated".

CONCLUSION

The Consultation ended with a concluding session in which the main highlights were summarised and recommendations for future action were proposed.

Suggestions

REGIONAL CONSULTATION

As a follow-up of this consultation, it was decided to have regional consultations. The major objective of these consultations should be to create awareness and formulate an action plan. The suggestions made for their consideration were:

1. They should focus on formulating action plans on child prostitution and children of prostitutes, at the local level. These action plans should be incorporated into the Ninth Five-Year Plan as well as the UNICEF master plan.

2. The Report of the National Consultation should be circulated prior to the regional consultation and be used as a base for formulating a national perspective on the issue of child prostitution.

3. Key participants should consist of government representatives from the Departments of Social Welfare, Women and Children, academicians, doctors, researchers, lawyers, child and women care institutions, representatives of local self government, and commercial sex workers who could present their problems.

4. The regional consultation should be held in the western, eastern and central regions, at the earliest.

PERCEPTION OF GOVERNMENT BY NGOS

The following are some difficulties encountered by NGOs in working with the government.

- Lack of funds from the government for running programmes. Inadequate resource allocation from the government for the various activities of NGOs already working in child prostitution.
- Where grants are being received from government and statutory bodies, the problems faced are cumbersome procedures, too many reports necessitating time-consuming book-keeping, unwelcome and intrusive inspections by officials, inflexibility on targets and methods.
- Lack of written information on various schemes under different departments of various ministries and details on provisions which

could be used by NGOs for their respective areas of work, including prostitution.

- The inability of the government to live up to the promises made at different times for contributions and support to the work in the welfare field.
- Skepticism on the continuation of government's initiative in the area of child prostitution.
- Problems faced for getting children (rescued from red light areas) admitted in government-run homes and institutions by NGOs. Private organisations have been rather more open to getting such children admitted.
- The Report of the Central Advisory Committee on Child Prostitution (20th May 1994), Department of Women and Child Development, Human Resource Development Ministry, notes that at the state level, a special cell should function under an officer not below the rank of a DIG, to co-ordinate the enforcement of the Immoral Traffic Prevention Act. The proposed date for the setting up of the cell was 15.6.94. However no cell has been constituted to date.

Concluding Session

The concluding session began with a presentation of group reports. The chairperson highlighted the main issues that emerged from these reports. A tentative framework for follow-up action was outlined.

As a result of the exchange of ideas and approaches to deal with the problem of child prostitution many suggestions and plans for further action were presented. The issue of child prostitution was discussed with all its ramifications and a strong need was felt to approach the problem bearing in mind the various factors responsible for these problems.

The following points were focussed upon:

1. Policy and programme initiatives must be based on the existential situation of the girl child and the Convention of the Rights of the Child. The convention emphasises the need to protect all children, but greater attention must be paid to vulnerable groups of children such as children engaged in prostitution while child prostitution is an age old custom in some societies, the magnitude of the problem has increased in recent times because of the growing concern for the girl child who has been discriminated against and victimised. This concern has been expressed in the National and State plans for Children in Difficult Circumstances.

2. The family is a place where the child finds security and hence one of the important ways of reducing child prostitution is to strengthen family ties.

3. The efforts to ensure that universal primary education will bring all children into the educational process. It is hoped that educational institutions will provide services like counselling, vocational training, health, which will in turn make the child less vulnerable and reduce the chances of children engaging in prostitution.

4. The group focused on the need for preventive measures and legislation that can be enforced in order to eliminate child prostitution.

5. The importance of networking between NGOs and collaborating with the government was highlighted. This must take place at the level of policy formulation, programme development, service delivery and monit-

oring. NGOs and government can become an effective force working together for the elimination of child prostitution. NGOs can contribute by initiating innovative programmes that can be replicated.

6. Child Prostitution should be made the concern of society at large. it is necessary to mobilise public support to deal with a problem of such magnitude. Citizen's groups, municipal corporations, and others have to be involved in the programme to help child prostitutes.

7. Various areas of research related to child prostitution were outlined. These include, the causes, trafficking in child prostitution within the country and between countries (Nepal and Bangladesh) the mode of rescuing and rehabilitation and the follow up of those rehabilitated.

8. In order to plan for and implement programmes at the regional levels, the need was felt to organise regional consultation that would deal with the problem at the local level.

VALEDICTORY ADDRESS

(Dr. Armaity Desai Director, Tata Institute of Social Sciences)

Dr. Desai situated the problem of child prostitution within the framework of the Rights of the Child. The three important areas being that of survival, protection and development of the child.

Without attention to the basic survival of the child, development becomes an impossible task. The child must have the facilities to promote a certain quality of life. The Government of India must address itself to the problem of ensuring a basic standard of living. This is a pre-condition for the success of all governmental development schemes and efforts at eliminating child prostitution.

There are two modes of rehabilitation: Community and Institutional Family based rehabilitation is considered to be important. Families should be persuaded to take back the child, with certain other supports, within the community. If the child is institutionalised a fully therapeutic environment needs to be provided to help the child get over the trauma. Counselling has meaning only if the entire environment of that institutional programme is supportive and helpful towards that objective. Today most institutions have inadequate facilities for effective rehabilitation of the child. The Government of India should update its

institutional services for the rehabilitation of child prostitution.

Village panchayats have an important role in the area of prevention. The responsibility should be placed on the sarpanch of the village, the women members of the panchayats and the women members of the village, to identify these at-risk families and to link them with the women and child development committees at the zilla parishad level. Some preventive measures must be ensured to ensure that girls are not sold or lured into the commercial sex trade.

A community effort involving school and anganwadi teachers. Auxiliary Nurses Midwives (ANMs), health workers should be launched to identify girls in at-risk families. Positive steps can be taken to ensure the security of the girl child thereby reducing prostitution. Schemes like the Gujarat Government Scheme should be taken up. The Gujarat Government scheme allots a certain amount of money at the birth of a girl and this money appreciates and comes to her around the age of 18/20 years.

Even though education is free and compulsory, at-risk families still encounter difficulties because of the cost of education and the loss of children wages that would otherwise supplement the family income.

Elimination of Child Labour includes elimination of Child Prostitution because it is worst form of child labour and these young girls are at a tremendous risk of AIDS.

Blocks of funds need to be available for innovative projects so that agencies are not tied down to merely specified funding items by the government. On the contrary, government should encourage these organisations to submit schemes and a standing committee to examine these proposals. Identify and appoint standing committees with personnel who have already worked in these areas and are more knowledgeable as to how the programme should develop in the 9th Five Year Plan so that by 10th Five Year Plan you know what schemes work.

Professionals and those with a background of work with child prostitution should constitute the child prostitution division in the government.

Dr. Desai stressed the importance of training researchers in research methodology that is relevant to the problem of child prostitution and the commitment on the part of the government to develop schemes and programmes based on the findings of researches.

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5. Ms. Prabhavati Tirmare
6. Ms. Yamini Kumar
7. Mr. Dinesh Kakoth

RAPORTEURS

1. Ms. Mabel Menezes
2. Ms. Dilshad Kapadia

TIME SCHEDULE

(1 - 3 December 94)

1ST DAY (1ST DECEMBER 1994)

10.00 -10.15	Welcome Speaker: Dr.(Ms) Mary Alphonse Principal, College of Social Work
10.15 - 10.30	Inauguration Speaker: Dr. Hazel D'Lima Former Principal, College of Social Work
10.30 - 10.45	Remarks by Dept. of Women & Child Representatives Issues of Child Prostitution within the context of Convention on Rights Work of the Child & problems of children. Speaker: Mrs. F. Lambay Vice-Principal, College of Social
10.45 - 11.00	Tea Break
11.00 - 12.00	Overview of the problems of prostitution in relation to political/social/economic realities at national level Speaker: Ms. Jean D'Cunha Chairperson: Dr. M. Alphonse Principal, College of Social Work
	Problem definition: Child Prostitution — Central Advisory Report Speaker: Dr. M. Alphonse Principal, College of Social Work
12.00-1.00	Discussion
1.00 - 2.00	Lunch Break

2.00- 2.30

Situation analysis of presentation:
Child Prostitution
Speaker: Mr. Gerry Pinto

Recruitment, abuse trafficking process
Speaker: Mr. Nikhil Nigam

2.30 - 3.00

Specific problems violence, health and education
Speaker: Ms. V. Lavathe

Problems of Children of Prostitution
Speaker: Ms. Preeti Pai Patkar

3.00 - 3.15

Tea Break

3.15 - 5.00

Presentation: NGO experiences
Speaker: Ms. Helen Joseph
College of Social Work

2ND DAY (2ND DECEMBER 1994)

9.30-11.00

Review of the laws and their implementation
Implementation of Juvenile Justice Act in the
context of Child Prostitution, and Children of
the Prostitutes
Speaker: Mr. Collin Gonsalves
Chairperson: Mr. Gerry Pinto

Implementation of the Devdasi Prohibition Act.
Speaker: Mr. Rajyalakshmi

11.00-11.15

Tea

11.15-12.15

Discussion

12.15-12.45

Implementation of the Inspector prostitute and
children of the prostitute
Speaker: Hemant Karkare

- 12.45-1.15 Government intervention laws regarding child with regard to child prostitute and children of prostitutes
Speaker: Mr. Rajesh Kishore
Chairperson: Ms. Vimala Nadkarni
- 1.15-2.00 Lunch
- 2.00-4.30 Small group discussion
Felicitors: Ms. Preeti Pai, Ms. Prabha Tirmare
- 5.00 Bus leaving TISS for Nirmala Niketan for Dinner
Hosted by College of Social Work
Return 10.00 p.m.

3RD DAY (3RD DECEMBER 1994)

- 9.30-10.30 Continuation and finalisation of Group Reports
- 10.30-12.00 Presentation of Group Reports
Speaker: Mr. Richard Young
UNICEF, Delhi
- 12.00-12.15 Highlights
Speaker: F. Lambay
- 12.15-12.45 Broad frame work for Policy & Programme action
- 12.45-1.15 Concluding Remarks
Speakers: Richard Bridle,
UNICEF Chief, Bombay,
Dr. A. S. Desai,
Director, TISS
- 1.15-1.30 Vote of Thanks
Speaker: Prabha Tirmare