Introduction:

Trafficking in women and children is considered as a contemporary form of slavery and agross violation of women's and children's basic human rights by the international community. It is also a growing phenomenon internationally, regionally and nationally. While trafficking is a global problem and an integral part of the process of international migration. The increasingly protectionist policies of countries of destination which also constitute the labour receiving countries and the subsequent restriction on legal forms of migration, as well as the growing economic crisis with increasing unemployment, play a major role in the growing incidence of trafficking of women and children within the Asia-Pacific and specifically within the South Asian region.

South Asia is the second largest venue for human trafficking in the world, after East Asia, according to the United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime (UNODC). India's cities and major tourist destinations need specialized courts to deal with the growing numbers of women, girls and children who are being trafficked as prostitutes in the region. India has been identified as a source, transit and destination point in the international circuit; large numbers of children are also trafficked within the country. India's porous border with Nepal, Pakistan and Bangladesh are the major reasons cited for the prevalent high levels of children being trafficked every year. Intra state/inter district trafficking is also high. States like Delhi, Goa and city like Mumbai are main receiver.

The Immoral Trafficking Prevention Act (ITPA), is a benevolent and victim-friendly legislation and its purpose is not only to punish the accused, but to prevent re-trafficking of women through a special court which supervises the rehabilitation of victims, It is only court in India and we feel that such courts are needed in Delhi, Goa, Pune and Kolkata.

Over 150,000 people are known to be trafficked within the region every year - mostly for sex work, but also for labour, forced marriages and as part of the organ trade, according to UNODC officials. Human trafficking is one of the fastest growing transnational organized crimes. Traffickers often take advantage of poor communities, luring girls and young women with promises of jobs as maids in wealthy households in the cities. But, the reality is very different. Girls sent to India's towns and cities often end up as involuntary sex workers, sometimes detained

in a room by their employers and forced into unprotected sex with multiple partners. India's bustling business capital Mumbai is a popular transit and destination station for traffic in women and girls.

Summary of the project Proposal

In spite of governments new legislation, action plans and mechanisms to combat the problem of trafficking of children for exploitative purposes is also growing evidence of criminal activity.

The sexual exploitation of children is fuelled by international demand, which threatens children and adolescents of all ages, in every corner of the country.

The factors working behind the Trafficking:

- Poverty, often cited as a major reason responsible for trafficking in children, is not the only cause. Shortage of additional sources of livelihood, growing unemployment, forced migration, the commoditization of children and growing consumerism resulting from globalization have all contributed to the increase in child trafficking. The socio-economic situation and geographical location of the family add to the vulnerability.
- Recent trends in globalization have atomized the structure of the family and the traditional rural household, and released each member as a separate and independent unit of labour to be plugged into the modern labour market. On account of the division of labour on the one hand and the demand for as well a subsequent growth of reproductive services in the gobalised market on the other, women and girls are increasingly being pulled as service providers to fulfil the demand for a vast range of personalized, reproductive services in the entertainment and sex industry, domestic work.
- Untrustworthy evidence suggests that through the outlawed religious practices like the ‘Devadasi’ and ‘Jogin’ systems, temple priests have used their position to trafficking girls for prostitution. A myth that makes young girls vulnerable is the widespread belief that sex with a virgin girl will cure men of STD and HIV/AIDS.
- India shares a porous border with over seven countries all of which is not fenced. With the connivance of border police on either side, it is not difficult to enter India. Political instability and economic compulsions are reasons for young girls from Nepal, Bangladesh,

Myanmar and even as far Uzbekistan, to be sold to traffickers. Trafficking from these countries is a one way route, 'into India.

Methodology:

One of the biggest challenges to the prevention and elimination of the trafficking of children is 'conceptual clarity' among the many interested parties. There is a lack of a shared understanding of what trafficking really means. In this regard, the international community has decisively moved the process forward over the recent years. it has introduced an internationally agreed definition on trafficking in our action area protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons, especially women and children, against transnational organized crime.

Target Group of the project:-

- The Children & women who have become wage earners to support the family income when they migrate in search of income.
- Women & children of our action area who are vulnerable to trafficking for commercial sex.

Objective of the Project:-

- To prevent the unlawful and immoral trafficking of women and children by combating the various socio-economic factors responsible for the practice.
- To help to create a mass movement against trafficking and to organize the victims into a strong and vocal group to fight against exploitation.
- To rescue the women and children who are forced into prostitution and integrate them back into the mainstream through rehabilitation and empowerment.
- To eradicate the social stigma attached to rehabilitated sex workers and their children through awareness programs.
- To combat against the child labor and domestic slavery, the major contributors to sex trafficking in minors.
- To expose human rights violations against women and children in all sections of society and provide support to the victims.
- To suggest new directions for potential and possible activities, approaches and strategies for anti-trafficking work in the region
- To build environment for elimination of child & women trafficking.
- To enroll all non – school going children, especially the girl children into mainstream formal or non-formal education system, since Illiteracy is one of the most causes for exploitation.

Strategies of the Project:

We believe in a multi-way approach to fight the problem of sexual exploitation, which addresses the causes that lead to a flourishing sex trade and the rescue, rehabilitation and empowerment of women and minors sucked unwittingly into the clutches of the trafficking networks.

The multi-branched approaches to be addressed by our society to the problem of trafficking are:

- Selection of areas and community mobilization
- Identification of a building which can be taken on rent to run the care home
- Making the community aware of the activities of the care home
- Rescue women and children from the clutches of traffickers and to expose the organized trafficking networks.
- Rehabilitation and reintegration of the rescued women and children into mainstream of the community.
- Prepare for community oriented nonformal education in our action area.
- Awareness on human rights and women harassment and AIDS
- Gradual phasing out of inmates who have attained adulthood and undergone vocational training to take selfemployment or get employed
- Improvement of economics status of the families through income generation programmes.

Activities of the Project:

Rescue: Children and girls who are found trapped in trafficking would be rescued with the support of local Police.

Rehabilitation: After a rescue operation, the minor girls need a healthy environment to stay. She will be given the choice to stay at our care home for any period of time till she fully recovers from the misfortune. Within that span of time, we will evolve a realistic mode of rehabilitation to reintegrate her with her family.

This rehabilitation involves many factors:

Counseling: The rescued girls are afraid that the pimp would find them if they go back home, that they will be outcasts in society, that they are vulnerable without the support of a man, that they will be a shame to their families, that they are alone because they do not know where to seek help, and that it will be hard to go back to their lives.

So a counselor would be appointed by our society to guide children and women who have been physical and psychological abuse. And we will introduce following counseling

programmes:

1. Group counseling programs

Once the girls get an emotional outlet, then the start giving preliminary information about their painful experiences, the persons who trafficked them, the various strategies of trafficking and how they landed up in brothels. They reveal most of the facts when competitively discussing with each other. The counselors will listen to the girls and direct them during the session. During the group discussion the girls also reveal the utmost cruelty shown to them in the brothels.

2. Individual counseling programs

Individual counseling is another important session where each girl will have privacy and intimacy with the counselor to share her life stories, problems, needs and desires. The counselor will encourages each girl to be firm, to remember her capabilities and recognize her strengths and helps her to think in a positive direction.

3. Counseling for the parents

Unless the families of the rescued girls are properly counseled, it is difficult to reintegrate the girls. It is our experience that, if the facts are revealed, most of the rural parents reluctant come forward to accept their daughters. Therefore, we have to convince the parents about torture in domestic slavery, mental sickness, etc. These stories gain the sympathy and affection of the parents and make them accept the girls and treat them with care. Family counseling creates a positive atmosphere for the future of the rescued girls and makes the reintegration process easier.

Though a developmental approach has been introduced to tackle the issue of prostitution, a major segment of the society still considers the victims as criminals. This is due to our treating prostitution as a moral issue rather than a developmental issue. Therefore, our counseling and rehabilitation process will be free from any punitive action against the victims of the flesh trade.

Childhood with education: In case of a trafficked child victim, we will bring the child back to childhood, which can guarantee her/him a joyful learning, a re-creation of the home, protection and a healthy environment.

Economic Rehabilitation: Creation of an alternative livelihood is another important factor in our rehabilitation process. However, the economic support would be offered to the preplanned and on the basis of the victim's desire.

Marriage as a mode of rehabilitation: In our social system, marriage can be considered as a better way of rehabilitating a girl who is above 18 years of age. Though it seems to be a risky and tough, with proper precautions and a thorough counseling to the groom, we will try offering possibilities for the victim to lead a normal life.

A free and secure living environment: The rescued girls from the brothels have led a mechanical and miserable life. Fear, distress, anger, stubbornness, inferiority complex, hatred, guilt and suspicion are some of the common feelings among the rescued girls. It is imperative for these girls to be left by themselves for an initial period of time in a free and secure environment. This period helps the counselor and victim to understand each other and

for the counselor to gain the confidence of the victim. Further, the rescued girl has a chance to understand the other victims better.

Awareness, Training and Policy-making: More than 90% of the women and children trapped in to prostitution are rural people. The patriarchal needs of the society and socioeconomic,
cultural and religious factors have been trapping them into different fields including prostitution. National and International policies on development are pledging the interests of the common people to boost the urban development. Adverse developmental policies have resulted in rural families losing their livelihood and many vulnerable women and children succumb to the social evil of prostitution.

Training programs for grass root groups: As a matter of fact there are social workers, who are already working on rural development. But most of the social workers are unaware of the issue of trafficking, since it is hardly addressed with due importance. Therefore, a training program will be conducted to educate the social workers to combat the trafficking networks. Teachers, anganawadi workers, police, gram panchayat members and students will be trained in this regard.

Our organization would establish linkages with government health centers for referring cases requires specialized treatment.

Recreation: As the rescued girls start coming out of their complexes, our society will arrange voluntary cultural programs like street plays and folk dances keep the girls happy.

Vocational Training: Vocational training like wool weaving, tailoring, plastic wire weaving and kitchen gardening to take self-employment or get employed

Reintegration: The reintegration phase is the most difficult and includes many key components:

a) AT any cost our society will make ready the girl to go back to a new life.

b) We will see to that the counseling provided to the girl and her family should match each other and there should be no room for distress, suspicion and confusion among the family members of the girls.

c) We will see to that the village people are getting a positive picture of the girl so that they accept the girls and women in to the community.

d) The reintegration should not be forced by us but should be based on the women and girl's choice.

Call for Help: To be successful in our objective of the rescue, rehabilitation, reintegration and empowerment of the sexually exploited minor girls, we require a sound financial backing

Follow-up action: The story of a trafficked and rehabilitated girl will not end with reintegration. In almost all cases the people responsible for introducing or, in other words, selling the victim, belong to the family, village. Hence it is of utmost importance to reassure the victim that our society that the people who rescued her would continue to provide a second home and be a second family to her. Therefore we will keep in constant touch to give the victim a sense of security and confidence.

MONITORING

Monitoring of the project would be done by the special steering committee under the guidance of society secretary or president who will work as project director, to see the effective implementation of action plan and optimal realization of the project objectives.

REPORTING

Reporting of the project progress would be done in a narrative report by the staff and the

steering committee would prepare a monthly report which would be complied as annual report at the end of the year. Records and documents would be maintained to ensure continuous monitoring and reporting. The donor would get a monthly report and yearly report with adequate financial reports too.

EVALUATION

We would follow on-going evaluation by its staff and steering committee. Staff and programme review meetings would also be facilitating factors of evaluation. At the end of the year, we would employ an external evaluating agency to evaluate the overall performance of the project. The same evaluation report would be submitted to the project funding organization.

Expected outcome:

1. Children and women would be prevented and rescued from trafficking
2. Children and women in the target areas would have better knowledge on child and women trafficking and measure to solve the problems
3. Children and women whose life is under the threat of trafficking would have external help sources to keep their life safe and secured
4. 24 hours help line would reduce the incidence of trafficking
5. Rescued women would have appropriate skill and potential to face her future challenge in life.
6. All children and women would have been reintegrated with their families and community.
7. The social-psychological problems of the victims of trafficking would be addressed through individual care and counseling.
8. Educational and economic life of rescued children and women would be ensured to facilitate them toward self-supportive and independent.

For –
Secretary