UNIT 5   GOVT. POLICIES, INCLUDING ORDERS/CIRCULARS AND PROVISIONS

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5.1 INTRODUCTION

The Government of India as well as different State Governments have undertaken several schemes for combating Human Trafficking. The legislation against trafficking was there since last six decades but the implementation was not proper in all places throughout the country. The present phase of anti-trafficking movement started with the intensive research done by National Human Rights Commission which open the eyes of all stakeholder about the pathetic condition of anti-trafficking measures in India. Moreover, it also highlighted how the victims’ girls for whose protection the laws were enacted suffered due to utilization of the Act against them. There was little concrete initiative to combat trafficking and provide support to the victims. The Ministry of Women and Child Development has undertaken several initiatives against the menace of trafficking. The Ministry has formulated a National Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Women and Children in 1998, with the objective to mainstream and to reintegrate the women and child victims of commercial sexual exploitation in society. Guidelines were issued to the States for the implementation of National Plan of Action. The Ministry has constituted a Central Advisory Committee which functions under the chairpersonship of Secretary, department of Women and Child Development, Government of India with members from Central Ministries like Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Ministry of Information Technology, Ministry of Law and Justice, State Governments which are important source, transit or destination, prominent NGOs working in this area, international organizations working in this field,
NCW, CSWB and NIPCCD. Director, NCRB; Director General, BSF; Director, IB; Director, CBI, Director General, SSB etc. and some of the Director Generals of Police of important states where the magnitude of the problem is stated to be acute, are being nominated on the Advisory Committee as special invitees. The CAC had held meetings at three months intervals. The Ministry has also formulated a protocol for Pre-rescue, Rescue and Post-rescue operations of child victims of trafficking for the purpose of Commercial Sexual Exploitation.

There are other governmental schemes to control Human Trafficking and to provide assistance to the victims of such heinous offence.

5.2 OBJECTIVES

After going through this unit, you should be able to:

1. describe the Government Policies taken to combat human trafficking;
2. explain various schemes which purport to address the specific vulnerability of women and children in difficult circumstances through a Home-based holistic and integrated approach.
3. analyse how such schemes are helpful in providing support to the victims.
4. describe the development through rehabilitation schemes; and
5. discuss the National Plan of Action prepared by concerned ministry under Govt. of India with goal to bring about advancement, development and empowerment of victims of human trafficking.

5.3 GOVERNMENT POLICIES

There are several governmental schemes. Most of such schemes are initiated by Central Government. However, there are scheme and plan of action prepared by state government. Some of the plan of action as well as schemes is given below.

5.3.1 Integrated Plan of Action to Prevent and Combat Human Trafficking with Special Focus on Children and Women

Based on 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 as well as the experiences of various non-governmental organizations working in this area, the Ministry of Women and Child Development, the Nodal Ministry in the Government of India dealing with issues concerning women and children drew up a National Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Women and Children in the year 1998. A Central Advisory Committee under the chairpersonship of Secretary, Ministry of Women and Child Development has also been constituted with members from Central Ministries like the Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Ministry of Information Technology and Ministry of Law and Justice to combat trafficking in women and children and commercial sexual exploitation as well as rehabilitate victims of trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation and improve legal and law enforcement systems. This Committee meets once in every three months wherein senior representatives of State
Governments where the problem of trafficking is found to be rampant are also invited. Other invitees to the meetings of the Central Advisory Committee are representatives of prominent NGOs and international organizations working in the area of trafficking, National Commission for Women, National Human Rights Commission, Central Social Welfare Board, National Crime Records Bureau, Border Security Force, Intelligence Bureau, Central Bureau of Investigation, Sashastra Suraksha Bal, etc. The Ministry of Women and Child Development has requested all Secretaries of the Department of Women and Child Development in the States and Union Territories to hold regular meetings of State Advisory Committee constituted under the 1998 National Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Women and Children and monitor initiatives being undertaken by them with regard to prevention, rescue, rehabilitation, reintegration and repatriation of victims of trafficking.

In order that recommendations/Plans of Action are properly acted upon, the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Home Affairs, National Human Rights Commission and National Commission for Women have decided to work in unison and draw up an Integrated Plan of Action to Prevent and Combat Human Trafficking with Special Focus on Children and Women. This would guide and facilitate uniform action on the part of all concerned so that trafficking is eliminated from its roots. The Integrated Plan of Action outlined below consists of action points grouped under:

1. Ensuring Human Rights Perspective for the Victims of Trafficking
2. Preventing Trafficking
3. Emerging Areas of Concern in Trafficking - Their Patterns and Trends
4. Identification of Traffickers and Trafficked Victims
5. Special Measures for Identification and Protection of Trafficked Child Victims
6. Rescue of Trafficked Victims Especially in Brothel-Based and Street-Based Prostitution with Special Focus on Child Victims
7. Rehabilitation, Reintegration and Repatriation of Trafficked Victims with Special Focus on Child Victims
8. Cross-Border Trafficking: National and Regional Cooperation and Coordination
9. Legal Framework and Law Enforcement
10. Witness Protection and Support to Victims
11. Training, Sensitization, Education and Awareness
12. Methodology for Translating the Action Points into Action

The ultimate objective of the Integrated Plan of Action is to mainstream and reintegrate all victims of trafficking in society. The National Plan of Action laid down following guidelines in respect of Human Rights Perspective of trafficked victims and on preventing trafficking.

a) Ensuring Human Rights Perspective for the Victims of Trafficking

Violations of human rights are both a cause and a consequence of human trafficking. Accordingly, it is essential to place the protection of human rights at the center of any measures taken to prevent and end trafficking. Anti-trafficking measures should not adversely affect the human rights and dignity of persons, in particular, the rights of those who have been trafficked. The overall machinery deployed by the Central Government/State Governments/Union Territories should consider:
Law and Policies

i) Taking steps to ensure that measures adopted for the purpose of preventing and combating human trafficking do not have an adverse impact on the rights and dignity of persons, including those who have been trafficked.

ii) Developing standard minimum guidelines for all officials and service providers with regard to pre-rescue, rescue and post-rescue operations including rehabilitation, reintegration and repatriation of trafficked victims. These guidelines should be gender-responsive and should also provide further referral to other service providers in order to prevent revictimization. These could be prepared in the form of information kits/booklets/handbooks/do’s and don’ts or be made part of the rules issued under the concerned law and should specify the accountability of the agencies concerned in providing services. This would enable all officials and service providers — judicial officers, prosecutors, lawyers, law enforcement officials, medical and psycho-social professionals, functionaries manning homes/agencies of different kinds and others, to discharge their functions and duties effectively.

iii) Taking particular care to ensure that the issue of gender-based discrimination is addressed systematically when anti-trafficking measures are proposed with a view to ensure that such measures are not applied in a discriminatory manner.

iv) Ensuring that trafficked children, including girl children, are dealt with separately from adult trafficked persons in terms of laws, policies, programmes and interventions. The best interest of the child should be of prime consideration in all actions concerning trafficked children. Steps to be initiated to ensure that children who are victim of trafficking are not subjected to criminal procedures or sanctions for offences related to their situation as trafficked persons.

b) Preventing Trafficking

Preventing trafficking should take into account both demand and supply as a root cause. Central Government/State Governments/Union Territories should also take into account the factors that increase vulnerability to trafficking, including inequality, poverty and all forms of discrimination and prejudice. Effective prevention strategies should be based on existing experience and accurate information.

i) Analysing the factors that generate demand and supply for exploitative commercial sexual services and exploitative labour and taking strong legislative, policy and other measures to address these issues.

ii) Empowering the vulnerable sections living in remote corners of country by extending to them various welfare, development and anti-poverty schemes of the Government of India, such as, Swadhar, Swayamsidha, Swa-Shakti, Swawlamban, Balika Samriddhi Yojana, Support to Training and Employment Programme for Women (STEP), Kishori Shakti Yojana, etc. This would provide scope for ample economic opportunities for the women and other traditionally disadvantaged groups in their native place itself so as to reduce their vulnerability to trafficking.

iii) Improving children’s access to schools and increasing the level of school attendance, especially of those affected or dependants, including the girl children, especially in remote and backward parts of the country. Efforts should also be made to incorporate sex-education and gender sensitive concerns in the school curriculum, both at the primary and secondary levels.
iv) Generating awareness and spreading legal literacy on economic rights, particularly for women and adolescent girls should be taken up. Presently, there seems to be insufficient knowledge and information among the people to make informed decisions that affect their lives. This would not only enable them to know about their rights but also inform them about the risks of illegal migration (e.g. exploitation, debt bondage and health and security issues, including exposure to HIV/AIDS) as well as avenues available for legal, non-exploitative migration.

v) Developing information campaigns for the general public aimed at promoting awareness about the dangers associated with trafficking. Such campaigns should be informed by an understanding of the complexities surrounding trafficking and of the reasons as to why individuals may make potentially dangerous migration decisions.

vi) Reviewing and modifying policies that may compel people to resort to irregular and vulnerable labour migration. This process should include examining the effect especially with regard to unskilled labour and woman.

vii) Examining ways of increasing opportunities for legal, gainful and non-exploitative labour migration. The promotion of labour migration on the whole should be dependent on the existence of regulatory and supervisory mechanisms to protect the rights of migrant workers.

viii) Giving focused attention to the adolescents, who are both potential victims and clients. It would be useful if appropriate information and value clarification is given to them on issues related to ‘sexuality’ and ‘reproductive health’. This exercise would be beneficial in view of the growing evidence of increased pre-marital sexual activity among adolescents and the looming threat of HIV/AIDS within this group.

ix) Strengthening the capacity of law enforcement agencies to arrest and prosecute those involved in trafficking. This would include ensuring that law enforcement agencies comply with their legal obligations.

x) Devising necessary mechanisms for concerted coordination between the judiciary, police, government institutions and non-governmental organizations/civil society groups with regard to prevention and combating strategies. This kind of a government-public network would involve and make the non-governmental organizations/community responsible to act as watchdogs and informants on traffickers and exploiters.

xii) Adopting measures to reduce vulnerability by ensuring that appropriate legal documentation for birth, citizenship and marriage is provided and made available to all persons.

xiii) Setting up of a national database/web portal under the aegis of National Crime Records Bureau. The main purpose of this kind of a mechanism is to create a help desk in providing information on missing persons including women and children, alert notice on suspected traffickers, anti-trafficking networks, do’s and don’ts to be followed while dealing with victims of trafficking, etc.

xiv) Addressing culturally sanctioned practices like the system of devadasis, jogins, bhavins, etc. which provide a pretext for trafficking of women and children for sexual exploitation.
Law and Policies

xv) Giving adequate publicity, through print and electronic media including ‘childlines’ and women ‘helplines’ across the country about the problem of trafficking and its ramifications.

c) On Rescue, Rehabilitation, Reintegration and Repatriation of Trafficked Victims, the National Plan of Action laid down as follows:

Rescue of Trafficked Victims, Especially in Brothel-Based and Street-Based Prostitution with Special Focus on Child Victims

The process of trafficking cannot be broken without giving proper attention to the rights and needs of those who have been trafficked. Appropriate measures need to be specifically devised for trafficked victims, especially in brothel-based and street-based prostitution, including children who have been trapped in this without discrimination. The Central Government/State Governments/Union Territory Administrations/inter-governmental/non-governmental organizations should consider:

i) Taking effective measures for planning and devising a rescue strategy specifying victim-friendly provisions and structures for trafficked victims who have been forced into brothel-based and street-based prostitution.

ii) Creating a specialized cell for rescuing them at the Centre/State/Block/District/Village level. This kind of paraphernalia would also facilitate in coordinating with other relevant departments and non-governmental organizations (intra and inter) for rescuing trafficked victims caught in brothel-based and street-based prostitution including children who have been trapped.

iii) Creating a confidential database on traffickers including probable traffickers, brothel owners, madams, gharwalis, etc. at all levels.

iv) Cultivating a network of informants who will provide specific information about trafficked women victims including child victims below 18 years who want to be rescued from brothels.

v) Ensuring that rescue team should consist of both men and women police officers and representatives of non-governmental organizations/local inhabitants. Each member of the rescue team should be told about his/her role in the rescue operation and how the same is to be executed. They should also be told to maintain confidentiality and secrecy of the entire rescue operation.

vi) Taking due care by all concerned to ensure that trafficked women, particularly children, are not unnecessarily harassed or intimidated during the course of rescue operations. Adoption of humane and rights-based approach would go a long way in building the faith of the victims in the criminal justice system. This would also facilitate the overall rehabilitation, reintegration of the victims.

vii) Ensuring, in partnership with non-governmental organizations, that trafficked victims, including children, are provided access to legal, medical and counselling services. It should also be ensured that they are treated with dignity and not humiliated by the police, medical personnel or the court.

viii) Ensuring that any victim, including a child, who is rescued, is examined by a Registered Medical Practitioner for the purpose of age and for the detection of injuries/diseases. Trafficked victims should not be subjected to mandatory testing for diseases, including HIV/AIDS.

ix) Ensuring that, in cases where the victim rescued is not a child, she should not be prima facie treated as a criminal accused of soliciting clients. Steps should
be taken to ensure that correct provisions of law are applied and that the FIR is not stereotyped.

x) All efforts should be made to ensure anonymity and privacy of the victims during and after rescue.

d) Rehabilitation, Reintegration and Repatriation of Trafficked Victims with Special Focus on Child Victims

The rehabilitation, reintegration and repatriation of victims of trafficking being a long process must be planned, taking into account the specific short and long-term needs of individual victims. Efforts must be non-punitive and aimed at protecting the rights of the victims. All stakeholders should therefore consider:

i) Taking into account the specific short and long-term needs of each individual victim based on their age, education, skills, etc., the rehabilitation, reintegration and repatriation package for victims of trafficking should be worked out.

ii) Keeping in view the paucity of government run institutions as well as the deteriorating conditions of these institutions, there is need to identify names of fit persons and fit institutions for providing safe custody to victims of trafficking. This list should be made available to the police, courts, non-governmental organizations and civil society at large for information.

iii) Providing access to legal, medical and counselling services to all trafficked victims in order to restore their self-confidence and self-esteem. Special provision should be provided to those who have contracted HIV/AIDS.

iv) Enabling victims of trafficking to access both formal and non-formal education structures. Formal education should be made available to those victims who are still within the school going age, while non-formal education should be made accessible to adults.

v) Providing gender sensitive market driven vocational training in partnership with non-governmental organizations to all rescued victims who are not interested in education. Government and non-governmental organizations should also work together to develop partnership with public and private sector employers in order to provide training/facilitate work placement as part of the reintegration process. Due care should be taken to give ample choice to victims so that rehabilitation and reintegration becomes a holistic process, which respects their human rights.

vi) Involving the community in the rehabilitation, reintegration and repatriation process of trafficked victims. This means involving the families of victims and the community by enhancing their awareness about trafficking in general and the impact of trafficking on the individual.

vii) Monitoring the rehabilitation, reintegration and repatriation of rescued victims with the help of non-governmental organizations.

viii) Making available to rescued victims various developmental and anti-poverty schemes meant for the general population, both in the rehabilitation and reintegration phase.

ix) Upgrading the conditions and capacities of institutions/homes run by the Government and an increase in the number of such institutions/homes not only in the cities, but also at the district and taluka levels, are of utmost necessity.
Law and Policies

x) Recruiting adequate number of trained counsellors and social workers in institutions/homes run by the government independently or in collaboration with non-governmental organizations.

xi) Appointing trained social workers and counsellors at police stations, courts and homes/institutions of different kinds meant for accommodating victims of trafficking.

xii) Anti-trafficking cells/units should be set up at the Centre, State, Block District and Village levels to facilitate and monitor the process of rescue, rehabilitation, reintegration and repatriation.

5.3.2 Swadhar

More often vulnerable women in distress end up as beggars or prostitutes for their own survival and at times for survivals and maintenance of their dependent children. The Ministry of Women and Child Development runs Shelter based homes Short Stay Homes, Swadhar Homes for women in difficult circumstances. The Schemes provides for shelter, food, clothing for women and children below the age of 18 years, counseling, clinical, medical, legal and other support, training and economic rehabilitation and helpline facilities.

Objective of this Scheme:
The Swadhar Scheme purports to address the specific vulnerability of women in difficult circumstances through a Home-based holistic and integrated approach. The Swadhar Scheme has been launched with keeping in mind the following objectives:

i) To provide primary need of shelter, food, clothing and care to the marginalized women/girls living in difficult circumstances who are without any social and economic support;

ii) To provide emotional support and counseling to such women;

iii) To rehabilitate them socially and economically through education, awareness, skill up gradation and personality development through behavioral training etc.;

iv) To arrange for specific clinical, legal and other support for women/girls in need of those intervention by linking and networking with other organizations in both Govt. & Non-Govt. sector on case to case basis;

v) To provide for help line or other facilities to such women in distress; and

vi) To provide such other services as will be required for the support and rehabilitation to such women in distress.

Please answer the following Self Assessment Question.

Self Assessment Question

1) What are the facilities provided under the Swadhar Scheme?

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5.3.3 Ujjawala

Ujjawala is a Comprehensive Scheme for Prevention of Trafficking for Rescue, Rehabilitation and Re-Integration of Victims of Trafficking for Commercial Sexual Exploitation. This scheme focuses on the purpose of preventing trafficking on the one hand and rescue and rehabilitation of victims on the other. In other words, the main components of Ujjawala Scheme are:

1) Prevention;
2) Rescue;
3) Rehabilitation;
4) Re-Integration; and
5) Repatriation.

Objective of this Scheme:

The main objective of this Scheme is as following:

1. To prevent trafficking of women and children for commercial sexual exploitation through social mobilization and involvement of local communities, awareness generation programmes, generate public discourse through workshops/seminars and such events and any other innovative activity.

2. To facilitate rescue of victims from the place of their exploitation and place them in safe custody.

3. To provide rehabilitation services both immediate and long-term to the victims by providing basic amenities/needs such as shelter, food, clothing, medical treatment including counselling, legal aid and guidance and vocational training.

4. To facilitate reintegration of the victims into the family and society at large.

5. To facilitate Repatriation of cross-border victims to their country of origin.

5.3.4 Kishori Shakti Yojana

Kishori Shakti Yojana is viewed as a holistic initiative for the development of adolescent girls (i.e., girls within the age group of 11-18 years). It aims at bringing about a difference in the lives of the adolescent girls. It also seeks to provide them with an opportunity to realize their full potential. This Scheme is a redesign of the already existing Adolescent Girls Scheme. The new scheme dramatically extends the coverage of the earlier scheme with significant content enrichment, strengthens the training component, particularly in skill development, aspects aimed at empowerment and enhanced self-perception. It also fosters convergence with other sectoral programmes, addressing the interrelated needs of adolescent girls and women.
Law and Policies

Objective of this Scheme:
The broad objectives of the Scheme are

1. To improve the nutritional, health and development status of adolescent girls,
2. To promote awareness of health, hygiene, nutrition and family care,
3. Link them to opportunities for learning life skills, going back to school,
4. To help them gain a better understanding of their social environment, and
5. To take initiatives to become productive members of the society.

A National Policy for the Empowerment of Women, 2001 has also been framed by Govt. of India with goal to bring about advancement, development and empowerment of women. This policy has been approved by the Union Cabinet.

Please answer the following Self Assessment Question.

Self Assessment Question

2) “Kishori Shakti Yojana is viewed as a holistic initiative for the development of adolescent girls.” Discuss.

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5.3.5 Swayamsidha

Swayamsidha scheme was launched in the year 2001 dedicated to Women’s Empowerment.

Objective of this Scheme:
The objective of this Scheme is to ensure that Self Help Groups members avail the benefit of all schemes and services in an integrated and holistic manner. Not only this, there are also three pilot projects, which are being implemented. They are as following:

1. Pilot project to combat trafficking women and children for commercial sexual exploitation under the sanction of tradition
2. Pilot project to combat trafficking of women and children for commercial, sexual exploitation in source areas; and
3. Pilot project to combat trafficking of women and children for commercial sexual exploitation in destination areas.

It has been decided to convert these three pilot projects into a comprehensive scheme in consultation with NGOs and State Governments based on the favorable feedback.
on its implementation. It is realized that Economic poverty is one of the prime causes for trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation. Therefore, it is very necessary that poverty alleviation programmes of the Government should be initiated which target people living below poverty line. These programmes include:

1. Swaran Jayanti Rojgar Yojana,
2. Employment Guarantee Scheme,
3. Food for Work Programme; and

In addition to this, human trafficking also occurs on account of illiteracy, lack of access to education and schools, lack of vocational skill and employment opportunities, prevalence of age old evil practices like child marriages, low status of women and girls in society etc.

Please answer the following Self Assessment Question.

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<th>Self Assessment Question</th>
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<td>3) What are the objectives of Swayamsidha Scheme?</td>
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5.3.6 The Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)

The Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) is, proposed by the Ministry of Women and Child Development as a centrally sponsored scheme to address the issue of child protection and build a protective environment for children through Government-Civil Society Partnership.

Objectives of ICPS:

The ICPS brings together multiple vertical schemes under one comprehensive child protection scheme, combining existing child protection schemes of the Ministry and integrating interventions for protecting children and preventing harm. The ICPS therefore broadly aims at:

i) Institutionalising essential services and strengthening structures
ii) Enhancing capacities at all levels
iii) Creating database and knowledge base for child protection services
iv) Strengthening Child Protection at family and community level
v) Ensuring appropriate inter-sectoral response at all levels

Article 15 the Constitution of India guarantees special attention to children through necessary and special laws and policies that safeguard their rights. Right to equality, protection of life and personal liberty and the right against exploitation is enshrined in Articles 14, 15, 16, 17, 21, 23 and 24. India has adopted a number of laws and formulated a range of policies to ensure children’s protection and improvement in their situation including,

- The Guardian and Wards Act 1890,
- Factories Act 1948,
- Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act 1956,
- Probation of Offenders Act 1958, Bombay Prevention of Begging Act 1959,
- Orphanages and Other Charitable Homes (Supervision and Control) Act 1960,
- National Policy for Children 1974,
- Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act 1976,
- Child Marriage and Restraint Act 1979,
- Immoral Traffic Prevention Act 1986,
- Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act 1986,
- National Policy on Education 1986,
- Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act 1987,
- National Policy on Child Labour 1987,
- Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act 1992,
- National Nutrition Policy 1993,
- Prenatal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Act 1994,
- Persons with Disabilities (Equal Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act 2000,
- Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000,
- National Health Policy 2002,
- National Charter for Children 2004,
- National Plan of Action for Children 2005; and

5.3.7 Other Schemes

The MWCD runs Shelter based homes Short Stay Homes, Swadhar Homes for women in difficult circumstances. These cater to trafficked women/girls rescued or runaway from brothels or other places, for women/girls victims of sexual crimes who are disowned by family or who do not want to go back to respective family for various reasons. The Schemes provides for shelter, food, clothing for women and children below the age of 18 years, counseling, clinical, medical, legal and other support, training and economic rehabilitation and helpline facilities. At present, over 146 Swadhar Homes and more than 342 Short Stay Homes are being run in different parts of the country. Three pilot projects are being implemented viz i) to combat trafficking women and children for
commercial sexual exploitation under the sanction of tradition ii) Pilot project to combat trafficking of women and children for commercial, sexual exploitation in source areas and iii) pilot project to combat trafficking of women and children for commercial sexual exploitation in destination areas. So far 30 projects have been sanctioned benefiting 1500 women and girls.

5.4 SUMMARY

2. National Plan of Action is major initiative with regard to trafficking.
3. There are several governmental initiatives in form of different plan.
4. All those different plan like Swadhar, Ujjawala etc. Are functioning throughout the country.
5. There are other initiatives also taken by the Government such establishment of home, short stay home etc. And large number of victims benefited with it.

5.5 TERMINAL QUESTIONS

1) What do we understand by National Plan of Action?
2) What are the objectives of the National Plan of Action?
3) What are different governmental schemes for trafficking victims?
4) What are the objectives behind launching Swadhar Scheme?
5) What are the main components of Ujjawala Scheme?
6) Mention the aims of the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS).

5.6 ANSWERS AND HINTS

Self Assessment Questions

1) National Plan of Action is major initiatives taken by Government of India. It has several component and taken holistic approaches towards trafficking victims.

2) Swadhar Schemes provides for shelter, food, and clothing for women and children below the age of 18 years, counseling, clinical, medical, legal and other support, training and economic rehabilitation and helpline facilities.

3) Kishori Shakti Yojana is viewed as a holistic initiative for the development of adolescent girls as it aims to improve the nutritional, health and development status of adolescent girls. It also promotes awareness of health, hygiene, nutrition and family care to adolescent girls. Kishori Shakti Yojana links them to opportunities for learning life skills and going back to school, which help them gain a better understanding of their social environment, and finally to take initiatives to become productive members of the society.

3) Swayamsidha Scheme is dedicated to Women’s Empowerment and the objective of Swayamsidha Scheme is to ensure that Self Help Groups members avail the benefit of all schemes and services in an integrated and holistic manner.
Law and Policies

Terminal Questions
1) Refer to Section 5.1 & Sub-section 5.3.1
2) Refer to Sub-section 5.3.1
3) Refer to Section 5.3
4) Refer to Sub-section 5.3.2
5) Refer to Sub-section 5.3.3
6) Refer to Sub-section 5.3.6

5.7 REFERENCES AND SUGGESTED READINGS
1) Website of Ministry of Women and Child Development
2) Website of Social Welfare Department
3) UNODC/ROSA Websites