

ACTION DRL-00

INFO LOG-00 MFA-00 NP-00 AID-00 CA-00 CIAE-00 CPR-00  
INL-00 ANHR-00 SRPP-00 DS-00 OIGO-00 UTED-00 VC-00  
H-00 TEDE-00 INR-00 IO-00 LAB-01 VCE-00 AC-00  
NEA-00 NSAE-00 OIC-00 PA-00 PER-00 ACE-00 CFPP-00  
IRM-00 SSO-00 SS-00 TEST-00 USIE-00 VO-00 SA-00  
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P 091310Z MAR 04  
FM AMEMBASSY NEW DELHI  
TO SECSTATE WASHDC PRIORITY 1757  
INFO AMCONSUL MUMBAI  
AMCONSUL CHENNAI  
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AMEMBASSY KATHMANDU  
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AMEMBASSY ABU DHABI  
AMEMBASSY DOHA  
AMCONSUL DUBAI  
AMCONSUL JEDDAH  
AMEMBASSY RIYADH  
AMEMBASSY MANAMA  
AMEMBASSY MUSCAT  
FBI WASHDC  
DEPT OF JUSTICE WASHDC  
DEPT OF LABOR WASHDC  
DEPT OF TREASURY WASHDC  
HOMELAND SECURITY CENTER WASHINGTON DC  
HQ BICE WASHDC

UNCLAS SECTION 01 OF 78 NEW DELHI 001398

SENSITIVE

REVIEW AUTHORITY: Charles Lahiguera, Senior  
Reviewer

STATE PASS USAID; STATE FOR DRL; G/TIP FOR MARK TAYLOR AND  
SALLY NEUMANN; INL FOR JONITA WHITAKER; SA FOR JIM SEEVERS  
AND EILEEN KANE; SA/RA FOR ALEX REPONEN; PRM FOR SONIA  
DENTZEL; IWI; DOJ FOR OIA; FBI FOR CID/VCMO; DOL FOR  
DEPUTY UNDERSECRETARY ARNOLD LEVINE AND MARIA EUGENIO

E.O. 12958: N/A

TAGS: KCRM, PHUM, KWMN, SMIG, KFRD, ASEC, PREF, ELAB, IN  
SUBJECT: INDIA - 2004 TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS (TIP) REPORT

REF: STATE 7869

1. (SBU) FOLLOWING IS POST'S SUBMISSION FOR THE 2004  
TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS REPORT AS REQUESTED REF A. THE REPORT  
ADDRESSES IN Q AND A FORMAT EACH OF THE QUESTIONS CONTAINED  
IN REFTEL. WE WOULD APPRECIATE THE DEPARTMENT TREATING THIS  
INFORMATION AS PRIVILEGED, SINCE SOME OF THE NGOS THAT

CONTRIBUTED INFORMATION DO NOT WANT TO BE CITED PUBLICLY. INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE MISSION (IJM) SPECIFICALLY REQUESTED NOT TO BE CITED PUBLICLY. THIS REPORT WAS DRAFTED BY FSO-2 INL OFFICE DIRECTOR LAURA LIVINGSTON, WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF NGOS, USAID AND WITH FSO AND FSN SUPPORT FROM THE CONSULATES GENERAL IN CALCUTTA, CHENNAI AND MUMBAI. MS. LIVINGSTON CAN BE CONTACTED AS FOLLOWS: TEL: 91-11-2419-8523; FAX: 91-11-2419-8749; EMAIL: LIVINGSTONLL@STATE.GOV. INCLUDING THE TIME SPENT BY CONTRIBUTING USG AGENCIES AND OFFICES, THE REPORT TOOK APPROXIMATELY 260 HOURS TO PREPARE, INCLUDING WEEKENDS AND HOLIDAYS.

2. SUMMARY: INDIA CONTINUED TO MAKE SLOW, BUT STEADY PROGRESS IN 2003 ON TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS (TIP) ISSUES. THE NUMBER OF STUDIES OF TRAFFICKING CAUSES, VICTIMS AND EVEN CLIENTS INCREASED SIGNIFICANTLY, PARTICULARLY IN THOSE AREAS FROM WHICH THE MAJORITY OF TRAFFICKING VICTIMS ARE DRAWN. ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS WERE MUCH HIGHER IN 2003 THAN IN 2002, PARTICULARLY IN FOUR KEY CITIES: MUMBAI, DELHI, CALCUTTA AND CHENNAI. STATE GOVERNMENTS IN THE STATES WHERE THE TIP PROBLEM IS MOST SEVERE (MAHARASHTRA, DELHI, WEST BENGAL, GOA, ANDHRA PRADESH, KARNATAKA AND TAMIL NADU) INCREASED PROGRAMS DESIGNED TO COMBAT TIP AND THE SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROBLEMS THAT LEAD TO TIP. IN A FAR-REACHING DECISION, THE SUPREME COURT RULED THAT A RAPE VICTIM DID NOT HAVE TO IDENTIFY HER ATTACKER POSITIVELY FOR A CONVICTION, SINCE COURTS COULD USE OTHER EVIDENCE TO DETERMINE THAT THE RAPE HAD OCCURRED AND THAT THE ACCUSED WAS THE RAPIST.

3. NGOS PUSHED THE TIP AGENDA EVEN MORE VIGOROUSLY, INCREASING POLICE, JUDICIAL AND GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL TRAINING, PUBLIC INFORMATION CAMPAIGNS AND INTERACTION WITH TIP COUNTERPARTS IN NEPAL AND BANGLADESH. INDIA RATIFIED THE SAARC ANTI-TRAFFICKING CONVENTION IN 2003 AND BEGAN WORK ON AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE NEPALI AND INDIAN NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSIONS TO FIGHT CROSS-BORDER TRAFFICKING THAT SHOULD BE FINALIZED BY THE END OF 2004. A MAJOR GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (GOI)/USG AGREEMENT WILL PROVIDE \$40 MILLION FOR PROGRAMS TO MOVE CHILD LABORERS INTO THE SCHOOLROOM AND END CHILD LABOR, AS WELL AS THE TRAFFICKING THAT FREQUENTLY ACCOMPANIES CHILD LABOR. MORE STATES SET UP JUVENILE JUSTICE BOARDS TO ADMINISTER THE JUVENILE JUSTICE ACT, WHICH PROVIDES THE MOST HUMANE WAY TO PROCESS TRAFFICKING VICTIMS. WHILE NGOS AGREED THAT THERE WAS STILL MUCH ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT, THEY ALSO AGREED THAT GOVERNMENT PROGRESS AND COOPERATION WITH NGOS TO COMBAT TIP IN 2003 WAS A CLEAR IMPROVEMENT OVER THE PAST FEW YEARS. END SUMMARY

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4A. (SBU) IS THE COUNTRY A COUNTRY OF ORIGIN, TRANSIT OR DESTINATION FOR INTERNATIONAL TRAFFICKED MEN, WOMEN OR CHILDREN?

INDIA IS A SIGNIFICANT SOURCE FOR INTERNALLY TRAFFICKED

WOMEN AND CHILDREN FOR SEXUAL OR LABOR EXPLOITATION. IT IS A TRANSIT POINT FOR BANGLADESHI WOMEN AND CHILDREN BOUND FOR PAKISTAN FOR THE SEX TRADE OR FORCED AND BONDED LABOR AND

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I AND BANGLADESHI WOMEN, GIRLS AND BOYS FOR FORCED PROSTITUTION AND LABOR. TO A LESSER EXTENT, INDIA IS A COUNTRY OF ORIGIN FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN TRAFFICKED TO OTHER COUNTRIES IN ASIA, THE MIDDLE EAST, AND TO THE WEST FOR SEXUAL OR LABOR EXPLOITATION OR FOR BEGGING.

4B. (SBU) DOES THE TRAFFICKING OCCUR WITHIN THE COUNTRY'S BORDERS?

THE LARGEST PROPORTION OF INDIA'S TRAFFICKING PROBLEM INVOLVES WOMEN AND CHILDREN TRAFFICKED WITHIN INDIA'S BORDERS.

4C. (SBU) DOES IT OCCUR IN TERRITORY OUTSIDE OF THE GOVERNMENT'S CONTROL (E.G. IN A CIVIL WAR SITUATION)? ALL TRAFFICKING WITHIN INDIA OCCURS IN AREAS GOVERNED BY THE CENTRAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS OF INDIA.

4D. (SBU) ARE THERE ANY ESTIMATES OR RELIABLE NUMBERS AVAILABLE AS TO THE EXTENT OR MAGNITUDE OF THE PROBLEM? PLEASE INCLUDE ANY NUMBERS OF VICTIMS.

ACCORDING TO NGO AND GOVERNMENT CONTACTS, THERE HAS NEVER BEEN A COMPREHENSIVE CENSUS OF TRAFFICKED WOMEN AND CHILDREN. NOR HAS THERE BEEN A NATIONWIDE EFFECTIVE SAMPLE SURVEY THAT COULD FACILITATE AN ACCURATE PROJECTION, NOR ANY OTHER TRULY RELIABLE NATIONWIDE STATISTICS ON THE NUMBER OF THE INDIVIDUALS TRAFFICKED WITHIN, TO OR FROM INDIA. THE NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION (NHRC) CONDUCTED A

COMPREHENSIVE RESEARCH STUDY OVER THE PAST YEAR IN THE PRIMARY STATES FROM, TO OR THROUGH WHICH WOMEN AND CHILDREN ARE TRAFFICKED. THE STUDY SHOULD BE AVAILABLE BY MID-2004. MANY NGOS HAVE CONDUCTED STUDIES ON TRAFFICKING AND ON FORCED SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN, WHICH WILL BE DISCUSSED BELOW. HOWEVER, GIVEN INDIA'S SIZE AND THE LIMITED ABILITY OF NGOS TO SURVEY ON A LARGE SCALE, THESE STUDIES ARE VERY LOCALIZED. THE NHRC STUDY IS THE FIRST OF ITS KIND IN SOUTH ASIA AND IS UNIQUE IN MANY RESPECTS, INCLUDING AN ANALYSIS OF THE DEMAND PATTERNS AND DIMENSIONS.

LAW ENFORCEMENT STATISTICS RELATING TO ARRESTS, PROSECUTIONS AND CONVICTIONS ARE ALSO VERY DIFFICULT TO OBTAIN. BECAUSE TRAFFICKING IS PROSECUTED UNDER A NUMBER OF LAWS, MANY OF WHICH ARE NOT SPECIFICALLY ANTI-TRAFFICKING LAWS, SUCH AS RAPE, PROCUREMENT OF A MINOR FOR PROSTITUTION, ETC., SECURING DATA BASED ON LAW ENFORCEMENT RECORDS IS VERY DIFFICULT. FOR EXAMPLE, ALTHOUGH THE INDIAN PENAL CODE (IPC) HAS ONE RAPE STATUTE (IPC SECTION 376) THAT SPECIFIES SIGNIFICANTLY HARSHER PUNISHMENTS FOR RAPE OF A MINOR, THE CRIME STATISTICS AS RECORDED BY INDIA'S NATIONAL CRIME RECORDS BUREAU (NCRB), DO NOT DIFFERENTIATE BETWEEN RAPE OF A MINOR AND RAPE OF AN ADULT, NOR DO THEY DIFFERENTIATE BETWEEN WOMEN AND CHILDREN RAPED PURSUANT TO FORCED SEXUAL SERVITUDE AND THE RAPE OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN NOT IN FORCED PROSTITUTION.

SINCE MUCH CRIME GOES UNREPORTED AND REPORTED CRIMES MAY NOT RESULT IN CHARGES BEING FILED, THE RECORDED DATA DOES NOT NECESSARILY REFLECT THE ACTUAL INCIDENCE OF CRIME, ONLY ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS. STATE CRIME RECORDS BUREAUS ARE SUPPOSED TO REPORT THEIR CRIME STATISTICS MONTHLY, BUT SOME STATES DO NOT, SO CRIME REPORTING TO THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT IS ESSENTIALLY VOLUNTARY. LACK OF UNIFORM STATE AND CENTRAL

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ALTHOUGH NEW STUDIES ARE CONTINUOUSLY INITIATED THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY, MOST OF THESE STUDIES HAVE BEEN TARGETED TO A

SPECIFIC REGION AND SMALL-SCALE. SOME ARE PROJECTIONS BASED ON SMALL STUDIES OR LARGER, BUT OLDER, STUDIES AND NGO ESTIMATES. THE LITTLE DATA AVAILABLE DEALS CHIEFLY WITH WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN PROSTITUTION.

THERE ARE NO RELIABLE STATISTICS, NOR HAVE ANY STUDIES OF WHICH WE ARE AWARE BEEN CONDUCTED ON THE NUMBER OF VICTIMS TRAFFICKED FOR NON-PROSTITUTION SEXUAL EXPLOITATION (PORNOGRAPHY, PEDOPHILIA AND CYBER PORNOGRAPHY, FOR EXAMPLE), LABOR, BEGGING, DRUG PEDDLING/SMUGGLING, ENTERTAINMENT, ADOPTION OR MARRIAGE. THE STUDIES AND ESTIMATES CITED BELOW SHOULD BE VIEWED AS INFORMAL AND NON-PROBATORY. THEY LACK COMPREHENSIVENESS, ARE OFTEN BASED ON NGO OBSERVATIONS, ARE FREQUENTLY EXTRAPOLATED FROM PAST STUDIES, MAY NOT HAVE A SOUND SOCIOLOGICAL AND STATISTICAL METHODOLOGY AND MANY ARE DATED, HAVING BEEN QUOTED FOR THE PAST SEVERAL YEARS. THEY VARY CONSIDERABLY AND ARE CITED TO DEMONSTRATE THE DIFFICULTY IN ACCESSING ACCURATE DATA.

THE FIGURES BELOW COME FROM PRESS REPORTS AND STUDIES PUBLISHED BETWEEN 1998 AND 2002. HOWEVER, SOME OF THESE REPORTS ALSO QUOTE OLDER REPORTS AND STUDIES AS FAR BACK AS 1991. SOME STUDIES AND NGO CONTACTS ESTIMATE THAT MORE THAN 200,000 PEOPLE ARE TRAFFICKED INTO, WITHIN AND THROUGH INDIA ANNUALLY, WHILE 1 MILLION WOMEN AND GIRLS ARE IN TRAFFICKED SITUATIONS IN INDIA AT ANY GIVEN TIME. OTHERS ESTIMATE 4,000-5,000 GIRLS AND WOMEN ARE TRAFFICKED FROM NEPAL, WITH AN ESTIMATED ONE-AND-A-HALF TIMES THAT NUMBER TRAFFICKED FROM BANGLADESH INTO OR THROUGH INDIA. NGOS ESTIMATE THAT ABOUT TWO MILLION WOMEN OF INDIAN, NEPALESE, AND BANGLADESHI ORIGIN ARE ENGAGED IN INDIA'S COMMERCIAL SEX TRADE.

A 1996 NATIONAL COMMISSION OF WOMEN STUDY OF MAJOR TOWNS AND METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS IN 16 INDIAN STATES ESTIMATED THAT INDIA HAD ABOUT 5 MILLION WOMEN IN PROSTITUTION AND ABOUT 60 % OF THEM WERE BELOW 18. THE POPULATION OF MAJOR STATES IN INDIA RANGES FROM 13.8 MILLION (DELHI) TO 166 MILLION (UTTAR PRADESH). AN EARLIER STUDY BY THE CENTRAL SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD OF INDIA, CONDUCTED IN 1991 AND STILL FREQUENTLY QUOTED, ESTIMATES THAT "AT LEAST 500,000" WOMEN IN INDIA ARE THOUGHT TO BE ENGAGED IN PROSTITUTION.

ALTHOUGH THERE IS APPEARS TO BE A FIVE YEAR OR MORE GAP BETWEEN NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR WOMEN AND THE CENTRAL SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD STUDIES, IT IS DOUBTFUL THAT THE NUMBER OF WOMEN IN PROSTITUTION JUMPED FROM 500,000 TO 5 MILLION IN A FIVE YEAR PERIOD; AT LEAST, THERE IS NO EVIDENCE TO INDICATE THAT THIS HAPPENED. CLEARLY, THE FIGURES VARY SIGNIFICANTLY, EVEN WHEN GOVERNMENT BODIES COMMISSION THE STUDIES. THESE FIGURES HAVE BEEN QUOTED FOR THE PAST SEVERAL YEARS.

ALTHOUGH IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO ESTIMATE THE NUMBER OF TRAFFICKING VICTIMS WITHIN THE LARGER ESTIMATE OF WOMEN IN PROSTITUTION, NGOS BELIEVE THAT VIRTUALLY ALL OF THE 60% OF PROSTITUTES ESTIMATED BY THE SURVEY TO BE UNDER 18 WERE



TRAFFICKED, LURED OR SEDUCED INTO PROSTITUTION AS OPPOSED TO

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THE FIGURES BELOW COME FROM PRESS REPORTS AND STUDIES PUBLISHED BETWEEN 1998 AND 2002. HOWEVER, SOME OF THESE REPORTS ALSO QUOTE OLDER REPORTS AND STUDIES AS FAR BACK AS 1991. SOME STUDIES AND NGO CONTACTS ESTIMATE THAT MORE THAN 200,000 PEOPLE ARE TRAFFICKED INTO, WITHIN AND THROUGH INDIA ANNUALLY, WHILE 1 MILLION WOMEN AND GIRLS ARE IN TRAFFICKED SITUATIONS IN INDIA AT ANY GIVEN TIME. OTHERS ESTIMATE 4,000-5,000 GIRLS AND WOMEN ARE TRAFFICKED FROM NEPAL, WITH AN ESTIMATED ONE-AND-A-HALF TIMES THAT NUMBER TRAFFICKED FROM BANGLADESH INTO OR THROUGH INDIA. NGOS ESTIMATE THAT ABOUT TWO MILLION WOMEN OF INDIAN, NEPALESE, AND BANGLADESHI ORIGIN ARE ENGAGED IN INDIA'S COMMERCIAL SEX TRADE.

A 1996 NATIONAL COMMISSION OF WOMEN STUDY OF MAJOR TOWNS AND METROPOLITAN DISTRICTS IN 16 INDIAN STATES ESTIMATED THAT INDIA HAD ABOUT 5 MILLION WOMEN IN PROSTITUTION AND ABOUT 60 % OF THEM WERE BELOW 18. THE POPULATION OF MAJOR STATES IN INDIA RANGES FROM 13.8 MILLION (DELHI) TO 166 MILLION (UTTAR PRADESH). AN EARLIER STUDY BY THE CENTRAL SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD OF INDIA, CONDUCTED IN 1991 AND STILL FREQUENTLY QUOTED, ESTIMATES THAT "AT LEAST 500,000" WOMEN IN INDIA ARE THOUGHT TO BE ENGAGED IN PROSTITUTION.

ALTHOUGH THERE IS APPEARS TO BE A FIVE YEAR OR MORE GAP BETWEEN NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR WOMEN AND THE CENTRAL SOCIAL

WELFARE BOARD STUDIES, IT IS DOUBTFUL THAT THE NUMBER OF WOMEN IN PROSTITUTION JUMPED FROM 500,000 TO 5 MILLION IN A FIVE YEAR PERIOD; AT LEAST, THERE IS NO EVIDENCE TO INDICATE THAT THIS HAPPENED. CLEARLY, THE FIGURES VARY SIGNIFICANTLY, EVEN WHEN GOVERNMENT BODIES COMMISSION THE STUDIES. THESE FIGURES HAVE BEEN QUOTED FOR THE PAST SEVERAL YEARS.

ALTHOUGH IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO ESTIMATE THE NUMBER OF TRAFFICKING VICTIMS WITHIN THE LARGER ESTIMATE OF WOMEN IN PROSTITUTION, NGOS BELIEVE THAT VIRTUALLY ALL OF THE 60% OF PROSTITUTES ESTIMATED BY THE SURVEY TO BE UNDER 18 WERE TRAFFICKED, LURED OR SEDUCED INTO PROSTITUTION AS OPPOSED TO

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WOMEN WHO ENTERED PROSTITUTION DID SO BECAUSE ECONOMIC CIRCUMSTANCES COMPELLED THEM TO DO SO.

MUMBAI IS INDIA'S "COMMERCIAL SEX CAPITAL" BOTH IN SIZE AND NUMBERS, WITH ONE OF ASIA'S LARGEST RED LIGHT DISTRICTS. THE MOST NOTORIOUS AREAS FOR TRAFFICKED WOMEN (KAMATHIPURA, FALKLAND ROAD, AND FORAS ROAD) ARE OVER 100 YEARS OLD. THERE IS NO RELIABLE DATA ON THE TOTAL NUMBER OF TRAFFICKED WOMEN AND GIRLS IN MUMBAI, A CITY OF 16.4 MILLION. ACCORDING TO SENIOR GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA (GOM) AND NGO SOURCES, MUMBAI HAS ABOUT 75,000-125,000 WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN PROSTITUTION, PRIMARILY IN THE LARGE RED LIGHT DISTRICTS. CONTACTS ESTIMATE ANOTHER 20,000 MORE SEX-WORKERS ARE SPREAD OVER 16 OTHER SMALLER RED-LIGHT ENCLAVES DOTTING THE NORTHERN SUBURBS. NGOS ESTIMATE THAT 90 OF SEX WORKERS BEGAN WORK BEFORE THEY WERE 18 YEARS OLD.

RELIABLE TRAFFICKING STATISTICS ARE DIFFICULT TO ACCESS AS WELL BECAUSE STATISTICS CAN DIFFER DEPENDING ON THE SOURCE. GOVERNMENT ESTIMATES TEND TO BE LOWER THAN NGO ESTIMATES. FOR EXAMPLE, IN LATE 2002, POLICE OFFICIALS TOLD THE CONSULATE GENERAL IN MUMBAI THAT BROTHELS IN KAMATHIPURA AND FALKLAND ROAD ARE EMPTYING OUT, WITH THE POPULATION DECLINING TO AS LOW AS 3,000. MUMBAI-BASED ANTI-TRAFFICKING NGOS SUCH AS INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE MISSION (IJM) AND PRERANA AGREE THAT WHILE THE NUMBER OF WOMEN/CHILDREN IN PROSTITUTION IN TRADITIONAL BROTHEL NEIGHBORHOODS HAS DECLINED, PARTLY DUE TO THE HIV/AIDS SCARE AND PARTLY DUE TO INCREASED POLICE VIGILANCE, A SIGNIFICANT NUMBER OF WOMEN/CHILDREN IN PROSTITUTION, AS MANY AS 50,000 TO 60,000, REMAIN IN THE RED LIGHT AREAS.

THESE NGO CONTACTS BELIEVE THE OVERALL DIMENSION AND SPREAD OF THE MUMBAI SEX AND TRAFFICKING INDUSTRY HAS GROWN. ONE MAJOR TREND IS THAT AS POLICE RAIDS MAKE CITY-BASED BROTHELS A MORE RISKY BUSINESS, SEX INDUSTRY KINGPINS ARE INCREASINGLY MOVING TRAFFICKED WOMEN OUT OF TRADITIONAL RED LIGHT DISTRICTS INTO SMALLER BROTHELS (OFTEN ANONYMOUS, RENTED HOUSES) DISPERSED IN THE SUBURBS. MANY OTHER

TRAFFICKED WOMEN/CHILDREN HAVE BEEN FORCED TO WORK IN AN ESTIMATED 1,000 DANCE BARS THROUGHOUT THE CITY.

ACCORDING TO NGOS, MANY OF THESE BARS ARE FRONTS FOR PROSTITUTION, SERVING AS THE POINT THROUGH WHICH CLIENTS AND PROSTITUTES MAKE CONTACT AND THEN MOVE TO ANOTHER LOCATION TO HAVE SEX. IJM ESTIMATES THAT SMALLER BARS MIGHT HAVE 10 TO 15 GIRLS, WHILE VERY LARGE ESTABLISHMENTS MIGHT HAVE UP TO 150 GIRLS. THE DISPERSAL OF THE TRADITIONAL BROTHEL RESIDENTS TO THE SUBURBS HAS ALSO GIVEN RISE TO MORE "OUTCALL" SERVICES WHERE WOMEN/CHILDREN IN PROSTITUTION ARE SENT TO A CLIENT'S HOME, HOTEL OR OTHER CONTACT POINT.

SANLAAP, A LEADING CALCUTTA ANTI-TRAFFICKING NGO, ESTIMATES CALCUTTA (POPULATION 13.2 MILLION) HAS 100,000 WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN PROSTITUTION, OF WHICH 20 TO 40 % ARE BELOW THE AGE OF 18. SANLAAP BELIEVES THAT THE AGE OF WOMEN/CHILDREN IN FORCED SEX IS DECLINING, AS BROTHEL OWNERS INCREASINGLY REPLACE OLDER WOMEN WITH EVER-YOUNGER WOMEN AND CHILDREN. ACCORDING TO A SURVEY BY AN NGO IN BIHAR STATE (83 MILLION POPULATION), THERE ARE MORE THAN 3,000 SEX WORKERS IN 24 BROTHELS SPREAD OVER 11 DISTRICTS ON THE BANGLADESH BORDER, INCLUDING KISHANGANJ, ARARIA, PURNIA, MADHUBANI, KATIHAR, DARBHANGA, THAT SERVE AS TRANSIT POINTS FOR WOMEN TRAFFICKED FROM BANGLADESH TO INDIA. ROUGHLY 400 WOMEN AND GIRLS ARE IN

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OVER THE PAST SIX MONTHS, DELHI AREA NEWSPAPERS HAVE DETAILED THE APPARENTLY LONG-STANDING (BUT PREVIOUSLY UNREVEALED) TRAFFICKING OF YOUNG WOMEN AND GIRLS FROM POVERTY-STRICKEN ASSAM, IN NORTHEAST INDIA, TO RELATIVELY MORE AFFLUENT PUNJAB AND HARYANA, PRIMARILY FOR FORCED

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LACK OF MARRIAGEABLE WOMEN, DUE TO A DRASTICALLY SKEWED GENDER RATIO IN THESE TWO STATES, DRIVES THIS TRAFFICKING. THE GENDER RATIO HAS DECLINED SIGNIFICANTLY OVER THE PAST TEN YEARS DUE TO SEX-SELECTIVE ABORTIONS PERFORMED SUBSEQUENT TO SONOGRAMS THAT REVEAL THAT THE FETUS IS A FEMALE. IN LARGE PARTS OF HARYANA AND PUNJAB, THE GENDER RATIO AT BIRTH IS LESS THAN 825 FEMALES TO 1,000 MALES.

SHAKTI VAHINI ESTIMATES THAT THE MEWAT REGION OF HARYANA (POPULATION 21 MILLION) HAS OVER 10,000 TRAFFICKED WOMEN/CHILDREN, THE MAJORITY FROM WEST BENGAL AND ASSAM. TRAFFICKING TO THE PUNJAB (POPULATION 24.3 MILLION) FROM POORER STATES SUCH AS ASSAM, WEST BENGAL, JHARKHAND, MADHYA PRADESH AND ORISSA IS SIGNIFICANT AS WELL, FOR BOTH FORCED SEX AND FOR FORCED LABOR. SHAKTI VAHINI ESTIMATES THAT IN THE MANSA AREA OF PUNJAB, MORE THAN 5,000 WOMEN AND CHILDREN HAVE BEEN TRAFFICKED INTO SEXUAL SLAVERY.

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OFFICIAL ESTIMATES TEND TO HAVE A DOWNWARD BIAS, WHILE THOSE BY NGOS TEND TO HAVE AN UPWARD BIAS. PRESS REPORTS TEND TO FOCUS ON INDIVIDUAL TRAFFICKING INCIDENTS, RATHER THAN FACTUAL OR ANALYTICAL DESCRIPTIONS OF THE PROBLEM. MEDIA COVERAGE AND NGO EFFORTS HAVE SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASED GOI AND STATE ATTENTION TO/INTEREST IN TRAFFICKING ISSUES.

4F. (SBU) ARE CERTAIN GROUPS OF PERSONS (WOMEN AND CHILDREN - ALSO, BOYS VERSUS GIRLS - OR CERTAIN ETHNIC GROUPS) MORE AT RISK OF BEING TRAFFICKED?

THE TWO MAJOR GOI REPORTS ON TRAFFICKING, THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT'S DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT'S 1998 "SITUATION REPORT INDIA," AND THE 1991 CENTRAL SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD REPORT, ESTIMATE THAT 61% OF COMMERCIAL SEX WORKERS IN INDIA ARE MEMBERS OF THE SCHEDULED CASTES, SCHEDULED TRIBES AND OTHER BACKWARD COMMUNITIES OR ARE REFUGEES, IN-COUNTRY MIGRANTS, ILLEGAL MIGRANTS, HILL TRIBES, ETC. WOMEN AND GIRLS FROM IMPOVERISHED HOUSEHOLDS IN RURAL AREAS AND URBAN SLUMS ARE MORE VULNERABLE TO SEX TRAFFICKING.

OTHER VULNERABLE GROUPS INCLUDE WOMEN/CHILDREN WITH LITTLE OR NO EDUCATION, RUNAWAYS, DIVORCED, SEPARATED, ABANDONED OR UNMARRIED WOMEN AND WOMEN INVOLVED IN LOW STATUS JOBS AND SERVICES. NGOS RESPONDING TO THE EMBASSY'S QUESTIONNAIRE ADDED THAT TRAFFICKED CHILDREN USUALLY COME FROM LARGE FAMILIES, ARE FREQUENTLY VICTIMS OF NATURAL DISASTERS OR CALAMITIES, MAY BE VICTIMS OF DISPLACEMENT DUE TO DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS AND/OR INTERNAL MIGRANTS FROM RURAL TO URBAN AREAS AND ARE FREQUENTLY STREET CHILDREN. NGOS BELIEVE YOUNG GIRLS AND CHILDREN ALSO BECOME MORE VULNERABLE TO TRAFFICKING AFTER THEY HAVE BEEN RAPED OR SEXUALLY MOLESTED.

ALTHOUGH TRAFFICKING IN WOMEN AND GIRLS FOR SEXUAL EXPLOITATION IS MORE EXTENSIVE AND BETTER DOCUMENTED, THERE IS GROWING ANECDOTAL INFORMATION THAT YOUNG BOYS ARE SEXUALLY EXPLOITED IN WHAT CONTACTS ALLEGE IS A BURGEONING SEX TOURISM INDUSTRY IN GOA, NORTHERN COASTAL KARNATAKA, THE MAHABALIPURAM RESORT AREA IN TAMIL NADU AND ON THE KERALA COAST. CONTACTS AGREE THAT THIS IS NOT THE SORT OF ORGANIZED, CYBER-SEX TOURISM THAT HAS DEVELOPED IN THAILAND OR CAMBODIA, BUT A MORE DISCREET, WORD-OF-MOUTH CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION. MOST CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION IN THESE AREAS

REMAINS SITUATIONAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN WHO LIVE WITHIN THE AREA.

CONTACTS BELIEVE THAT WHILE BOTH GIRLS AND BOYS APPEAR TO BE EQUALLY AT RISK FOR TRAFFICKING FOR BEGGING, GIRLS ARE AT HIGHER RISK OF TRAFFICKING FOR MARRIAGE AND ILLEGAL ADOPTION. BOYS ARE MORE LIKELY TO BE TRAFFICKED FOR FORCED LABOR IN FACTORIES, FOR CAMEL RACING AND TO WORK IN HOTELS AND SMALL SHOPS WHILE GIRLS, INCLUDING VERY YOUNG GIRLS, ARE OFTEN TRAFFICKED FOR DOMESTIC HOUSEHOLD HELP, FOR SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND FOR "RELIGIOUS" PURPOSES AS "DEVDAIS" (TEMPLE PROSTITUTES). A SENIOR POLICE OFFICIAL SAID THAT

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EXPLOITATION IS MORE EXTENSIVE AND BETTER DOCUMENTED, THERE IS GROWING ANECDOTAL INFORMATION THAT YOUNG BOYS ARE SEXUALLY EXPLOITED IN WHAT CONTACTS ALLEGE IS A BURGEONING SEX TOURISM INDUSTRY IN GOA, NORTHERN COASTAL KARNATAKA, THE MAHABALIPURAM RESORT AREA IN TAMIL NADU AND ON THE KERALA COAST. CONTACTS AGREE THAT THIS IS NOT THE SORT OF ORGANIZED, CYBER-SEX TOURISM THAT HAS DEVELOPED IN THAILAND OR CAMBODIA, BUT A MORE DISCREET, WORD-OF-MOUTH CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION. MOST CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION IN THESE AREAS REMAINS SITUATIONAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN WHO LIVE WITHIN THE AREA.

CONTACTS BELIEVE THAT WHILE BOTH GIRLS AND BOYS APPEAR TO BE EQUALLY AT RISK FOR TRAFFICKING FOR BEGGING, GIRLS ARE AT HIGHER RISK OF TRAFFICKING FOR MARRIAGE AND ILLEGAL ADOPTION. BOYS ARE MORE LIKELY TO BE TRAFFICKED FOR FORCED LABOR IN FACTORIES, FOR CAMEL RACING AND TO WORK IN HOTELS AND SMALL SHOPS WHILE GIRLS, INCLUDING VERY YOUNG GIRLS, ARE OFTEN TRAFFICKED FOR DOMESTIC HOUSEHOLD HELP, FOR SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND FOR "RELIGIOUS" PURPOSES AS "DEVDAISIS" (TEMPLE PROSTITUTES). A SENIOR POLICE OFFICIAL SAID THAT

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ASI PRACTICES CONTINUE UNDERGROUND.

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JOINT WOMEN'S PROGRAM, A NEW DELHI NGO THAT HAS 20 YEARS OF EXPERIENCE MONITORING TRAFFICKING, HAS COMPILED THE FOLLOWING STATISTICS FROM PRESS REPORTS, GOI STUDIES, UNIFEM/UNICEF REPORTS AND NGO ESTIMATES BETWEEN 1991 AND 2001:

- 40 OF CHILD PROSTITUTES ENTER THE TRADE THROUGH ABDUCTION (FROM A 1993 PAPER BY DR. I.P. GILADA, GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE INDIAN HEALTH ORGANIZATION BASED ON A SURVEY CONDUCTED IN MAJOR INDIAN CITIES BETWEEN 1991-92;
- 15 TO 20 OF THE PROSTITUTES IN MUMBAI ENTER PROSTITUTION AFTER WORKING AS DEVDASIS. IN NAGPUR, DELHI AND HYDERABAD THE FIGURE IS 10 , IN PUNE IT IS 50 , IN URBAN CENTERS AROUND BELGAUM DISTRICT IT IS 80 (VARIOUS PRESS REPORTS);
- 5% OF CHILDREN COME INTO PROSTITUTION AFTER BEING RAPED (DR. I.P. GILADA)
- 8% OF CHILDREN COME INTO THE TRADE BECAUSE OF INCEST (DR. I.P. GILADA)
- 10% ARE CHILDREN OF PROSTITUTES (DR. I.P. GILADA)
- 5% OF THE CHILDREN ARE DALITS AND TRIBALS WHERE PROSTITUTION IS A CULTURAL AND CUSTOMARY PRACTICE (PRESS REPORTS);
- 5% TO 10% OF THE GIRLS ARE LURED INTO MARRIAGE AND THEN SOLD AS PROSTITUTES (PRESS REPORTS);
- 5% COME FROM BROKEN HOMES, AND HAVE BEEN DESERTED BY HUSBAND OR FAMILIES (PRESS REPORTS);
- 2% DUE TO NATURAL DISASTERS (PRESS REPORTS).

THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION IS FROM A CONCEPT PAPER ON TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS BY THE DELHI-BASED PRAYAS INSTITUTE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE ON 20 SEPTEMBER 2000:

- ACCORDING TO POLICE RECORDS, EVERY MONTH 100-150 CHILDREN ARE REPORTED MISSING IN CALCUTTA ALONE. NGOS BELIEVE MANY OF THESE CHILDREN MAY HAVE BEEN LURED OR ABDUCTED FOR TRAFFICKING;
- 86% OF WOMEN TRAFFICKED INTO COMMERCIAL SEXUAL EXPLOITATION ARE FROM ANDHRA PRADESH KARNATAKA, TAMIL NADU, WEST BENGAL, MAHARASHTRA AND UTTAR PRADESH;
- OF THE TOTAL NUMBER OF WOMEN/GIRLS IN COMMERCIAL SEXUAL EXPLOITATION, 2.6% ARE FROM NEPAL AND 2.17% ARE FROM

BANGALADESH;

- 15% OF WOMEN/GIRLS TRAFFICKED FOR COMMERCIAL SEXUAL EXPLOITATION IS BELOW THE AGE OF 15 YEARS AND 25% ARE BELOW 18 YEARS;

- 71% OF WOMEN/GIRLS TRAFFICKED FOR COMMERCIAL SEXUAL EXPLOITATION IS ILLITERATE;

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-- THERE ARE 2.3 MILLION WOMEN/GIRLS PROSTITUTES IN 1100 RED LIGHTS AREAS IN MUMBAI, CALCUTTA, CHENNAI, DELHI, HYDERABAD, ETC.;

-- 25,000 GIRLS ARE INDUCTED INTO THE SEX TRADE EVERY DAY;

-- ESTIMATES OF NUMBER OF WOMEN/GIRLS IN PROSTITUTION IN MAJOR STATES:

-- MAHARASHTRA: 300,500; RAJASTHAN: 200,800; WEST BENGAL: 200,750; KARNATAKA, ANDHRA PRADESH AND GUJARAT: 200,500;

-- THERE ARE 5.1 MILLION CHILDREN OF PROSTITUTES IN INDIA.

TO SUM UP, WHILE IT IS NOT POSSIBLE TO PRESENT EXACT STATISTICS, THE VARIETY OF DATA APPEAR TO SUSTAIN FIVE CONCLUSIONS:

-- A SIGNIFICANT NUMBER OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN ARE TRAFFICKED INTO, THROUGH AND WITHIN INDIA, ESPECIALLY FOR SEXUAL EXPLOITATION. IT IS A SERIOUS PROBLEM, REGARDLESS OF

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5. (SBU) WHERE ARE THE PERSONS TRAFFICKED FROM? WHERE ARE THE PERSONS TRAFFICKED TO?

THE 1996 NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR WOMEN STUDY CITED ABOVE REPORTED THAT MUMBAI BROTHELS RECEIVED WOMEN AND GIRLS FROM 40 DIFFERENT DISTRICTS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY. MOST TRAFFICKING VICTIMS ARE FROM UNDERDEVELOPED RURAL AREAS IN INDIA, NEPAL AND BANGLADESH, THOUGH SOME TRAFFICKING FROM

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IN NAGALAND, ONE OF THE NORTHEAST'S MOST ISOLATED STATES, THE MILITARY AND POLICE PRESENCE ON THE INDO-BURMA BORDER AND THROUGHOUT THE STATE HAS LED TO INCREASED PROSTITUTION AMONG NAGALAND WOMEN AND, IN TURN, INCREASED TRAFFICKING OF NAGALAND WOMEN INTO FORCED SEX. ACCORDING TO THE NGO NORTHEAST DEVELOPMENT ACTION AND NETWORKING (NEDAN), HOTEL OWNERS PLAY A MAJOR ROLE IN TRAFFICKING WOMEN FOR FORCED

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THE MUMBAI-BASED NGO INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE MISSION (IJM) STAFF STUDIED TRAFFICKING PATTERNS AS THEY SURVEYED GIRLS RESCUED IN MUMBAI IN 2002 (120 RESCUES) AND 2003 (109 RESCUES) THROUGH THEIR OPERATIONS. ABOUT 45% OF THE GIRLS RESCUED BY IJM WERE MINORS, ABOUT 28% WERE BORDERLINE (BETWEEN 18-19) AND 27% ARE BETWEEN 19-25. ABOUT 8% OF RESCUED VICTIMS WERE FROM NEPAL. THE LARGEST SENDING STATES IN 2002 ACCORDING TO IJM'S SURVEY WERE KARNATAKA (20%); WEST BENGAL (27%); TAMIL NADU (13%) AND ANDHRA PRADESH (9%). IN 2003, THE STATISTICS WERE AS FOLLOWS: ANDHRA PRADESH (30%); WEST BENGAL (30%); MAHARASHTRA (13%); KARNATAKA (12%) AND NORTHEAST INDIA (ASSAM, TRIPURA AND MIZORAM - 6%). THE MISSION NOTES THAT THE INCREASE IN RESCUES OF TRAFFICKING VICTIMS IN ANDHRA PRADESH DOES NOT NECESSARILY INDICATE INCREASED TRAFFICKING FROM ANDHRA PRADESH, SINCE MANY OF THESE VICTIMS WERE UNDOUBTEDLY TRAFFICKED A YEAR OR MORE AGO.

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MINORS COULD NOT BE SUSTAINED DUE TO LACK OF FOLLOW-UP IN THE VICTIMS' HOME STATES WHEN THE VICTIMS WERE RETURNED TO THEIR FAMILIES. SINCE THE GIRLS' FAMILIES DID NOT ACCEPT THEM BACK, SINCE THEY HAD NO JOB SKILLS AND THERE WERE NO PROGRAMS IN PLACE TO TRAIN OR SUPPORT THEM, ACCORDING TO SHAKTI VAHINI, THEY WERE COMPELLED TO RETURN TO PROSTITUTION TO SUPPORT THEMSELVES. ANOTHER ANTI-TRAFFICKING NGO, BPUS, CLARIFIED THAT THE RESCUED VICTIMS WHO WERE COMPELLED TO RETURN TO PROSTITUTION WERE WOMEN, BECAUSE THEY HAD NO JOB SKILLS OR EMPLOYMENT AND WERE COMPELLED TO RETURN TO PROSTITUTION BECAUSE OF ECONOMIC CIRCUMSTANCES. MOST OF THE RESCUED GIRLS WHO COULD NOT BE REINTEGRATED INTO THEIR FAMILIES LIVE IN NIRMAL CHAYA, THE GOVERNMENT SHELTER.

IN LAST YEAR'S REPORT, THE MISSION NOTED THAT, ESPECIALLY IN MUMBAI, FORCED SEX WORK WAS BECOMING INCREASINGLY DISPERSED INTO THE SUBURBS, WHERE TRANSACTIONS TOOK PLACE IN "BARS" WITH "DANCING GIRLS." NGOS SAID THAT OUTCALL SERVICES, "MASSAGE PARLORS" AND "ESCORT SERVICES" HAVE ALSO INCREASED IN THE METROPOLITAN AREAS, PARTICULARLY IN MUMBAI AND DELHI. TRAFFICKERS HAVE ALSO BECOME MORE SOPHISTICATED, NGOS SAY, BECAUSE OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS. TWO NGOS OBSERVED THAT GIRLS LURED/FORCED INTO PROSTITUTION HAVE BECOME YOUNGER. INDIA HAS BECOME AN INCREASINGLY IMPORTANT INTERNATIONAL TOURIST DESTINATION AND INTERNAL INDIAN TOURISM INCREASED SIGNIFICANTLY IN THE PAST YEAR, LEADING NGOS TO BECOME MORE WARY OF THE POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOITATION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN, INCLUDING MALE CHILDREN, FOR SEX TOURISM.

7. (SBU) ARE ANY EFFORTS OR SURVEYS PLANNED OR UNDERWAY TO DOCUMENT THE EXTENT AND NATURE OF TRAFFICKING IN THE COUNTRY? IS ANY ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AVAILABLE FROM SUCH REPORTS OR SURVEYS THAT WAS NOT AVAILABLE LAST YEAR?

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MINORS COULD NOT BE SUSTAINED DUE TO LACK OF FOLLOW-UP IN THE VICTIMS' HOME STATES WHEN THE VICTIMS WERE RETURNED TO THEIR FAMILIES. SINCE THE GIRLS' FAMILIES DID NOT ACCEPT THEM BACK, SINCE THEY HAD NO JOB SKILLS AND THERE WERE NO PROGRAMS IN PLACE TO TRAIN OR SUPPORT THEM, ACCORDING TO SHAKTI VAHINI, THEY WERE COMPELLED TO RETURN TO PROSTITUTION TO SUPPORT THEMSELVES. ANOTHER ANTI-TRAFFICKING NGO, BPUS, CLARIFIED THAT THE RESCUED VICTIMS WHO WERE COMPELLED TO RETURN TO PROSTITUTION WERE WOMEN, BECAUSE THEY HAD NO JOB SKILLS OR EMPLOYMENT AND WERE COMPELLED TO RETURN TO PROSTITUTION BECAUSE OF ECONOMIC CIRCUMSTANCES. MOST OF THE RESCUED GIRLS WHO COULD NOT BE REINTEGRATED INTO THEIR FAMILIES LIVE IN NIRMAL CHAYA, THE GOVERNMENT SHELTER.

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A THIRD STUDY WAS BASED IN JHARKHAND, A NEWLY-FORMED STATE IN WESTERN INDIA BORDERING WEST BENGAL AND BIHAR, THE TWO STATES WHERE MOST OF THE CROSS BORDER TRAFFICKING OCCURS FROM BANGLADESH AND NEPAL. THE WOMEN INTERVIEWED FOR THE JHARKHAND STUDY WERE NOT TRAFFICKED OR FORCED INTO SEX WORK; HOWEVER, EXTREME POVERTY, LARGE FAMILY SIZE, LANDLESSNESS AND INDEBTEDNESS DROVE THESE WOMEN TO MIGRATE FROM RURAL TO URBAN AREAS, PRIMARILY NEW DELHI, FOR WORK. OF THE 74 INTERVIEWEES WHO HAD MIGRATED, ONLY 14 RETURNED HOME, CITING OVERWORK, ILL TREATMENT AND SEXUAL HARASSMENT AMONG THE FACTORS LEADING TO THEIR RETURN.

A FOURTH STUDY, FROM THE REMOTE, NEWLY-FORMED STATE OF UTTARANCHAL, DISCOVERED THAT "PALAYAN" (PROSTITUTION) IS OF COMPARATIVELY RECENT ORIGIN, WITHIN THE PAST 50 YEARS AND IS PRIMARILY DUE TO FIVE FACTORS: DEVELOPMENT OF COMMUNICATION AND TRANSPORTATION LINKS WITH THE OUTSIDE WORLD; GROWING POVERTY, INCREASED POPULATION AND LOSS OF LIVELIHOOD OPPORTUNITIES BECAUSE OF DEFORESTATION AND LAND FRAGMENTATION; CONTINUANCE OF THE PRACTICE OF POLYANDRY AND EXPLOITATION OF PEOPLE FROM MORE REMOTE AREAS BY MORE SOPHISTICATED CITY-DWELLERS. WOMEN AND GIRLS INVOLVED IN

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CTS OF ANDHRA PRADESH. THE 2003 SURVEY INCLUDED 2,655 WOMEN IN 32 AREAS OF THESE DISTRICTS. ACCORDING TO THE SURVEY, THE NUMBER OF WOMEN IN PROSTITUTION INCREASED BY 18.2 . MOST WOMEN ENTERING PROSTITUTION ARE FROM RURAL AREAS. THE SURVEY IDENTIFIED SEVERAL ECONOMIC FACTORS, SUCH AS THE DEPRESSED AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN BOTH INLAND ANDHRA PRADESH AND THE COAST, DUE TO DROUGHT, THE LACK OF IRRIGATION FACILITIES AND DEPLETED FISHING STOCKS, AS CREATING AN ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT THAT CONTRIBUTED TO THE IMPOVERISHMENT OF WOMEN, MAKING THEM MORE VULNERABLE TO TRAFFICKING. THE SURVEY CITES CLOSURE OF A NUMBER OF COOPERATIVE INDUSTRIES AS ANOTHER MAJOR FACTOR IMPOVERISHING FAMILIES AND PUSHING WOMEN INTO PROSTITUTION.

THE SURVEY FOUND THAT 35 OF THE WOMEN IN THE 1999-2000 SURVEY DIED OF AIDS. OF THE WOMEN SURVEYED, 50 ENTERED PROSTITUTION WITHIN THE PAST THREE YEARS. OF THAT 50%, 440 ARE BETWEEN 12-18 YEARS OLD; 45 ARE BETWEEN 19-22; 86 ARE BETWEEN 23-30 AND 16 WERE OVER 30. ABOUT 50% OF THE TRAFFICKING OCCURRED WITHIN THE AREA.

BOTH POOR YOUNG WOMEN AND THEIR WEALTHIER, BETTER-EDUCATED COUNTERPARTS ARE VULNERABLE TO TRAFFICKING. ACCORDING TO THE STUDY, NAVE AND UNSOPHISTICATED YOUNG WOMEN STUDENTS IN THE NEWLY ESTABLISHED ENGINEERING, MEDICAL AND PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL COLLEGES OF RURAL, MID-SIZED TOWNS ARE OFTEN VICTIMIZED BY FAKE LOVE AFFAIRS IN WHICH THEIR "BOYFRIENDS" INDUCE THEM TO LEAVE HOME ON BOGUS PROMISES OF MARRIAGE THAT RESULT IN THE GIRLS BEING SOLD TO BROTHELS IN MUMBAI, PUNE AND DELHI. ACCORDING TO THE SURVEY, ALMOST ONE HUNDRED GIRLS, WHO ARE PRESUMED TO HAVE BEEN TRAFFICKED, HAVE DISAPPEARED OVER THE PAST TWO YEARS.

A 1999 STUDY BY THE TATA INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES (TISS), MUMBAI ESTIMATED THAT THE STATE OF ORISSA HAD 115,333 COMMERCIAL SEX WORKERS. BUT THERE WAS NO CONSENSUS EITHER ON THE NUMBER OF WOMEN INVOLVED IN THE SEX INDUSTRY OR ON THE NUMBER WHO ARE TRAFFICKED WITHIN AND BEYOND THE BOUNDARIES OF ORISSA. AN EXPLORATORY STUDY (2002-2003) IN 12 DISTRICTS BY THE TASK FORCE ON WOMEN AND VIOLENCE (TFWW), AN OXFAM-BACKED FORUM, PROVIDES MORE ORGANIZED DATA ON THE DYNAMICS OF TRAFFICKING AND PROSTITUTION IN ORISSA.



THE TFWW STUDY FOUND THAT PEOPLE LIVING WITHIN THE COMMUNITY ARE THE FIRST LINKS IN THE SEX TRADE RECRUITMENT CHAIN. THEY KNOW EXACTLY WHICH FAMILIES TO TARGET; WHICH FAMILIES ARE POOR; WHICH HAVE TOO MANY DAUGHTERS FOR WHOM DOWRY ARRANGEMENTS ARE NOT POSSIBLE; FAMILIES WITHOUT A BREADWINNER AND FAMILIES IN DEBT. THEY ALSO KNOW WHICH WOMEN ARE DESERTED BY A HUSBAND OR LOVER, WHO IS PREGNANT OR A WIDOW.

THE TFWW STUDY ALSO FOUND A CLEAR INVOLVEMENT OF THE POLICE AND POLITICIANS IN TRAFFICKING. IN JUNE 2002, THE LYNCHPIN OF A BUSTED SEX RACKET IN ROURKELA (ORISSA STATE), KALPANA PANDA, NAMED THREE POLICEMEN WHO WERE INVOLVED IN HER ORGANIZATION. INVESTIGATING TRAFFICKING REPORTS AFTER THE 1999 SUPER-CYCLONE, THE ORISSA STATE COMMISSION FOR WOMEN FOUND THAT IN FIVE COASTAL DISTRICTS, EACH HAD ITS OWN ESTABLISHED MARKETING DESTINATIONS, DETERMINED BY ROAD AND RAIL CONNECTIONS. ACCORDING TO THE STUDY, 21 OF THE 30 DISTRICTS IN ORISSA HAVE AN ACTIVE TRAFFICKING NEXUS AS A SOURCE, DESTINATION OR TRANSIT SITE. THE SOURCING DISTRICTS

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CTS OF ANDHRA PRADESH. THE 2003 SURVEY INCLUDED 2,655 WOMEN IN 32 AREAS OF THESE DISTRICTS. ACCORDING TO THE SURVEY, THE NUMBER OF WOMEN IN PROSTITUTION INCREASED BY 18.2 . MOST WOMEN ENTERING PROSTITUTION ARE FROM RURAL AREAS. THE SURVEY IDENTIFIED SEVERAL ECONOMIC FACTORS, SUCH AS THE DEPRESSED AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN BOTH INLAND ANDHRA PRADESH AND THE COAST, DUE TO DROUGHT, THE LACK OF IRRIGATION FACILITIES AND DEPLETED FISHING STOCKS, AS CREATING AN ECONOMIC ENVIRONMENT THAT CONTRIBUTED TO THE IMPOVERISHMENT OF WOMEN, MAKING THEM MORE VULNERABLE TO TRAFFICKING. THE SURVEY CITES CLOSURE OF A NUMBER OF COOPERATIVE INDUSTRIES AS ANOTHER MAJOR FACTOR IMPOVERISHING FAMILIES AND PUSHING WOMEN INTO PROSTITUTION.

THE SURVEY FOUND THAT 35 OF THE WOMEN IN THE 1999-2000 SURVEY DIED OF AIDS. OF THE WOMEN SURVEYED, 50 ENTERED PROSTITUTION WITHIN THE PAST THREE YEARS. OF THAT 50%, 440 ARE BETWEEN 12-18 YEARS OLD; 45 ARE BETWEEN 19-22; 86 ARE BETWEEN 23-30 AND 16 WERE OVER 30. ABOUT 50% OF THE TRAFFICKING OCCURRED WITHIN THE AREA.

BOTH POOR YOUNG WOMEN AND THEIR WEALTHIER, BETTER-EDUCATED COUNTERPARTS ARE VULNERABLE TO TRAFFICKING. ACCORDING TO THE STUDY, NAVE AND UNSOPHISTICATED YOUNG WOMEN STUDENTS IN THE NEWLY ESTABLISHED ENGINEERING, MEDICAL AND PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL COLLEGES OF RURAL, MID-SIZED TOWNS ARE OFTEN VICTIMIZED BY FAKE LOVE AFFAIRS IN WHICH THEIR "BOYFRIENDS" INDUCE THEM TO LEAVE HOME ON BOGUS PROMISES OF MARRIAGE THAT RESULT IN THE GIRLS BEING SOLD TO BROTHELS IN MUMBAI, PUNE AND DELHI. ACCORDING TO THE SURVEY, ALMOST ONE HUNDRED GIRLS, WHO ARE PRESUMED TO HAVE BEEN TRAFFICKED, HAVE DISAPPEARED OVER THE PAST TWO YEARS.

A 1999 STUDY BY THE TATA INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES (TISS), MUMBAI ESTIMATED THAT THE STATE OF ORISSA HAD 115,333 COMMERCIAL SEX WORKERS. BUT THERE WAS NO CONSENSUS EITHER ON THE NUMBER OF WOMEN INVOLVED IN THE SEX INDUSTRY OR ON THE NUMBER WHO ARE TRAFFICKED WITHIN AND BEYOND THE BOUNDARIES OF ORISSA. AN EXPLORATORY STUDY (2002-2003) IN 12 DISTRICTS BY THE TASK FORCE ON WOMEN AND VIOLENCE (TFWV), AN OXFAM-BACKED FORUM, PROVIDES MORE ORGANIZED DATA ON THE DYNAMICS OF TRAFFICKING AND PROSTITUTION IN ORISSA.

THE TFWV STUDY FOUND THAT PEOPLE LIVING WITHIN THE COMMUNITY ARE THE FIRST LINKS IN THE SEX TRADE RECRUITMENT CHAIN. THEY KNOW EXACTLY WHICH FAMILIES TO TARGET; WHICH FAMILIES ARE POOR; WHICH HAVE TOO MANY DAUGHTERS FOR WHOM DOWRY ARRANGEMENTS ARE NOT POSSIBLE; FAMILIES WITHOUT A BREADWINNER AND FAMILIES IN DEBT. THEY ALSO KNOW WHICH WOMEN ARE DESERTED BY A HUSBAND OR LOVER, WHO IS PREGNANT OR A WIDOW.

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IBAL-DOMINATED BORDER  
DISTRICTS OF KORAPUT, RAYAGADA, NUAPADA AND MAYURBHANJ.

A STUDY BY THE ORISSA-BASED NGO "INSTITUTE FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (ISED)" CLAIMS 80 OF THE VICTIM FAMILIES ARE LANDLESS AND THAT 70 OF THOSE TRAFFICKED ARE ILLITERATE. DOWRY-RELATED PROBLEMS LEAD MORE AND MORE POOR GIRLS INTO BEING DUPED BY FALSE PROMISES TO MARRY. ABOUT 49 PER CENT OF THE WOMEN VICTIMS WERE DESERTED BY MEN AFTER BEING SEXUALLY USED. FAMILIES REFUSED TO TAKE THEM BACK FOR FEAR OF SOCIAL SCANDAL AND BECAUSE THEY WOULD SPOIL THE MARRIAGE PROSPECTS OF YOUNGER SISTERS. THE STUDY ALSO SHOWED THAT TIMES OF HARDSHIP ARE THE 'BEST SEASON' FOR RECRUITMENT AND FOR ORISSA, HARD TIMES SEEM ENDLESS. NEARLY HALF THE POPULATION IN ORISSA IS UNDER THE POVERTY LINE.

ISED CLAIMS THAT THE LOCAL IDENTIFIER IS PAID BETWEEN RS. 3,000 AND 5,000 (\$66 TO \$111). THE LOCAL COLLABORATOR, USUALLY A RELATIVE OF THE TRAFFICKED WOMAN OR A VILLAGE LEADER, IS PAID RS. 1,000 TO 3,000 (\$22 TO \$66) FOR "MOTIVATING" THE PARENTS AND MOBILIZING LOCAL SUPPORT TO MARRY THE VICTIM TO THE FAKE GROOM. UNSCRUPULOUS RAILWAY

POLICEMEN TOO, THE STUDY SAYS, GET RS. 500 TO 1,000 (\$11 TO \$22) FOR ENSURING SAFE PASSAGE OR LOOKING THE OTHER WAY.

WHILE THE PARENTS GET ABOUT RS. 5,000 (\$111) FOR "MARRIAGE EXPENSES," THE FINAL BUYER - USUALLY A LANDOWNER OR BROTHEL OWNER IN THE STATES OF UTTAR PRADESH, MADHYA PRADESH, PUNJAB OR CHHATTISGARH - PAYS RS. 25,000 TO 30,000 (\$555 TO \$750) FOR THE WOMAN. THE BUYER COULD ALSO BE A CHILI FARMER OR BRICK KILN OWNER IN ANDHRA PRADESH, OR A BROTHEL OWNER IN THE CITIES OF MUMBAI, DELHI OR CALCUTTA. AGE, LOOKS AND MARITAL STATUS DETERMINE THE PRICE OF THE WOMAN. THE STUDY CITES THE COASTAL TEMPLE AND BEACH TOURIST TOWN OF PURI AND THE STATE'S CAPITAL, BHUBANESWAR AS THE MAJOR SELLING SITES. WOMEN BETWEEN 21-30 ARE THE MOST VULNERABLE TO TRAFFICKING, ACCORDING TO THE STUDY.

THE LEADING BENGALI DAILY "ANANDABAZAR PATRIKA" REPORTED THAT THE INDIAN UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION (UGC), WHICH REGULATES INDIAN HIGHER EDUCATION, CONDUCTED A STUDY OF TRAFFICKING IN WEST BENGAL OVER THE PAST FOUR YEARS. THE FIRST PHASE REPORT HAS ALREADY BEEN SENT TO THE UGC. THE STUDY TEAM LEADER, PROF. DILIP KUMAR CHAKRAVORTY, SAID THAT NEPALI GIRLS FROM KATHMANDU, BIRGUNJ, BIRATNAGAR AND NEPALGUNJ ARE TRAFFICKED TO THE CALCUTTA RED-LIGHT AREAS OF SONAGACHI, HARKATA AND KALIGHAT IN CALCUTTA. GIRLS ARE GENERALLY SOLD TO THE INDIAN BROTHELS FOR 60,000 NEPALESE RUPEES.

THE NUMBER OF CHILD AND TEENAGED SEX WORKERS IS RISING IN BENGAL, INCLUDING CALCUTTA. ABOUT 4.25% SEX WORKERS IN THE RED LIGHT AREAS IN CALCUTTA ARE BETWEEN 8-15 YEARS OLD. ACCORDING TO THE STUDY, TEENAGE GIRLS ARE IN GREAT DEMAND AS THERE IS A COMMON BELIEF THAT THEY CAN CURE CLIENTS OF SEXUAL DISEASES. PROF. CHAKRAVORTY RECOMMENDED VIGILANCE OF NGO ORGANIZATIONS WORKING AMONG PROSTITUTES (THE MISSION BELIEVES HE MAY BE REFERRING TO DMSC, A SEX-WORKERS UNION IN SONAGATCHI), ACCUSING THESE ORGANIZATIONS OF PERPETRATING CHILD SEX ABUSE INSTEAD OF PROTECTING THE TRAFFICKING VICTIMS.

THE FRENCH NGO "GROUPE DEVELOPEMENT" HAS COMMISSIONED SANLAAP, THE ASSOCIATION FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND THE DHAKA AHSANIA MISSION IN BANGLADESH TO CONDUCT TRAFFICKING

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AS DISCUSSED ABOVE, THE NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION (NHRC) HAS JUST CONCLUDED A STUDY DOCUMENTING THE EXTENT AND NATURE OF TRAFFICKING, CONCENTRATING ON THE MOST IMPORTANT SENDING, RECEIVING AND TRANSIT STATES. THE STUDY WAS CONDUCTED BY A HIGH-RANKING OFFICER WITH SIGNIFICANT ANTI-TRAFFICKING EXPERIENCE, FORMERLY WITH THE CENTRAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION, ASSIGNED TO THE NHRC. HE WAS ASSISTED BY 11 STATE-LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS WORKING IN PARTNERSHIP WITH THE INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL SCIENCES. THE FIRST DRAFT OF THE STUDY SHOULD BE FINISHED IN MARCH 2004 WITH JUNE 2004 AS THE TARGET STUDY RELEASE DATE.

THE GOI MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT HAS COMMISSIONED THE NIRMALA NIKETAN COLLEGE OF SOCIAL WORK TO DO A QUALITATIVE STUDY TO ASSESS THE STATUS OF RESCUED VICTIMS FROM MUMBAI BROTHELS. UNICEF HAS FINANCED THIS STUDY. THE REPORT IS EXPECTED TO BE RELEASED IN EARLY 2004.

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THE RESEARCH METHODOLOGY INVOLVED BOTH DATA COLLECTION AND INTERVIEWS THROUGHOUT AREAS WHERE TRAFFICKING VICTIMS LIVE IN DELHI AS WELL AS WITH POLICE AND GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS. PRIMARY DATA WAS LATER QUANTIFIED IN SPSS (SOFTWARE PACKAGE FOR SOCIAL SCIENCES). SECONDARY DATA WAS COLLECTED THROUGH INTERVIEWS WITH KNOWLEDGEABLE SUBJECTS AND LIBRARY RESEARCH.

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8A. (SBU) IF THE COUNTRY IS A DESTINATION POINT FOR

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8A. (SBU) IF THE COUNTRY IS A DESTINATION POINT FOR

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TO WORK IN SWEATSHOPS, AGRICULTURE, RESTAURANTS, CONSTRUCTION SITES, PROSTITUTION, NUDE DANCING, DOMESTIC SERVITUDE, BEGGING, OR OTHER FORMS OF LABOR OR SERVICES?

INDIA IS A DESTINATION POINT FOR TRAFFICKED NEPALI AND BANGLADESHI WOMEN AND CHILDREN, PRIMARILY FOR SEXUAL OR LABOR EXPLOITATION. VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING TO OR WITHIN INDIA, PARTICULARLY FOR SEXUAL EXPLOITATION, FACE ABYSMAL, SLAVE-LIKE CONDITIONS. THOSE WHO HAVE BEEN TRICKED INTO PROSTITUTION ARE FREQUENTLY TORTURED AND ABUSED FOR LENGTHY PERIODS UNTIL THEY SUBMIT TO SEXUAL EXPLOITATION. SEX TRAFFICKING VICTIMS ARE OFTEN ARE ISOLATED, WITH NO OUTSIDE ACCESS. YOUNG GIRLS ARE OFTEN CONFINED IN SMALL SPACES, TO PREVENT THEIR ESCAPE, WHILE FORCED TO PERFORM NUMEROUS SEXUAL ACTS WITH ADULT MEN. THE NGO SHAKTI VAHINI, WHICH WORKS ON BOTH TRAFFICKING AND HIV/AIDS ISSUES AND THE NGO AIDS AWARENESS GROUP, WHICH WORKS ON HIV/AIDS AND INJECTING DRUG USE, NOTED THAT THAT THEY RARELY ENCOUNTERED YOUNG GIRLS ON THE PREMISES, BECAUSE THE BROTHEL KEEPERS KEEP THEM VERY WELL-HIDDEN TO ENSURE THAT THE POLICE DO NOT FIND OUT ABOUT THEM

BROTHEL KEEPERS AND ENFORCERS FREQUENTLY BEAT AND TORTURE VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING FOR SEXUAL EXPLOITATION. THEY ARE NOT PAID FOR THE LONG PERIOD DURING WHICH THEY ARE PAYING OFF THEIR DEBT (THE PRICE THE BROTHEL KEEPER PAID THEIR TRAFFICKERS) AND NEW DEBTS, INCLUDING ONES THAT ARE ADDED ON WHEN A BROTHEL IS RAIDED AND THE BROTHEL KEEPER MUST MAKE PAY OFFS SO THAT THE GIRLS ARE RETURNED. THEY ARE FED

POORLY AND RECEIVE VIRTUALLY NO HEALTH CARE. OFTEN WHEN THEY BECOME TOO ILL TO PERFORM FORCED SEX ACTS, THEY ARE THROWN OUT ON THE STREET WITH NO ASSISTANCE. FROM SANLAAP'S DATA ON THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN RESCUED IN THE PAST SIX YEARS, THE PERCENTAGE OF HIV POSITIVE GIRLS RESCUED HAS INCREASED FROM 5% TO 40%. OTHER SURVEYS, IN SECTION 5A ABOVE, CITE SIMILAR STATISTICS. SUCH SEXUAL SLAVERY CONDITIONS CAN BE FOUND IN RED LIGHT ZONES IN ANY OF INDIA'S MAJOR URBAN CENTERS - MUMBAI (ONE OF SOUTH ASIA'S LARGEST CENTERS OF SEXUAL TRAFFICKING), DELHI, CALCUTTA, PUNE AND HYDERABAD.

ALTHOUGH THERE IS SIGNIFICANT TRAFFICKING OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN FOR FORCED LABOR IN INDIA, THERE IS LITTLE INFORMATION ABOUT THE EXTENT OF FORCED LABOR (AS OPPOSED TO SEXUAL EXPLOITATION) AND TRAFFICKING FOR FORCED LABOR, WITHIN INDIA OR FROM BANGLADESH AND NEPAL. IN INDIA, CHILDREN, IN PARTICULAR, ARE IN DEMAND FOR FORCED LABOR, NOT FOR ANY PARTICULAR SKILLS, BUT BECAUSE THEIR LABOR IS VIRTUALLY (IF NOT OFTEN) FREE. ESTIMATES OF THE NUMBER OF WORKING CHILDREN IN INDIA VARY GREATLY BETWEEN NGOS, INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND THE GOI. THE GOI'S 1991 CENSUS INDICATED THAT 11.28 MILLION OF THE COUNTRY'S CHILDREN WERE WORKING, BUT THE GOI CLAIMS THAT THIS HAS DECLINED TO 10.4 MILLION IN THE 55TH NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY CONDUCTED IN 1999-2000.

NGOS, HOWEVER, BELIEVE THAT FIGURE IS SIGNIFICANTLY HIGHER. ALL STUDIES ON CHILD LABOR OF WHICH THE EMBASSY IS AWARE ARE TWO TO THREE YEARS OLD. IN 2001, THE ILO ESTIMATED THAT 11.6% OF CHILDREN AGED 10-14 IN INDIA WERE WORKING, BUT NEITHER THIS STATISTIC NOR ANY OF THE PREVIOUS STATISTICS DEAL WITH THE ELEMENT OF TRAFFICKING, WHICH ALMOST ALL MISSION INTERLOCUTORS AGREED PLAYED A MAJOR ROLE IN PERPETUATING CHILD LABOR.

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BROTHEL KEEPERS AND ENFORCERS FREQUENTLY BEAT AND TORTURE VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING FOR SEXUAL EXPLOITATION. THEY ARE NOT PAID FOR THE LONG PERIOD DURING WHICH THEY ARE PAYING OFF THEIR DEBT (THE PRICE THE BROTHEL KEEPER PAID THEIR TRAFFICKERS) AND NEW DEBTS, INCLUDING ONES THAT ARE ADDED ON WHEN A BROTHEL IS RAIDED AND THE BROTHEL KEEPER MUST MAKE PAY OFFS SO THAT THE GIRLS ARE RETURNED. THEY ARE FED POORLY AND RECEIVE VIRTUALLY NO HEALTH CARE. OFTEN WHEN THEY BECOME TOO ILL TO PERFORM FORCED SEX ACTS, THEY ARE THROWN OUT ON THE STREET WITH NO ASSISTANCE. FROM SANLAAP'S DATA ON THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN RESCUED IN THE PAST SIX YEARS, THE PERCENTAGE OF HIV POSITIVE GIRLS RESCUED HAS INCREASED FROM 5% TO 40%. OTHER SURVEYS, IN SECTION 5A ABOVE, CITE SIMILAR STATISTICS. SUCH SEXUAL SLAVERY CONDITIONS CAN BE FOUND IN RED LIGHT ZONES IN ANY OF INDIA'S MAJOR URBAN CENTERS - MUMBAI (ONE OF SOUTH ASIA'S LARGEST CENTERS OF SEXUAL TRAFFICKING), DELHI, CALCUTTA, PUNE AND HYDERABAD.

ALTHOUGH THERE IS SIGNIFICANT TRAFFICKING OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN FOR FORCED LABOR IN INDIA, THERE IS LITTLE INFORMATION ABOUT THE EXTENT OF FORCED LABOR (AS OPPOSED TO SEXUAL EXPLOITATION) AND TRAFFICKING FOR FORCED LABOR, WITHIN INDIA OR FROM BANGLADESH AND NEPAL. IN INDIA, CHILDREN, IN PARTICULAR, ARE IN DEMAND FOR FORCED LABOR, NOT FOR ANY PARTICULAR SKILLS, BUT BECAUSE THEIR LABOR IS VIRTUALLY (IF NOT OFTEN) FREE. ESTIMATES OF THE NUMBER OF WORKING CHILDREN IN INDIA VARY GREATLY BETWEEN NGOS, INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND THE GOI. THE GOI'S 1991 CENSUS INDICATED THAT 11.28 MILLION OF THE COUNTRY'S CHILDREN WERE WORKING, BUT THE GOI CLAIMS THAT THIS HAS DECLINED TO 10.4 MILLION IN THE 55TH NATIONAL SAMPLE SURVEY CONDUCTED IN 1999-2000.

NGOS, HOWEVER, BELIEVE THAT FIGURE IS SIGNIFICANTLY HIGHER. ALL STUDIES ON CHILD LABOR OF WHICH THE EMBASSY IS AWARE ARE TWO TO THREE YEARS OLD. IN 2001, THE ILO ESTIMATED THAT 11.6% OF CHILDREN AGED 10-14 IN INDIA WERE WORKING, BUT NEITHER THIS STATISTIC NOR ANY OF THE PREVIOUS STATISTICS DEAL WITH THE ELEMENT OF TRAFFICKING, WHICH ALMOST ALL MISSION INTERLOCUTORS AGREED PLAYED A MAJOR ROLE IN PERPETUATING CHILD LABOR.

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RENTS ARE FREQUENTLY DECEIVED AS TO THE NATURE OF THEIR WORK. EMPLOYERS/ CONTRACTORS MASK THEIR EXPLOITATION UNDER THE GUISE OF PROVIDING THE CHILD WITH AN OPPORTUNITY TO DEVELOP A MARKETABLE SKILL WHILE EARNING A LIVING. MANY DESPERATELY POOR FAMILIES ACCEPT THAT YOUNG CHILDREN WILL HAVE TO BECOME

WAGE EARNERS TO CONTRIBUTE TO FAMILY SUPPORT. TRAFFICKED CHILDREN WORK IN A VARIETY OF OFTEN HAZARDOUS CIRCUMSTANCES IN AGRICULTURE, HANDICRAFTS AND DOMESTIC EMPLOYMENT.

ONCE BONDED OR FORCED INTO LABOR, CHILDREN ARE USUALLY SERIOUSLY EXPLOITED. THEY WORK LONG HOURS, OFTEN WITHOUT A DAY OFF, RECEIVE VERY LITTLE FOOD AND MEDICAL ATTENTION AND FREQUENTLY ARE UNABLE TO LEAVE THE WORKPLACE. THEY ARE OFTEN COMPLETELY ISOLATED, SINCE THEY ARE AWAY FROM THEIR PARENTS IN A PLACE WHERE THEY MAY NOT SPEAK THE LOCAL LANGUAGE. THEY DO NOT RECEIVE EDUCATION NOR IS THERE ANY FAMILY INTERACTION; THE CHILD BECOMES AN ORPHAN, FOR PRACTICAL PURPOSES. SEVERAL NGOS HAVE COMMENTED THAT CHILDREN WHO WORK ON THE STREETS OR RAILWAY PLATFORMS OR WHO BEG ARE SOMETIMES (RELATIVELY SPEAKING) MORE FORTUNATE BECAUSE NGOS THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY SPONSOR INFORMAL SCHOOLS FOR WORKING STREET AND RAILWAY PLATFORM CHILDREN.

8B SBU) WHAT METHODS ARE USED TO ENSURE THEIR COMPLIANCE? ARE THE VICTIMS SUBJECT TO VIOLENCE, THREATS, WITHHOLDING OF THEIR DOCUMENTS, ETC.?

TRAFFICKING VICTIMS ARE ROUTINELY SUBJECTED TO THREATS OF ALL KINDS, INCLUDING PHYSICAL TORTURE, REPEATED RAPE, EMOTIONAL BLACKMAIL, VIOLENCE, CONFINEMENT, AS WELL AS THE THREAT OF APPREHENSION BY AUTHORITIES, DETENTION, PROSECUTION AND DEPORTATION. MOST VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING IN INDIA, INCLUDING FOREIGNERS, DO NOT POSSESS IDENTITY DOCUMENTS. ONCE REMOVED FROM THEIR COMMUNITIES TO AN AREA DOMINATED BY A DIFFERENT CULTURE AND A DIFFERENT LANGUAGE OR DIALECT, IT IS DIFFICULT FOR TRAFFICKING VICTIMS TO FIND THEIR WAY BACK HOME, WHERE THEY MAY FACE SOCIAL OSTRACISM.

ACCORDING TO AN INDIAN EXPRESS ARTICLE, GIRLS AND WOMEN IN PROSTITUTION OFTEN ARE FORCED TO SERVICE 20 TO 25 CUSTOMERS DAILY. THE ARTICLE CLAIMS (AND DRUG REHABILITATION NGOS AGREE) THAT MANY TRAFFICKING VICTIMS BECOME DRUG ABUSERS TO COPE WITH THE PAIN AND DEPRESSION. INITIALLY, THE BROTHEL OWNERS MAY DRUG THEM OR PROVIDE THEM DRUGS, BUT EVENTUALLY, DRUG USE BECOMES "VOLUNTARY" AS THE VICTIMS BECOME ADDICTED. THE DRUG ABUSE REHABILITATION NGO SAHARA REPORTS THAT THEY ARE SEEING INCREASING NUMBERS OF YOUNG WOMEN AND CHILDREN SEX WORKERS WHO HAVE BECOME DRUG ABUSERS, INCLUDING ABUSING INJECTIBLE LICIT OPIATE PHARMACEUTICALS. IN DOING SO, THEY BECOME VULNERABLE TO CONTRACTING HIV/AIDS BOTH THROUGH SEX AND THROUGH NEEDLE-SHARING.

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THE MUMBAI NGO INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE MISSION NOTED THAT TOWARDS THE END OF 2003, IJM HELPED THE ANDHRA PRADESH POLICE TO INVESTIGATE A GROUP OF TRAFFICKERS AND BROTHEL KEEPERS THAT SPECIALIZED IN TRAFFICKING WIDOWS AND WOMEN WHOSE HUSBANDS HAD DESERTED THEM. IJM BELIEVES THAT THIS COULD BE A NEW TREND, BECAUSE THE PRESSURE BY THE LAW-ENFORCEMENT AGAINST TRAFFICKING IN MINORS MAY MAKE OTHER GROUPS OF VULNERABLE WOMEN MORE ATTRACTIVE TARGETS.

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OF WHICH HE WOULD SPEND ABOUT RS. 1000 (\$22) OR LITTLE MORE TO TRANSPORT HER TO THE DESTINATION. THE MONEY EARNED BY THE TRAFFICKER WHEN HE "TRANSFERS" HER TO THE BROTHEL IS ABOUT RS. 100,000 (\$2,222) OR MORE, WHICH WORKS OUT TO A HUGE PROFIT.

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IN THE PAST, IT WAS BELIEVED THAT KIDNAPPING PLAYED A MAJOR ROLE IN TRAFFICKING, ACCORDING TO A 1993 STUDY THAT CLAIMS THAT 40% OF TRAFFICKING VICTIMS ARE ABDUCTED. HOWEVER, OTHER STUDIES INDICATE THAT IT IS OFTEN LESS RISKY FOR TRAFFICKERS AND RECRUITERS TO NEGOTIATE WITH GUARDIANS BY OFFERING FALSE JOB OR MARRIAGE PROPOSALS.

FORMER SEX WORKERS AND BROTHEL OWNERS OFTEN ACT AS TOUTS OR WORK THROUGH CONTACTS IN VILLAGES TO DAZZLE IMPOVERISHED VILLAGERS WITH THEIR WEALTH (MONEY, CLOTHES) TO ENTICE WOMEN INTO THE BUSINESS. THEY HELP NEEDY FAMILIES WITH MONEY (AS A SALARY ADVANCE), TAKING THE GIRLS/BOYS AS SURETY. FREQUENTLY, TRANSACTIONS ARE CARRIED OUT WITH THE COMPLICITY OF A FAMILY MEMBER OR NEIGHBOR. AT TIMES THE PARENTS GUESS OR KNOW THE TRUE INTENT BUT FEIGNS IGNORANCE OR WILL NOT ACKNOWLEDGE IT, BELIEVING THAT THE CHILD'S FUTURE, NO MATTER HOW DIFFICULT, WILL BE BETTER THAN THE ONE THAT AWAITS

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NT TO COMBAT TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS? IS THE GOVERNMENT MAKING A GOOD FAITH EFFORT TO ADDRESS TRAFFICKING SERIOUSLY? IS THERE A WILLINGNESS TO TAKE ACTION AGAINST GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS LINKED TO TIP? IN BROAD TERMS, WHAT RESOURCES IS THE HOST GOVERNMENT DEVOTING TO COMBAT TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS (IN TERMS OF PREVENTION, PROTECTION AND PROSECUTION?)

THE HIGHEST LEVELS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (GOI) RECOGNIZE TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS IS A SERIOUS PROBLEM. IN HIS REPUBLIC DAY SPEECH ON JANUARY 26, 2002, THE PRESIDENT OF INDIA, K.R. NARAYANAN, TALKED ABOUT TRAFFICKING OF YOUNG GIRLS, NOTED THAT IT WAS RISING AND URGED THE NATION TO ADOPT PROGRESSIVE SOCIAL POLICIES THAT ADDRESS THE CAUSES OF TRAFFICKING. THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH IS INDICATIVE OF THE GOVERNMENT'S OPEN ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF THE PROBLEM AND THE NEED TO DO SOMETHING MEANINGFUL TO ADDRESS IT.

IN FEBRUARY 2003 AND MORE RECENTLY, IN SEPTEMBER 2003, HIGH-RANKING OFFICIALS IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT, THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS' OFFICE OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL ISSUES AND THE HOME MINISTRY TOLD MISSION AND TO DEPARTMENT OF STATE AND OTHER USG INTERLOCUTORS THAT THE GOI RECOGNIZED THAT TRAFFICKING WAS A SERIOUS PROBLEM THAT THE GOI WAS DEEPLY COMMITTED TO COMBATING.

THAT VIEW WAS REFLECTED AT THE STATE LEVEL IN MAHARASHTRA DURING FORMER AMBASSADOR BLACKWILL'S DISCUSSIONS WITH THE CHIEF MINISTER, DEPUTY CHIEF MINISTER AND HOME SECRETARY DURING THE AMBASSADOR'S FEBRUARY 2003 VISIT TO MAHARASHTRA, IN WHICH TRAFFICKING ISSUES WERE A MAJOR COMPONENT OF THE DISCUSSIONS. DURING THE JANUARY 2004 ANTI-TRAFFICKING CONFERENCE ORGANIZED BY THE WAR AGAINST TRAFFICKING ALLIANCE, MAHARASHTRA CHIEF MINISTER SHINDE RENEWED HIS PLEDGE OF "UNSTINTED SUPPORT OF MY GOVERNMENT AND THE PEOPLE OF MAHARASHTRA FOR THE BOLD AND NOBLE INITIATIVE BEING TAKEN BY THE WAR AGAINST TRAFFICKING ALLIANCE." AT THIS SAME MEETING, THE MUMBAI POLICE COMMISSIONER PASRICHA (WHO HAS SINCE BEEN TRANSFERRED) PLEDGED TO COMBAT HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND SAID HE WOULD PERSONALLY ENSURE THAT THE POLICE MAKE IT A PRIORITY IN THIS STATE.

IN A MARCH 4 2004 DISCUSSION ON TRAFFICKING ISSUES WITH THE NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION CHAIRPERSON, FORMER SUPREME COURT JUSTICE ANAND, THE DCM WAS TOLD THAT THE NHRC IS EXTREMELY CONCERNED ABOUT AND INVOLVED WITH TRAFFICKING ISSUES. JUSTICE ANAND COMMENTED THAT, "UNLESS TRAFFICKING

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TO DEMONSTRATE THE NHRC'S CONCERN ON TRAFFICKING, THE NHRC HOSTED A TWO-DAY PROGRAM AT THE TATA INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL SERVICES IN MUMBAI ON FEBRUARY 27, 2004 FOR JUDGES, LAW ENFORCEMENT REPRESENTATIVES AND GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS FROM THE ELEVEN MAJOR SENDING/RECEIVING TRAFFICKING STATES. WHILE JUSTICE ANAND CRITICIZED THE POLITICAL WILL OF SOME STATE GOVERNMENTS AND CALLED FOR STATES AND THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT TO PROMOTE MORE IN-DEPTH INVESTIGATION, MORE SHELTERS AND MORE MONEY SPENT ON REHABILITATION, HE WAS EMPHATIC THAT THE NHRC HAD A KEY ROLE TO PLAY IN COMBATING TRAFFICKING.

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NT TO COMBAT TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS? IS THE GOVERNMENT MAKING A GOOD FAITH EFFORT TO ADDRESS TRAFFICKING SERIOUSLY? IS THERE A WILLINGNESS TO TAKE ACTION AGAINST GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS LINKED TO TIP? IN BROAD TERMS, WHAT RESOURCES IS THE HOST GOVERNMENT DEVOTING TO COMBAT TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS (IN TERMS OF PREVENTION, PROTECTION AND PROSECUTION?)

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FFICKING AND TRAFFICKING  
PREDICATE CRIMES, SUCH AS DOWRY, FEMALE FETICIDE, FORCED/BONDED CHILD LABOR, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE, TO INVESTIGATE TRAFFICKING AND TO RESCUE AND REHABILITATE VICTIMS. WE HAVE ALSO INCLUDED SEVERAL PRIVATE SECTOR PREVENTION INITIATIVES THAT REINFORCE GOVERNMENT PROGRAMS.

#### NEW CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES:

-- THE NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION (NHRC) ESTABLISHED A DATABANK WITH INFORMATION AND PHOTOS OF CHILDREN REPORTED MISSING, KIDNAPPED OR LOST BY THEIR FAMILIES TO MAKE INFORMATION MORE ACCESSIBLE.

-- THE NATIONAL CRIME RECORDS BUREAU ALSO ESTABLISHED A DATABANK ON ITS WEBSITE FOR PICTURES AND INFORMATION REGARDING PEOPLE (INCLUDING CHILDREN) REPORTED MISSING TO THE POLICE THROUGHOUT INDIA.

-- THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT SIGNED A "PROGRAM OF COOPERATION" WITH UNICEF IN JANUARY 2003 THAT PROVIDES \$400 MILLION FOR WOMEN AND CHILD RELATED WELFARE PROGRAMS ACROSS THE COUNTRY FROM 2003 TO 2007. THE AMOUNT IS THE HIGHEST EVER SANCTIONED BY UNICEF TO ANY COUNTRY. THE AGREEMENT COVERS PROGRAMS FOR REDUCTION IN THE INFANT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE, SPECIAL CARE FOR GIRLS AND WOMEN, REDUCTION IN CHILD MALNUTRITION, ENHANCING PROTECTION AGAINST CHILD

LABOR AND SEXUAL ABUSE AND PROTECTING CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS FROM HIV/AIDS. THE PROGRAM WILL BE IMPLEMENTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT.

-- THE SUPREME COURT ISSUED NOTICES TO ALL THE STATES AND UNION TERRITORIES TO DELINEATE THE STEPS THEY HAVE TAKEN TO STOP TRAFFICKING IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN AND RESCUE AND REHABILITATE TRAFFICKING VICTIMS. THE DECISION WAS BASED ON A PETITION FROM THE NGO SHAKTI VAHINI, WHICH ALLEGED THAT STATES HAD NOT TAKEN APPROPRIATE STEPS TO PREVENT TRAFFICKING.

-- INDIA RATIFIED THE SOUTH ASIA AREA REGIONAL COOPERATION (SAARC) ANTI-TRAFFICKING CONVENTION IN JUNE, 2003. THE SAARC CONVENTION PROMOTES COOPERATION AMONG SAARC COUNTRIES TO COMBAT TRAFFICKING IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN, REPATRIATE AND REHABILITATE TRAFFICKING VICTIMS AND PREVENT TRAFFICKING OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN INTERNATIONAL PROSTITUTION NETWORKS, PARTICULARLY WHEN SAARC COUNTRIES ARE THE PLACES OF ORIGIN, TRANSIT AND DESTINATION.

-- ON JUNE 3, 2003, THE SUPREME COURT ISSUED NOTICES TO THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND TO TEN STATE GOVERNMENTS (CHHATISGARH, BIHAR, JHARKHAND, ANDHRA PRADESH, MAHARASHTRA, UTTAR PRADESH AND KARNATAKA) BASED ON A PETITION ALLEGING WIDELY PREVALENT CHILD MARRIAGES, WHICH HAVE RESULTED IN SEXUAL ABUSE, RAPE AND SERVITUDE OF GIRLS. SEEKING STRICT IMPLEMENTATION OF THE CHILD MARRIAGE RESTRAINT ACT OF 1929, THE NGO PETITIONER, "FORUM FOR FACT FINDING DOCUMENTATION AND ADVOCACY," REQUESTED THE COURT TO DIRECT AND MAKE HIGH-LEVEL STATE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ACCOUNTABLE TO PREVENT CHILD MARRIAGES. THE PETITIONER WANTS STATE GOVERNMENTS TO PAY DAMAGES TO GIRL VICTIMS WITH THE OPTION OF RECOVERING THE AMOUNT FROM THE BOY'S FAMILY.

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THE BACHELORS AND MASTERS OF LAW LEVELS THAT WILL BE TAUGHT AT 600 LAW SCHOOLS AND LAW DEPARTMENTS AT UNIVERSITIES THROUGHOUT INDIA. THE NCW PLANS TO HAVE THE CURRICULUM COMPLETED BY MARCH 2004.

-- IN A SIGNIFICANT DECISION, INDIA'S SUPREME COURT RULED THAT VICTIM IDENTIFICATION OF RAPISTS IS NOT MANDATORY TO SECURE A RAPE CONVICTION, SINCE THE COURT COULD CONVICT THE

RAPIST ON THE BASIS OF OTHER EVIDENCE. THE SUPREME COURT UNDERLINED THE NEED FOR COURTS TO BE SENSITIVE IN THEIR APPROACH TO RAPE CASES TO ENSURE PUNISHMENT OF OFFENDERS. COURTS SHOULD NOT BE SWAYED BY MINOR CONTRADICTIONS OR INSIGNIFICANT DISCREPANCIES IN RAPE CASES. "ANY DEFICIENCY OR IRREGULARITY IN INVESTIGATIONS NEED NOT NECESSARILY LEAD TO REJECTION OF THE CASE OR PROSECUTION WHEN IT IS OTHERWISE PROVED," THE BENCH SAID.

-- THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT RECENTLY ANNOUNCED A NEW JANANI SURAKSHA YOJANA (SAFE MOTHERHOOD PROGRAM) IN ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO END GENDER DISCRIMINATION AND FEMALE INFANTICIDE. PREVIOUSLY, WOMEN RECEIVED RS. 500 (\$11.11) AT THE BIRTH OF A CHILD OF WHICHEVER GENDER. BUT UNDER THE NEW SCHEME, THE MOTHER WILL RECEIVE RS. 1000 (\$22.22) AT THE BIRTH OF A DAUGHTER.

-- IN AN ATTEMPT TO CHECK THE ILLEGAL PRACTICE OF PRE-NATAL SEX DETERMINATION, FOLLOWED BY SELECTED ABORTIONS OF FEMALE FETUSES, THE SUPREME COURT STRENGTHENED THE PRECONCEPTION AND PRENATAL DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES ACT OF 1996. CIVIL SURGEONS HAVE BEEN VESTED WITH MORE POWERS AND CAN SUMMON ANY PERSON POSSESSING ANY ULTRASOUND-RELATED RECORDS. IF A DOCTOR IS CONVICTED UNDER THE ACT, S/HE CAN BE BARRED FROM MEDICAL PRACTICE. THE ACT ALSO HAS PROVISIONS FOR CRIMINAL ACTION AGAINST THOSE LURING COUPLES WITH ADVERTISEMENTS GUARANTEEING "BIRTH OF A BABY BOY."

-- THE SUPREME COURT DIRECTED THE CENTRAL AND STATE GOVERNMENTS TO MONITOR ACTIVITIES OF ULTRA SOUND DIAGNOSTIC CLINICS CLOSELY TO PREVENT ILLEGAL FEMALE FETICIDE. INDIA'S REGISTRAR GENERAL AND CHIEF CENSUS OFFICER HAS ASKED THE STATE CHIEF REGISTRARS TO MONITOR CLOSELY THE SEX RATIO AT BIRTH EVERY MONTH.

-- THE NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSIONS OF NEPAL AND INDIA WILL SIGN AN ACCORD TO COOPERATE WITH EACH OTHER TO END HUMAN TRAFFICKING, OFFICIALS SAID FEBRUARY 19, 2004. THE AGREEMENT IS AIMED AT PREVENTING CROSS BORDER TRAFFICKING, NEPAL'S NHRC CHAIRMAN NAYAN BAHADUR KHATRI SAID AT A PRESS CONFERENCE AT THE END OF THE THREE-DAY 8TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASIA PACIFIC FORUM OF NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTIONS HELD IN KATHMANDU.

-- IN JUNE 2003, THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSITED ITS INSTRUMENT OF RATIFICATION FOR THE HAGUE CONVENTION ON INTERCOUNTRY ADOPTION. THE CONVENTION EMPHASIZES THE NEED TO COMBAT TRAFFICKING FOR ADOPTION AND ADOPTION FRAUD. THE GOI'S CENTRAL AUTHORITY, THE CENTRAL ADOPTION RESOURCE AGENCY (CARA), IS ALREADY DEVELOPING REGULATIONS TO ENSURE THAT INTERCOUNTRY ADOPTIONS RECEIVE THE REQUIRED SCRUTINY TO PREVENT TRAFFICKING AND HAS REQUESTED FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS AND ADOPTION AGENCIES TO INFORM CARA IF THEY BECOME AWARE OF TRAFFICKING FOR ADOPTION OR ADOPTION FRAUD.

-- THE NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY IN HYDERABAD HAS COMPLETED

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UMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT MINISTER'S PROPOSAL TO ESTABLISH A NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR CHILDREN (NCC) TO DEFEND THE RIGHTS OF INDIA'S CHILDREN, WAS APPROVED BY THE UNION CABINET ON APRIL 23 2003 AND WILL BE PLACED BEFORE PARLIAMENT. ONCE CLEARED BY PARLIAMENT, THE NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR CHILDREN WILL BE A STATUTORY BODY PROTECTING CHILDREN'S RIGHTS, LOOKING INTO CASES OF ABUSE, TRAFFICKING AND FORCED/BONDED CHILD LABOR. IT WILL INVESTIGATE AND EXAMINE ALL MATTERS RELATING TO THE SAFEGUARDS PROVIDED UNDER THE EXISTING LAWS AND ALSO TAKE ITS OWN ACTION.

-- THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT HAS DRAFTED A "FREE AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN BILL," TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE NEXT PARLIAMENTARY SESSION. THE BILL WOULD FINE ANYONE EMPLOYING CHILDREN AND PREVENTING THEM FROM ATTENDING FORMAL OR ALTERNATIVE SCHOOLS. THE LEGISLATION ESTABLISHES A LOCAL SYSTEM OF SURVEILLANCE TO DETECT CHILD LABOR INVOLVING GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, PARENTS AND EDUCATORS. IF BUSINESSES CONTINUE TO EMPLOY CHILDREN DESPITE THE FINES, THE LOCAL AUTHORITY CAN TAKE BUSINESSES TO THE LOCAL COURT.

-- THE MINISTRY OF LABOR'S "NATIONAL CHILD LABOR POLICY" WILL BE EXPANDED TO COVER FIFTY MORE DISTRICTS WITH 80,000 MORE CHILDREN AS PART OF THE MINISTRY'S DRIVE TO END CHILD LABOR IN HAZARDOUS INDUSTRIES BY 2007. OVER 220,000 CHILDREN PARTICIPATED IN THE FIRST PHASE OF THE PROGRAM, ATTENDING 4,000 SPECIAL SCHOOLS, WHILE ANOTHER 197,000 CHILDREN WERE MAINSTREAMED INTO FORMAL SCHOOLS. UNDER THIS POLICY, THE MINISTRY OF LABOR HAS ALSO DEVELOPED PROGRAMS THAT PROVIDE PART-TIME SCHOOLING TO POOR CHILDREN COMPELLED TO WORK TO HELP SUPPORT THEIR FAMILIES.

ELEVEN SPECIAL CHILD LABOR SCHOOLS TO PROVIDE ACCESS TO NON-FORMAL ELEMENTARY EDUCATION FOR WORKING CHILDREN WERE ESTABLISHED UNDER THIS PROGRAM. THE SCHOOLS PROVIDE A MONTHLY STIPEND OF RS. 100 (\$2) AND A MID-DAY MEAL TO EACH STUDENT. A DOCTOR FROM THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL CHECKS ALL STUDENTS. TO SUPPORT THIS POLICY, THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR HAS LAUNCHED A PROGRAM WITH THE MINISTRY OF LABOR FOR WHICH THE GOI AND THE USG WILL EACH CONTRIBUTE \$20



MILLION FOR PROGRAMS TO COVER CHILDREN EMPLOYED IN HAZARDOUS INDUSTRIES IN THE STATES OF MADHYA PRADESH, MAHARASHTRA, UTTAR PRADESH AND TAMIL NADU, WHERE THE CHILD LABOR (AND FORCED/BONDED CHILD LABOR) PROBLEM IS MOST ACUTE. THE PROGRAM, TO BE IMPLEMENTED BY THE ILO, IS TARGETED TO ENROLL 20,000 CHILDREN BETWEEN THE AGES OF FIVE TO EIGHT IN REGULAR SCHOOLS. UP TO 40,000 CHILDREN BETWEEN NINE AND 13 WILL RECEIVE TRANSITIONAL EDUCATION, WHILE ADOLESCENTS WILL RECEIVE VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT ALSO APPROVED A RS. 602 CRORE (\$133.78 MILLION) PLAN TO ELIMINATE CHILD LABOR FROM HAZARDOUS OCCUPATIONS BY 2007. THE PROJECT WILL CONTINUE THE EXISTING NATIONAL CHILD LABOR PROJECT IN 100 DISTRICTS IN 13 CHILD LABOR-ENDEMIC STATES AND COVER AN ADDITIONAL 150 DISTRICTS.

-- AMENDMENTS TO THE IMMORAL TRAFFICKING PREVENTION ACT THAT WOULD PROTECT SEX WORKERS FROM PROSECUTION WERE APPROVED BY THE LAW MINISTRY AND ARE AWAITING CLEARANCE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT'S DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT. THE AMENDMENTS REVISE SECTION 8 OF ITPA TO ENSURE THAT NO ONE UNDER 18 CAN BE PROSECUTED

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UMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT MINISTER'S PROPOSAL TO ESTABLISH A NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR CHILDREN (NCC) TO DEFEND THE RIGHTS OF INDIA'S CHILDREN, WAS APPROVED BY THE UNION CABINET ON APRIL 23 2003 AND WILL BE PLACED BEFORE PARLIAMENT. ONCE CLEARED BY PARLIAMENT, THE NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR CHILDREN WILL BE A STATUTORY BODY PROTECTING CHILDREN'S RIGHTS, LOOKING INTO CASES OF ABUSE, TRAFFICKING AND FORCED/BONDED CHILD LABOR. IT WILL INVESTIGATE AND EXAMINE ALL MATTERS RELATING TO THE SAFEGUARDS PROVIDED UNDER THE EXISTING LAWS AND ALSO TAKE ITS OWN ACTION.

-- THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT HAS DRAFTED A "FREE AND COMPULSORY EDUCATION FOR CHILDREN BILL," TO BE SUBMITTED TO THE NEXT PARLIAMENTARY SESSION. THE BILL WOULD FINE ANYONE EMPLOYING CHILDREN AND PREVENTING THEM FROM ATTENDING FORMAL OR ALTERNATIVE SCHOOLS. THE LEGISLATION ESTABLISHES A LOCAL SYSTEM OF SURVEILLANCE TO DETECT CHILD LABOR INVOLVING GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, PARENTS AND EDUCATORS. IF BUSINESSES CONTINUE TO EMPLOY CHILDREN DESPITE THE FINES, THE LOCAL AUTHORITY CAN TAKE BUSINESSES TO THE LOCAL COURT.

-- THE MINISTRY OF LABOR'S "NATIONAL CHILD LABOR POLICY" WILL BE EXPANDED TO COVER FIFTY MORE DISTRICTS WITH 80,000 MORE CHILDREN AS PART OF THE MINISTRY'S DRIVE TO END CHILD LABOR IN HAZARDOUS INDUSTRIES BY 2007. OVER 220,000 CHILDREN PARTICIPATED IN THE FIRST PHASE OF THE PROGRAM, ATTENDING 4,000 SPECIAL SCHOOLS, WHILE ANOTHER 197,000 CHILDREN WERE MAINSTREAMED INTO FORMAL SCHOOLS. UNDER THIS POLICY, THE MINISTRY OF LABOR HAS ALSO DEVELOPED PROGRAMS THAT PROVIDE PART-TIME SCHOOLING TO POOR CHILDREN COMPELLED

TO WORK TO HELP SUPPORT THEIR FAMILIES.

ELEVEN SPECIAL CHILD LABOR SCHOOLS TO PROVIDE ACCESS TO NON-FORMAL ELEMENTARY EDUCATION FOR WORKING CHILDREN WERE ESTABLISHED UNDER THIS PROGRAM. THE SCHOOLS PROVIDE A MONTHLY STIPEND OF RS. 100 (\$2) AND A MID-DAY MEAL TO EACH STUDENT. A DOCTOR FROM THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL CHECKS ALL STUDENTS. TO SUPPORT THIS POLICY, THE U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR HAS LAUNCHED A PROGRAM WITH THE MINISTRY OF LABOR FOR WHICH THE GOI AND THE USG WILL EACH CONTRIBUTE \$20 MILLION FOR PROGRAMS TO COVER CHILDREN EMPLOYED IN HAZARDOUS INDUSTRIES IN THE STATES OF MADHYA PRADESH, MAHARASHTRA,

UTTAR PRADESH AND TAMIL NADU, WHERE THE CHILD LABOR (AND FORCED/BONDED CHILD LABOR) PROBLEM IS MOST ACUTE. THE PROGRAM, TO BE IMPLEMENTED BY THE ILO, IS TARGETED TO ENROLL 20,000 CHILDREN BETWEEN THE AGES OF FIVE TO EIGHT IN REGULAR SCHOOLS. UP TO 40,000 CHILDREN BETWEEN NINE AND 13 WILL RECEIVE TRANSITIONAL EDUCATION, WHILE ADOLESCENTS WILL RECEIVE VOCATIONAL TRAINING.

THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT ALSO APPROVED A RS. 602 CRORE (\$133.78 MILLION) PLAN TO ELIMINATE CHILD LABOR FROM HAZARDOUS OCCUPATIONS BY 2007. THE PROJECT WILL CONTINUE THE EXISTING NATIONAL CHILD LABOR PROJECT IN 100 DISTRICTS IN 13 CHILD LABOR-ENDEMIC STATES AND COVER AN ADDITIONAL 150 DISTRICTS.

-- AMENDMENTS TO THE IMMORAL TRAFFICKING PREVENTION ACT THAT WOULD PROTECT SEX WORKERS FROM PROSECUTION WERE APPROVED BY THE LAW MINISTRY AND ARE AWAITING CLEARANCE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT'S DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT. THE AMENDMENTS REVISE SECTION 8 OF ITPA TO ENSURE THAT NO ONE UNDER 18 CAN BE PROSECUTED

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INVESTIGATED AND IF THE ARRESTED PERSON IS A VICTIM (REGARDLESS OF AGE), THE POLICE WOULD BE REQUIRED TO PROSECUTE THE TRAFFICKERS/ BROTHEL OWNERS AND TO ENSURE THAT THE VICTIM RECEIVES REHABILITATION.

ONGOING CENTRAL GOVERNMENT INITIATIVES:

-- UNDER SECTION 13(4) OF ITPA (IMMORAL TRAFFIC PREVENTION ACT) PROVIDES FOR CENTRAL GOVERNMENT APPOINTMENT OF A NUMBER OF POLICE OFFICERS AS TRAFFICKING POLICE OFFICERS WITH COUNTRY-WIDE SCOPE.

-- IN NOVEMBER 2002, THE GOI AMENDED THE INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT, WHICH NOW PROHIBITS CROSS-EXAMINATION OF RAPE VICTIMS ON THE GROUNDS OF THEIR PREVIOUS SEXUAL HISTORY. THE BILL DELETED A CLAUSE IN THE INDIAN EVIDENCE ACT THAT PROVIDED THAT THE DEFENSE IN A PROSECUTION FOR RAPE OR ATTEMPT RAPE, COULD SHOW THAT THE VICTIM WAS "OF A GENERALLY IMMORAL CHARACTER." THE AMENDMENT HAS FAR-REACHING CONSEQUENCES, AS

IT WOULD ALSO BENEFIT TRAFFICKED/SEXUALLY EXPLOITED WOMEN AND CHILDREN, SINCE THE DEFENSE WOULD NO LONGER BE ABLE TO CHARGE THAT THEIR STATUS AS SEX WORKERS MITIGATED AGAINST RAPE CHARGES.

-- IN PURSUANCE OF THE SUPREME COURT DIRECTIVES OF 1990, THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA CONSTITUTED A CENTRAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON CHILD PROSTITUTION IN 1997. THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THIS ADVISORY COMMITTEE WERE ENSHRINED IN INDIA'S 1998 "PLAN OF ACTION TO COMBAT TRAFFICKING AND COMMERCIAL EXPLOITATION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN. THEY HAVE BEEN SENT TO THE CONCERNED CENTRAL MINISTRIES/DEPARTMENTS AND STATE GOVERNMENTS FOR APPROPRIATE ACTION. THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DWCD) SERVES AS THE IMPLEMENTING AUTHORITY FOR THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE. THE COMMITTEE CONTINUES TO WORK ON THE PROBLEMS OF PROSTITUTION AND TRAFFICKING OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN ORDER TO EVOLVE SUITABLE PROGRAMS.

-- PROTECTIVE HOMES HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED BY STATE GOVERNMENTS OVER THE PAST TWO YEARS UNDER SECTION 21 OF ITPA FOR GIRLS AND WOMEN DETAINED UNDER THIS ACT. CURRENTLY THERE ARE 80 SUCH PROTECTIVE HOMES, WHICH PROVIDE CUSTODIAL CARE, EDUCATION, VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND REHABILITATION INCLUDING ARRANGING MARRIAGES FOR THE INMATES WHO SO DESIRE.

-- A NETWORK OF OVER 350 SHORT STAY HOMES UNDER THE SPONSORSHIP OF DWCD AND JUVENILE HOMES UNDER THE JUVENILE JUSTICE ACT HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED FOR THE PROTECTION AND REHABILITATION OF VICTIMS. MEDICAL SERVICES AND COUNSELING ARE AVAILABLE AT THESE HOMES.

-- THE NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION (NHRC) CONDUCTED A NATIONAL-LEVEL STUDY OF THE TRAFFICKING SITUATION AND MAPPED VULNERABLE AREAS. THE STUDY WILL BE PUBLISHED IN JUNE 2004. THE NHRC'S NODAL ANTI-TRAFFICKING OFFICER HAS BEEN INVOLVED IN TRAINING THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT REPRESENTATIVES, GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND THE JUDICIARY, IN PARTNERSHIP WITH ANTI-TRAFFICKING NGOS AND THE STATE NODAL OFFICERS DESIGNATED BY THE STATE GOVERNMENTS AS RESPONSIBLE FOR ANTI-TRAFFICKING LIAISON. NODAL OFFICERS HAVE NOW BEEN DESIGNATED IN ALMOST ALL INDIAN STATES. THE NHRC EXPECTS TO USE THESE OFFICES TO ESTABLISH A NETWORK THROUGH WHICH INFORMATION CAN BE EXCHANGED. THE NODAL OFFICERS WILL ALSO SERVE AS EFFECTIVE CONTACTS FOR GOI AND

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ON TIP ISSUES WITHIN  
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-- IN 2001, INDIA'S DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN DEVELOPMENT LAUNCHED A PROJECT CALLED "SWADHAR" TO PROVIDE HOLISTIC SERVICES FOR WOMEN IN DIFFICULT CIRCUMSTANCES, INCLUDING RESCUED VICTIMS OF COMMERCIAL SEXUAL EXPLOITATION, ABUSED, ABANDONED AND HOMELESS WOMEN, WHICH PROVIDES THEM WITH SHELTER, FOOD, CLOTHING, COUNSELING, MEDICAL

ASSISTANCE, LEGAL ASSISTANCE, VOCATIONAL TRAINING, NON-FORMAL EDUCATION, REPATRIATION AND HELP LINE FACILITIES. THE PROJECT PROVIDES 80% GOI FINANCING WITH 20% NGO OR STATE GOVERNMENT FINANCING. MORE THAN THIRTY PROJECTS IN THE STATES GUJARAT, THE DELHI AREA, RAJASTHAN, JAMMU AND KASHMIR, UTTAR PRADESH, TAMIL NADU, KARNATAKA, ANDHRA PRADESH AND MAHARASHTRA HAVE BEEN APPROVED AND ARE IN VARIOUS STAGES OF DEVELOPMENT.

-- RECOGNIZING THAT THE INFLUX OF WOMEN AND GIRLS INTO PROSTITUTION IS CONNECTED TO THE LOW STATUS AND INCOME OF WOMEN IN SOCIETY, THE GOI IS IMPLEMENTING VARIOUS PROGRAMS OF TRAINING AND INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES. IN ADDITION A 40% RESERVATION HAS BEEN PROVIDED TO WOMEN UNDER THE INTEGRATED RURAL DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM (IRDP). AS A SPECIAL MEASURE OF AFFIRMATIVE ACTION, THE RASHTRIYA MAHILA KOSH PROGRAM HAS BEEN SET UP TO PROVIDE MICRO-CREDIT TO POOR WOMEN IN THE INFORMAL SECTOR. THE MAHILA SAMRIDHI YOGA PROGRAM HAS BEEN INSTITUTED TO ENABLE WOMEN TO EXERCISE GREATER CONTROL OVER HOUSEHOLD SAVINGS.

-- AS PART OF ITS FIVE-YEAR PLANNING PROCESS, THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SPENT ABOUT \$3 MILLION FOR POVERTY ALLEVIATION PROGRAMS IN THE POOREST AREAS FROM WHICH WOMEN AND CHILDREN ARE MOST COMMONLY TRAFFICKED. ANOTHER GOVERNMENT DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM INCLUDES AN EDUCATIONAL SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM FOR GIRLS AND YOUNG WOMEN IN 2000 OF INDIA'S POOREST REGIONS.

-- A GOVERNMENT WOMEN EMPOWERMENT SCHEME CALLED MAHILA SAMAKHYA HAS BEEN EFFECTIVELY IMPLEMENTED IN KARNATAKA, GUJARAT, UTTAR PRADESH, BIHAR, ANDHRA PRADESH, MADHYA PRADESH AND ASSAM STATES. STARTED IN 1989 WITH DUTCH ASSISTANCE, THE PROGRAM CREATES AWARENESS SO THAT WOMEN THEMSELVES DEMAND EDUCATION FROM THE STATE AND TAKE CHARGE OF THEIR LIVES. AT PRESENT THE PROGRAM COVERS 7355 VILLAGES IN 51 DISTRICTS OF 8 STATES. THE NODAL POINT OF THE WHOLE PROGRAM IS THE "SANGHA" WHICH DEALS WITH A WIDE SPECTRUM OF ISSUES SUCH AS LIVELIHOOD, EDUCATION, HEALTH, ENROLLING CHILDREN IN SCHOOL, CHECKING ON DROP-OUTS AND ENSURING THE PRESENCE OF TEACHERS IN SCHOOLS. THIS HAS RESULTED IN NIL TEACHER ABSENTEEISM, GIRL ENROLLMENTS HAVE GONE UP AND AWARENESS FOR BETTER LIFE IS ON THE INCREASE. THE SANGH

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#### PRIVATE SECTOR INITIATIVES

-- TTK PRESTIGE LIMITED WILL SELECT AND TRAIN 2,000 RURAL WOMEN OVER A FIVE YEAR PERIOD TO SELL ITS PRESSURE COOKERS, MIXER-GRINDERS, GAS STOVES AND SPARE PARTS, ALL MANUFACTURED IN THEIR FACTORIES BY WOMEN. INITIALLY, 40 WOMEN WILL BE TRAINED TO SELL COOKERS AND EARN AN ESTIMATED PROFIT OF RS. 14.4 LAKH (\$32,000) OVER A PERIOD OF ONE YEAR AND ABOUT 22 WOMEN TO SELL GAS STOVES FOR GENERATING AN INCOME OF RS.

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REMENTS FOR INCENSE STICKS AND SAFETY MATCHBOXES FROM RURAL COTTAGE PRODUCTION UNITS AND RECOGNIZED CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS. ABOUT 800-900 RURAL WOMEN ARE EMPLOYED IN THESE UNITS EARNING OVER RS. 1500 (\$33.00) PER MONTH WITH PERKS SUCH AS BONUSES, MEDICAL BENEFITS AND TRANSPORTATION.

-- THE CASE-CHILD LABOR CONSORTIUM, FORMED BY AN ASSOCIATION OF EMPLOYERS TWO YEARS AGO IN HYDERABAD, HAS STARTED BRIDGE SCHOOLS AND UPGRADED THE SKILL AND EDUCATIONAL LEVELS OF CHILD WORKERS WEANED AWAY FROM WORK.

-- IN AN EFFORT TO ELIMINATE ALL FORMS OF CHILD LABOR FROM ANDHRA PRADESH BY THE END OF 2007, THE ANDHRA PRADESH TRADE AND INDUSTRY ASSOCIATION WILL BEGIN TO MARKET THEIR PRODUCTS AND SERVICES WITH THE LABEL, "WE DO NOT ENGAGE IN CHILD LABOR."

-- IN OCTOBER 2003, ANDHRA PRADESH HOTELIERS DECIDED TO ELIMINATE CHILD LABOR AT A STATE-LEVEL CONVENTION ON THE "STRATEGIC ROLE OF THE HOTELIERS ASSOCIATION IN ELIMINATION OF CHILD LABOR." HOTELIERS REPRESENTING THE ANDHRA PRADESH HOTELS ASSOCIATION, THE IRANIAN HOTELS ASSOCIATION AND THE HYDERABAD HOTEL OWNERS AND CONFECTIONERS ASSOCIATION FORMED A COMMITTEE TO MONITOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THEIR DECISION. THEY ALSO AGREED TO SEND THESE CHILDREN TO SCHOOLS AND PROVIDE THE NECESSARY SUPPORT FOR THE PROPER FUNCTIONING OF SCHOOLS IN THEIR AREAS.

-- PROJECT SHAKTI BY HINDUSTAN LEVER LTD (HLL) PROVIDES NEEDY WOMEN IN VILLAGES AN OPPORTUNITY TO SUPPLEMENT THEIR INCOME BY SELLING HLL PRODUCTS. THE PROJECT, WHICH STARTED IN 2000, HAS COVERED ALMOST A THOUSAND WOMEN IN 42 DISTRICTS OF ANDHRA PRADESH AND KARNATAKA STATES. IT WAS EXPENDED TO COVER DISTRICTS IN GUJARAT, MADHYA PRADESH AND UTTAR PRADESH IN 2003. HLL PLANS TO EXPAND THE PROJECT TO COVER 550 DISTRICTS, INVOLVING OVER 10,000 WOMEN BY 2010.

-- THE TAMIL NADU MEDICAL COUNCIL (TNMC) DECLARED THAT IT WOULD COME DOWN HEAVILY AGAINST DOCTORS ABETTING IN DISCRIMINATORY ABORTIONS OF FEMALE FETUSES AND DEBAR THEM FROM PRACTICE, IF NECESSARY. THE TNMC PRESIDENT SAID THAT DOCTORS WERE CLEARLY INSTRUCTED IN A BOOKLET ON MEDICAL ETHICS THAT FEMALE FETICIDE IS A HEINOUS CRIME. HE INVITED INDIVIDUALS AND COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS TO BRING TO THE NOTICE OF THE COUNCIL SCAN CENTERS AND DOCTORS INDULGING IN SEX DETERMINATION AND EVENTUAL ABORTIONS. IF CONVINCED, THE COUNCIL WOULD ENQUIRE INTO THE COMPLAINT AND ISSUE WARNINGS, TEMPORARILY CANCEL THE REGISTRATION OR EVEN PERMANENTLY DEBAR DOCTORS FROM PRACTICE, HE SAID.

-- THE MUMBAI NGO PRERANA REPORTS THAT EMPLOYEES OF THE INDIAN/U.S. INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY COMPANY MASTEK (MASJEC IN THE U.S.) HAVE SPONSORED 78 OF THE CHILDREN IN PRERANA'S NIGHT SHELTER PROGRAM. THESE CHILDREN OF AREA PROSTITUTES SPEND THE NIGHT IN PRERANA'S NIGHT SHELTER, RECEIVE ASSISTANCE WITH THEIR SCHOOLWORK, EAT NOURISHING MEALS AND PARTICIPATE IN ORGANIZED ACTIVITIES. THEY REMAIN IN CONTACT WITH THEIR MOTHERS, BUT AWAY FROM THE BROTHELS WHERE THEY MIGHT BE LIKELY TO BECOME VICTIMS OF SECOND GENERATION TRAFFICKING. AS THEY BECOME OLDER, PRERANA ARRANGES FOR THESE CHILDREN TO ATTEND BOARDING SCHOOLS TO PROVIDE THEM WITH THE TYPE OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING THAT WILL MAKE THEM

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E CHILDREN, THEY ALSO PARTICIPATE IN PRERANA'S ACTIVITY PROGRAMS AND VOLUNTEER WITH PRERANA AS NEEDED.

-- THE GUJARAT MIL MARKETING FEDERATION - POPULARLY KNOWN AS AMUL - WILL HELP SET UP EIGHT AMUL PARLORS IN CALCUTTA TO BE MANAGED BY RESCUED TRAFFICKED VICTIMS. THE GIRLS WILL BE TRAINED TO RUN THE PARLORS AND EVENTUALLY TAKE OWNERSHIP.

THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION OF MIGRATION'S (IOM) INDIA OFFICE WILL PUT UP THE FUNDS FOR TECHNICAL INPUTS AND TRAINING. ASIDE FROM PROVIDING AMUL PRODUCTS, GMMF WILL DESIGN THE PARLOR, PROVIDE MACHINERY AND PROVIDE GUIDANCE TO ESTABLISH AND MANAGE THE PROJECT UNTIL IT IS VIABLE. GMMF WILL PROVIDE MARKETING AND SALES PROMOTION SUPPORT. FOUR RESCUED VICTIMS HAVE BEEN SELECTED FOR THE FIRST AMUL PARLOR TO OPEN IN MARCH, WITH A SECOND SITE RECENTLY IDENTIFIED.

-- COFFEE DAY EXPRESS, A DIVISION OF AMALGAMATED BEAN COFFEE TRADING COMPANY, HAS PARTNERED WITH CALCUTTA NGO SANLAAP TO OPEN COFFEE DAY CAF DAY PARLORS. THESE PARLORS WILL BE FUNDED BY IOM AND WILL EMPLOY FOUR RESCUED TRAFFICKED VICTIMS IN EACH CAFE. THE FIRST COLLABORATIVE CAF IS SCHEDULED TO BE OPENED SHORTLY.

-- THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF FASHION TECHNOLOGY, CALCUTTA, HAS DEVELOPED A SUBSIDIZED THREE-MONTH COURSE TO TRAIN TRAFFICKING VICTIMS IN FASHION DESIGNING, CONSTRUCTION AND TECHNOLOGY TO ENABLE THEM TO SET UP THEIR OWN MANUFACTURING UNITS. IOM WILL SPONSOR THE WORKSHOP WITH SANLAAP AS THE FACILITATING AGENCY. THIRTY GIRLS HAVE ALREADY BEEN SELECTED FOR THE FIRST COURSE.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS AT THE STATE LEVEL:

#### WEST INDIA

-- MUMBAI ZONAL DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF POLICE NAWAL BAJAJ, MUMBAI PROMISED THAT THE POLICE WILL NOW TAKE STRICT ACTION, AGAINST NOT JUST BROTHEL KEEPERS, BUT AGAINST THEIR CUSTOMERS AS WELL. SEX WITH A MINOR OR WITH AN ADULT IN CAPTIVITY IS PUNISHABLE OFFENCES UNDER SECTION 375 OF THE INDIAN PENAL CODE (IPC). IF IT IS PROVEN THAT THE CUSTOMER WAS PARTY TO THE SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF ANOTHER PERSON, HE CAN BE BOOKED UNDER FOUR SECTIONS OF THE IMMORAL TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS ACT.

-- THE MUMBAI POLICE ESTABLISHED A SPECIAL ANTI-TRAFFICKING SQUAD CONSISTING OF OVER THIRTY OFFICERS WHOSE EFFORTS ARE FOCUSED ON COMBATING SEX-TRAFFICKING IN MUMBAI'S BARS. THEY HAVE CONDUCTED AT LEAST A DOZEN MAJOR RAIDS IN THE LAST YEAR AND A HALF AND HAVE SUCCEEDED SUBSTANTIALLY IN TACKLING THE EFFORTS TO SELL GIRLS IN BARS. IN DECEMBER 2003, MUMBAI POLICE SEALED ONE BROTHEL FOR HOLDING MINORS.

-- THE MUMBAI CYBER CRIME INVESTIGATION CELL ESTABLISHED A TELEPHONE HOTLINE FOR PARENTS TO CALL TO FIND OUT IF THEIR CHILDREN ARE BEING STALKED BY PEDOPHILES. THE HOT LINE WAS SET UP ON THE DIRECTION OF THE MUMBAI HIGH COURT ON A PUBLIC INTEREST LITIGATION SUIT (PIL) ON CHILDREN AND PORNOGRAPHY IN 2001.

-- THE GOA CHILDREN'S ACT OF 2003 IS A MODEL ACT THAT CRIMINALIZES CHILD LABOR, CHILD ABUSE IN ANY FORM, FEMALE FETICIDE AND DENIAL OF EDUCATION, FOOD AND NUTRITION TO CHILDREN. THE ACT ESTABLISHES CHILDREN'S COURTS TO TRY THESE CASES. THE LAW GIVES SPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE NEEDS OF GIRL

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SON FOUND USING A GIRL  
CHILD FOR COMMERCIAL SEXUAL EXPLOITATION WOULD BE FINED RS. 100,000 (\$2,222) AND SENTENCED TO A YEAR'S IMPRISONMENT.

THE ACT PROHIBITS DEGRADING AND VIOLENT PORTRAYALS OF GIRL CHILDREN, USE OF CHILDREN FOR THE SALE OF ALCOHOL OR NARCOTIC SUBSTANCES AND WILL PLACE STREET CHILDREN IN REGISTERED HOMES UNTIL A REHABILITATION PROGRAM IS FORMULATED FOR THEIR EDUCATION AND INTEGRATION INTO SOCIETY.

A UNIQUE CLAUSE IN THE LAW MAKES IT MANDATORY FOR TOURISTS ESCORTING AN UNRELATED CHILD TO FIRST REPORT TO THE DIRECTOR OF THE STATE'S WOMEN AND CHILD WELFARE DEPARTMENT. THE FINE FOR NOT INFORMING THE DIRECTOR WITHIN THREE MONTHS WILL BE RS. 100,000 (ABOUT \$2,222) AND IMPRISONMENT FOR ONE YEAR.

THE ACT WILL REVOLUTIONIZE THE WAY AUTHORITIES DEAL WITH THE RECENT SPURT IN CHILD TRAFFICKING. NO CHILD WILL BE ALLOWED TO ENTER ANY ROOM OF ANY HOTEL OR ESTABLISHMENT WHICH PROVIDES BOARDING OR LODGING UNLESS WITH FAMILY MEMBERS. HOTELS WILL HAVE TO ENSURE THAT CHILDREN ARE SAFE NOT ONLY ON THEIR PREMISES, BUT ALSO IN ADJOINING BEACHES AND PARKS.

-- MAHARASHTRA STATE SOCIAL DEFENSE OFFICIALS RECEIVED RS. 50 LAKH (\$1.25 MILLION) UNDER THE SWADHAR PROGRAM TO CONSTRUCT A NEW SHELTER FOR RESCUED TRAFFICKING VICTIMS. THE GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA HAD ACTIVELY CAMPAIGNED FOR FUNDS TO BUILD THE FACILITY FOR OVER A YEAR.

-- THE NGO PRERANA REPORTS THAT THE MAHARASHTRA STATE GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHED A GUIDANCE AND MONITORING COMMITTEE FOR THE STATE-RUN JUVENILE HOMES (INCLUDING THE HOMES THAT HOUSE TRAFFICKING VICTIMS) SO THAT THEY ARE NOW CO-MANAGED WITH SOCIAL WELFARE AND ANTI-TRAFFICKING NGOS. WITH GUIDANCE AND ADVOCACY FROM PRERANA AND OTHER NGOS, THE GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA HAS INCREASED THE STAFF, ADDED NURSES, PHYSICIANS AND PSYCHIATRISTS TO THE FACILITIES, IMPROVED THE CHILDREN'S DIETS, SIGNIFICANTLY INCREASED RECREATIONAL, VOCATIONAL AND LITERACY OPPORTUNITIES AND INDIVIDUAL COUNSELING. PRERANA WORKED WITH OTHER NGOS AND NGO NETWORKS, INCLUDING NACSET, NATSAP, PRAJWALA, STOP, STHREE,

HAQ, PRAYAS NEW DELHI, SANLAAP, SATHI - RAICHUR, IMPULSE NGO NETWORK, CHILDLINE , MAITI NEPAL, MAITI MUMBAI AND SNEHALAYA AHMEDNAGAR.

-- AT THE REQUEST OF THE NASIK (RURAL) POLICE, MUMBAI NGO PRERANA CONDUCTED A ONE-DAY TRAFFICKING SENSITIZATION AND TRAINING SESSION. THE NASIK POLICE RECENTLY SET UP AN ANTI-TRAFFICKING ADVISORY COMMITTEE AND THOSE OFFICIALS PARTICIPATED IN THE TRAINING AS WELL. THIS TRAINING WAS UNIQUE BECAUSE THE NASIK POLICE TOOK THE PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY FOR ESTABLISHING THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE, ORGANIZING THE SESSION AND HANDLING THE LOGISTICS.

-- IN MUMBAI, ARRESTS UNDER ITPA SECTION 8 (THE SOLICITING SECTION) HAVE DECREASED SIGNIFICANTLY, ALTHOUGH SOME VICTIM ARRESTS ARE STILL BEING DONE UNDER THE BOMBAY POLICE ACT. POLICE AND GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ARE NOW SENSITIZED NOT TO ARREST THE VICTIMS.

-- MAHARASHTRA BECAME THE FIRST STATE TO ESTABLISH ITS JUVENILE JUSTICE INFRASTRUCTURE AND BEGUN TO PROCESS CASES THROUGH THEIR JUVENILE JUSTICE BOARDS AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEES, INCLUDING TRAFFICKING VICTIMS. THE JUVENILE JUSTICE ACT OF 2000, PASSED IN 2001, MANDATES THAT CHILD CRIME VICTIMS (INCLUDING TRAFFICKING VICTIMS) AND CHILDREN

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SOUTH INDIA

-- THE KARNATAKA GOVERNMENT IS EXTENDING ITS SUCCESSFUL PROGRAM TO ERADICATE THE DEVDASI SYSTEM INTO TWO MORE DISTRICTS AFTER THE SUCCESSFUL REHABILITATION WORK BY THE KARNATAKA STATE WOMEN DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION IN BELGAUM. A SURVEY CONDUCTED IN 1982-83 IDENTIFIED 24,000 DEVDASIS IN KARNATAKA.

-- THE KARNATAKA STATE WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION (KSWDC) ALLOTTED RS. 25 CRORE (\$5.55 MILLION) TO EMPOWER WOMEN ECONOMICALLY IN 175 DISTRICTS. WOMEN WILL RECEIVE INTEREST-FREE LOANS FROM CHILD DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM OFFICERS TO BEGIN SMALL BUSINESSES. THE KSWDC IS ALSO CONSTRUCTING A

COMMERCIAL COMPLEX WITH 200 SHOPS THAT WILL BE OFFERED FREE OF COST TO WOMEN ENTREPRENEURS.

-- ANOTHER GOVERNMENT OF KARNATAKA STATE PROGRAM, STREE SHAKTI (WOMEN POWER), IS FOCUSED ON EMPOWERMENT THROUGH FINANCIAL SUPPORT, EITHER THROUGH PROJECTS OR BANKS. WOMEN FORM SELF-HELP GROUPS AND APPLY FOR LOANS TO SUPPORT KITCHEN OR COTTAGE INDUSTRIES. THE PROJECT'S GOAL IS TO IMPROVE WOMEN'S AWARENESS OF THEIR ACCESS TO CREDIT AND TO IMPROVE THEIR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL STATUS. THE KARNATAKA GOVERNMENT REWARDS GROUPS SHOWING EXCEPTIONAL SAVINGS RATES BY PROVIDING ADDITIONAL INCENTIVES.

-- THE NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION AND THE KARNATAKA GOVERNMENT ORGANIZED A TWO-DAY SENSITIZATION WORKSHOP ON BONDED AND FORCED CHILD LABOR FOR FIELD-LEVEL OFFICIALS IN BANGALORE IN OCTOBER. THE WORKSHOP COVERED LEGISLATION AND CASE LAW, CENTRAL GOVERNMENT-FUNDED PROGRAMS AND ACTION PLANS TO DEAL WITH CHILD LABOR.

-- THE ANDHRA PRADESH DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD WELFARE DIRECTOR CONDUCTED AN ANTI-TRAFFICKING CAMPAIGN FROM APRIL 23-30 2003 TO PROHIBIT THE SALE OF GIRLS AND WOMEN TO BROTHELS. THE CAMPAIGN WAS CONDUCTED THROUGH THE INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SCHEME PROJECT AREAS AND INCLUDED RALLIES, PARTICIPATION BY LOCALLY-ELECTED REPRESENTATIVES, EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS AND NGOS. DISTRICT COLLECTORS (THE HIGHEST RANKING STATE EMPLOYEE WITHIN A DISTRICT) MUST NOW ESTABLISH A COORDINATION COMMITTEE AT THE DISTRICT LEVEL AND FORMULATE AN ACTION PLAN TO PREVENT SEX TRAFFICKING AND REHABILITATE RESCUED SEX WORKERS.

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-- PURSUANT TO A DIRECTIVE BY THE ANDHRA PRADESH CHIEF MINISTER, THE ANDHRA PRADESH POLICE ISSUED A CIRCULAR IN AUGUST 2003 INFORMING POLICE THAT THEY WERE NOT TO ARREST OR HARASS SEX WORKERS (PARTICULARLY FOR "SOLICITING" UNDER

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BOOKED UNDER IPC SECTION  
376 (RAPE).

-- CLOSE TO 1,000 TRAFFICKING VICTIMS HAVE BEEN RETURNED TO ANDHRA PRADESH FOR REHABILITATION, MOSTLY FROM DELHI, MUMBAI, GOA AND PUNE. ANOTHER 400 VICTIMS ARE EXPECTED TO BE REPATRIATED. BETWEEN APRIL/JUNE 2003, 74 GIRLS WERE RESCUED FROM DELHI AND GOA BROTHELS AND BROUGHT BACK TO THE HYDERABAD NGO PRAJWALA, WHICH WORKS WITH A NETWORK OF RURAL NGOS TO COORDINATE REHABILITATION PLANS. THE STATE GOVERNMENT HAS PROVIDED RS. 1,500 (\$33.33) TO EACH OF THE 62 GIRLS. THE GOVERNMENT ALSO SUPPORTS THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION/AMUL DAIRY COOPERATIVE'S 4 PIZZA PARLORS, WHERE 21 TRAFFICKED VICTIMS ARE EMPLOYED AT RS. 3,000 PER MONTH.

-- THE ANDHRA PRADESH STATE HIGH COURT DECLARED THAT A MERE DEMAND AT ANY TIME FOR DOWRY, EVEN AFTER MARRIAGE, WOULD CONSTITUTE AN OFFENCE AND BE PUNISHED.

-- IN THE FIRST FIVE MONTHS OF 2003, TAMIL NADU POLICE HANDLED 28 CASES OF TRAFFICKING, IN WHICH 49 PERSONS WERE ARRESTED AND 118 GIRLS WERE RESCUED. TWENTY-FIVE CASES IN THE TAMIL NADU COURTS ARE IN FINAL STAGES OF CONVICTION. TWO STATE ANTI-TRAFFICKING VICE SQUADS WERE FORMED TO TARGET THE INTER-STATE RACKETEERS.

-- THE TAMIL NADU GOVERNMENT HAS REHABILITATED OVER 7,000 CHILD LABORERS SINCE 1997 THROUGH 243 TRANSIT-SCHOOLS AND INITIATED PROSECUTION AGAINST NEARLY 550 EMPLOYERS IN THE LAST TWO YEARS FOR EMPLOYING CHILD LABOR, ACCORDING TO THE STATE LABOR COMMISSIONER. TAMIL NADU HAS PREPARED A DRAFT ACTION PLAN TO MAKE TAMIL NADU CHILD LABOR FREE BY 2007.

-- THE TAMIL NADU STATE POLICE UNDERGO REGULAR WEEK-LONG GENDER SENSITIZATION TRAINING PROGRAM FOR ALL RANKS OF OFFICERS. NEW RECRUITS FROM ALL DISTRICTS ARE CURRENTLY UNDERGOING THIS TRAINING AS A PART OF THEIR BASIC CURRICULUM, TO BE FOLLOWED BY ADVANCED TRAINING. THE STATE POLICE PLAN TO RECRUIT 3,000 WOMEN THIS YEAR IN ORDER TO EQUIP WOMEN POLICE STATIONS. ALL WOMEN POLICE STATIONS HAVE MOBILE COUNSELING TEAMS CONSISTING OF A LAWYER, AN NGO REPRESENTATIVE AND A POLICE OFFICIAL.

-- TAMIL NADU BECAME THE COUNTRY'S FIRST STATE TO INTRODUCE ALL WOMEN POLICE STATIONS (AWPS) BETWEEN 1991-96. TAMIL NADU RECENTLY STRENGTHENED WOMEN POLICE BY ESTABLISHING HELP-LINES FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN DISTRESS

THROUGHOUT THE STATE. SINCE 2002, THE TAMIL NADU GOVERNMENT OPENED 90 AWPS, WITH 40 MORE EXPECTED TO BE OPENED IN 2003-2004. CURRENTLY, 148 AWPS ARE FUNCTIONAL, WHICH WILL INCREASE TO 188 IN MARCH 2004.

-- THE TAMIL NADU POLICE AND THE DON BOSCO HOME FOR DESTITUTES IN CHENNAI DEVELOPED A WEBSITE TO TRACE MISSING CHILDREN CALLED WWW.MISSINGCHILDSEARCH.NET. DON BOSCO, WORKING WITH THE POLICE, WILL CREATE A DATABASE OF CHILDREN REPORTED MISSING AT POLICE STATIONS WITH THEIR PHOTOS AND CONTACT ADDRESSES. DON BOSCO'S INFORMATION IS SHARED WITH NGOS AND THE GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU, WHICH ENABLES PARTICIPATING INSTITUTIONS TO CHECK CHILDREN ENTERING THEIR FACILITIES AGAINST THE DATABASE AND RETURN THEM TO THEIR PARENTS IF THEY HAVE BEEN REPORTED MISSING.

-- TAMIL NADU HAS ESTABLISHED ITS JUVENILE JUSTICE

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BOOKED UNDER IPC SECTION  
376 (RAPE).

-- CLOSE TO 1,000 TRAFFICKING VICTIMS HAVE BEEN RETURNED TO ANDHRA PRADESH FOR REHABILITATION, MOSTLY FROM DELHI, MUMBAI, GOA AND PUNE. ANOTHER 400 VICTIMS ARE EXPECTED TO BE REPATRIATED. BETWEEN APRIL/JUNE 2003, 74 GIRLS WERE RESCUED FROM DELHI AND GOA BROTHELS AND BROUGHT BACK TO THE HYDERABAD NGO PRAJWALA, WHICH WORKS WITH A NETWORK OF RURAL NGOS TO COORDINATE REHABILITATION PLANS. THE STATE GOVERNMENT HAS PROVIDED RS. 1,500 (\$33.33) TO EACH OF THE 62 GIRLS. THE GOVERNMENT ALSO SUPPORTS THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR MIGRATION/AMUL DAIRY COOPERATIVE'S 4 PIZZA PARLORS, WHERE 21 TRAFFICKED VICTIMS ARE EMPLOYED AT RS. 3,000 PER MONTH.

-- THE ANDHRA PRADESH STATE HIGH COURT DECLARED THAT A MERE DEMAND AT ANY TIME FOR DOWRY, EVEN AFTER MARRIAGE, WOULD CONSTITUTE AN OFFENCE AND BE PUNISHED.

-- IN THE FIRST FIVE MONTHS OF 2003, TAMIL NADU POLICE HANDLED 28 CASES OF TRAFFICKING, IN WHICH 49 PERSONS WERE ARRESTED AND 118 GIRLS WERE RESCUED. TWENTY-FIVE CASES IN THE TAMIL NADU COURTS ARE IN FINAL STAGES OF CONVICTION. TWO STATE ANTI-TRAFFICKING VICE SQUADS WERE FORMED TO TARGET THE INTER-STATE RACKETEERS.

-- THE TAMIL NADU GOVERNMENT HAS REHABILITATED OVER 7,000 CHILD LABORERS SINCE 1997 THROUGH 243 TRANSIT-SCHOOLS AND INITIATED PROSECUTION AGAINST NEARLY 550 EMPLOYERS IN THE LAST TWO YEARS FOR EMPLOYING CHILD LABOR, ACCORDING TO THE STATE LABOR COMMISSIONER. TAMIL NADU HAS PREPARED A DRAFT ACTION PLAN TO MAKE TAMIL NADU CHILD LABOR FREE BY 2007.

-- THE TAMIL NADU STATE POLICE UNDERGO REGULAR WEEK-LONG GENDER SENSITIZATION TRAINING PROGRAM FOR ALL RANKS OF

OFFICERS. NEW RECRUITS FROM ALL DISTRICTS ARE CURRENTLY UNDERGOING THIS TRAINING AS A PART OF THEIR BASIC CURRICULUM, TO BE FOLLOWED BY ADVANCED TRAINING. THE STATE POLICE PLAN TO RECRUIT 3,000 WOMEN THIS YEAR IN ORDER TO EQUIP WOMEN POLICE STATIONS. ALL WOMEN POLICE STATIONS HAVE MOBILE COUNSELING TEAMS CONSISTING OF A LAWYER, AN NGO REPRESENTATIVE AND A POLICE OFFICIAL.

-- TAMIL NADU BECAME THE COUNTRY'S FIRST STATE TO INTRODUCE ALL WOMEN POLICE STATIONS (AWPS) BETWEEN 1991-96. TAMIL NADU RECENTLY STRENGTHENED WOMEN POLICE BY ESTABLISHING HELP-LINES FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN DISTRESS THROUGHOUT THE STATE. SINCE 2002, THE TAMIL NADU GOVERNMENT OPENED 90 AWPS, WITH 40 MORE EXPECTED TO BE OPENED IN 2003-2004. CURRENTLY, 148 AWPS ARE FUNCTIONAL, WHICH WILL INCREASE TO 188 IN MARCH 2004.

-- THE TAMIL NADU POLICE AND THE DON BOSCO HOME FOR DESTITUTES IN CHENNAI DEVELOPED A WEBSITE TO TRACE MISSING CHILDREN CALLED WWW.MISSINGCHILDSEARCH.NET. DON BOSCO, WORKING WITH THE POLICE, WILL CREATE A DATABASE OF CHILDREN REPORTED MISSING AT POLICE STATIONS WITH THEIR PHOTOS AND CONTACT ADDRESSES. DON BOSCO'S INFORMATION IS SHARED WITH NGOS AND THE GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU, WHICH ENABLES PARTICIPATING INSTITUTIONS TO CHECK CHILDREN ENTERING THEIR FACILITIES AGAINST THE DATABASE AND RETURN THEM TO THEIR PARENTS IF THEY HAVE BEEN REPORTED MISSING.

-- TAMIL NADU HAS ESTABLISHED ITS JUVENILE JUSTICE

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NFLICT WITH THE LAW SHOULD BE PROCESSED, PURSUANT TO THE PASSAGE IN 2001 OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE ACT OF 2000.

-- THE GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU HAS MADE SIGNIFICANT PROGRESS IN REDUCING CHILD LABOR. THE TAMIL NADU LABOR DEPARTMENT SURVEY SUBMITTED TO THE STATE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION INDICATED THAT CHILD LABOR HAD BEEN REDUCED FROM 578,889 IN 1991 TO 70,344 IN 2003. THE GOVERNMENT PREPARED

AN ACTION PLAN AIMING AT ELIMINATING CHILD LABOR IN HAZARDOUS EMPLOYMENT BY 2005 AND NON-HAZARDOUS EMPLOYMENT BY 2007. THE STEPS INCLUDED SPECIAL DRIVES BY THE LABOR AND FACTORIES DEPARTMENTS AND AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS AMONG EMPLOYERS.

-- THE KERALA GOVERNMENT HAS TAKEN SIGNIFICANT MEASURES TO FIGHT DOWRY, SUCH AS MANDATORY REGISTRATION OF ALL MARRIAGES, SPEEDY DISPOSAL OF DOWRY CASES, TREATING LETTERS OR PHONE CALLS AS PETITIONS TO INVESTIGATE DOWRY AND PROVIDING TOLL-FREE PHONES FOR DOWRY COMPLAINTS.

-- THE KERALA STATE GOVERNMENT WILL IMPLEMENT THE KERALA WOMEN'S COMMISSION'S (KWC) RECOMMENDATIONS TO CURB DOWRY DEMANDS. THE COMMISSION RECOMMENDED THAT A BRIDE NOT BRING

MORE THAN 120 GRAMS OF GOLD INTO HER NEW FAMILY AND THAT GROOMS' FAMILIES DEMANDING MORE SHOULD BE ARRESTED AND TRIED. IF A GOVERNMENT OFFICER IS FOUND TO BE ENCOURAGING DOWRY S/HE WILL BE STRIPPED OF HIS/HER POSITION. RETIRED GOVERNMENT OFFICERS WILL HAVE THEIR PENSION FUNDS FROZEN. THE KWC HAS ALSO INSTRUCTED THE GOVERNMENT TO PUT A CEILING ON MARRIAGE EXPENSES.

-- TO FIGHT DOWRY FURTHER, THE GOVERNMENT OF KERALA DECLARED NOVEMBER 26 2003 "ANTI-DOWRY DAY," IMPLEMENTING SEVERAL INNOVATIVE PROGRAMS. BOXES WERE INSTALLED AT PROMINENT PLACES SUCH AS POST OFFICES AND COMMUNITY HALLS FOR VICTIMS TO DROP IN THEIR COMPLAINTS. THREE EXCLUSIVE ANTI-DOWRY COURTS ARE PLANNED IN THIRUVANTHAPURAM, KOCHI AND KOZHIKODE. THE CAMPAIGN INVOLVES RELIGIOUS AND SOCIAL BODIES SUCH AS CHURCHES, MOSQUES AND TEMPLES, WHICH WILL BE ASKED TO PERSUADE RELIGIOUS LEADERS TO DISCOURAGE DOWRY IN THEIR SERMONS. WORKSHOPS, SEMINARS, DEBATES AND QUIZ PROGRAMS WERE CONDUCTED IN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES.

#### NORTH INDIA

-- THE DELHI GOVERNMENT'S STREE SHAKTI (WOMEN POWER) PROJECT TO EMPOWER MARGINALIZED WOMEN SIGNED AN MOU WITH 37 GRASSROOT NGOS. THE PROJECT WAS LAUNCHED IN FEBRUARY 2002 TO EMPOWER WOMEN THROUGH INTERVENTION IN THE FIELDS OF HEALTH, LITERACY AND INCOME GENERATION THROUGH NON-FORMAL VOCATIONS. THE SCHEME HAS BENEFITED NEARLY 70,000 WOMEN THROUGH ITS OUTREACH PROGRAM.

-- TO DEAL WITH THE RISING CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN, THE CRIME AGAINST WOMEN (CAW) CELL OF THE DELHI POLICE ORGANIZED SELF-DEFENSE TRAINING COURSES FOR GIRLS IN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES. SO FAR, 1200 GIRLS HAVE BEEN TRAINED FROM 26 INSTITUTIONS, EACH PROGRAM LASTING 15 DAYS WITH CERTIFICATES AWARDED ON COMPLETION. JOINT COMMISSIONER OF POLICE MS. VIMLA MEHRA NOTED THAT "SUCH PROGRAMS HAVE SHARPENED THEIR REFLEXES AND NOW THEY ARE CAPABLE OF PROTECTING THEMSELVES. WE ARE ALSO TRAINING SCHOOL TEACHERS SO THAT BASIC SELF DEFENSE CAN BE TAUGHT IN SCHOOLS, THEREBY REACHING MORE GIRLS AND MAKING THEM SELF SUFFICIENT."

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CASES THROUGH  
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-- IN NOVEMBER 2003, THE WEST BENGAL DEPARTMENTS OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL WELFARE ANNOUNCED A STATE PLAN OF ACTION FOR CHILDREN, INCLUDING A SECTION ON SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND TRAFFICKING. THE GOAL IS TO, "CREATE A SENSITIVE ENVIRONMENT THAT DOES NOT TOLERATE ANY FORM OF SEXUAL ABUSE AND EXPLOITATION OF THE CHILD INCLUDING PEDOPHILIA, TRAFFICKING AND ABDUCTION AND ALSO PROMOTE CONDITIONS WHERE THESE PROBLEMS ARE PREVENTED IN THE FIRST PLACE."

-- IN A JOINT INITIATIVE WITH NGOS, THE CALCUTTA CITY POLICE HAVE OPENED SUPPORT SERVICE CENTERS IN POLICE STATIONS WITH A FEMALE POLICE OFFICER TO HELP VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING OR RAPE. THE WEST BENGAL STATE POLICE, RESPONSIBLE FOR LAW AND ORDER THROUGHOUT THE STATE, HAVE CREATED A WOMEN'S CELL IN EACH DISTRICT.

-- IN DECEMBER 2003, THE LEGAL AID SERVICES, WEST BENGAL, AND THE BANGLADESH LEGAL AID SERVICES TRUST SIGNED AN MOU TO EXTEND LEGAL AID TO PRISONERS DETAINED FOR INFILTRATION (INCLUDING TRAFFICKING VICTIMS) INCARCERATED IN JAILS OF BANGLADESH AND WEST BENGAL DUE TO LACK OF LEGAL AID.

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CHECKPOINTS AND LARGE GROUPS OF WOMEN TRAVELING TOGETHER TO DETECT TRAFFICKING IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN FOR LABOR OR SEXUAL EXPLOITATION. THE MINISTRY WILL FOCUS ON PUBLIC AWARENESS BY PLACING ADVERTISEMENTS EXPLAINING THE IDEA BEHIND THE CHECK POSTS. THE CAMPAIGN WILL EDUCATE RURAL PEOPLE ABOUT THE THREATS POSED TO RURAL WOMEN AND THE DANGERS THAT LIE BEHIND THE PROMISES MADE BY STRANGERS. ALL DISTRICT OFFICIALS AND LOCAL POLICE WILL BE SENSITIZED TO THE TRAFFICKING THREAT.

11. (SBU) DO GOVERNMENTAL AUTHORITIES OR INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS OF GOVERNMENT FORCES FACILITATE TRAFFICKING, CONDONE TRAFFICKING, OR ARE OTHERWISE COMPLICIT IN SUCH ACTIVITIES? IF SO, AT WHAT LEVELS? DO GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES (SUCH AS

CUSTOMS, BORDER GUARDS, IMMIGRATION OFFICIALS, LOCAL POLICE, OR OTHERS) RECEIVE BRIBES FROM TRAFFICKERS OR OTHERWISE ASSIST IN THEIR OPERATIONS? WHAT PUNITIVE MEASURES, IF ANY, HAVE BEEN TAKEN AGAINST THOSE INDIVIDUALS COMPLICIT OR INVOLVED IN TRAFFICKING?

GIVEN INDIA'S POPULATION OF OVER 1 BILLION PEOPLE, ITS POROUS BORDERS, THE RANGE OF "GOVERNMENTS," FROM THOSE AT THE LEVEL OF THE MOST REMOTE VILLAGE TO THE VERY HIGHEST LEVELS IN 28 STATES, IT IS DIFFICULT TO DETERMINE THE EXTENT, IF ANY, OF GOVERNMENT COMPLICITY. NGOS CHARGE THAT CORRUPTION FREQUENTLY OCCURS AMONG LOW-LEVEL POLICE, CUSTOMS, BORDER GUARDS AND IMMIGRATION OFFICIALS, BOTH RURAL AND URBAN, BUT JUST AS THERE IS NO RELIABLE WAY TO MEASURE THE EXTENT OF TRAFFICKING, THERE IS NO EFFECTIVE AND RELIABLE WAY TO MEASURE THE EXTENT OF CORRUPTION. NEWSPAPER STORIES ON TRAFFICKING OCCASIONALLY MENTION THE ARREST OF CORRUPT POLICE OFFICERS, INCLUDING THOSE ARRESTED IN TRAFFICKING-RELATED CASES, SEVERAL OF WHICH ARE MENTIONED ABOVE.

BANGLADESH IS THE ONLY COUNTRY THAT BORDERS INDIA THROUGH WHICH WOMEN ARE TRAFFICKED WHOSE CITIZENS REQUIRE TRAVEL DOCUMENTATION. ALTHOUGH BANGLADESHIS NEED PASSPORTS AND VISAS TO ENTER INDIA, IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS OFFICIALS OFTEN LOOK THE OTHER WAY TO SMUGGLING OF BOTH PEOPLE AND GOODS.

IMMIGRATION AND CUSTOMS OFFICIALS ON BOTH SIDES OF THE BORDER ARE KNOWN TO ABUSE WOMEN AND CHILDREN CROSSING THE BORDERS, ESPECIALLY IF THEY ARE SUSPECTED OF SMUGGLING. NEPALI CITIZENS DO NOT REQUIRE PASSPORTS AND VISAS TO ENTER INDIA AND MAY LIVE AND WORK IN INDIA (AS INDIANS MAY DO IN NEPAL), SO DOCUMENT CHECKING RARELY OCCURS ON THE INDO-NEPAL BORDER. THE INTERNATIONAL AIRPORTS THROUGH WHICH WOMEN AND CHILDREN ARE TRAFFICKED TO THE MIDDLE EAST HAVE PASSPORT EXIT CONTROLS, BUT IMMIGRATION OFFICIALS HAVE NOT FOCUSED ON WOMEN AND CHILDREN AS POSSIBLE TRAFFICKING VICTIMS. IF THEIR PASSPORTS AND VISAS ARE IN ORDER AND THEIR NAMES DO NOT APPEAR ON THE GOI'S NAMECHECK LIST, WOMEN AND CHILDREN LEAVING INDIA GENERALLY RECEIVE MINIMAL SCRUTINY. THE MISSION'S IMMIGRATION ATTACHE OFFICE CONDUCTS AN EXTENSIVE AND VIGOROUS TRAINING PROGRAM THAT HAS BEGUN TO FOCUS ON TRAFFICKING THROUGH INDIA'S INTERNATIONAL AIRPORTS.

APART FROM SPORADIC NEWSPAPER REPORTS AS MENTIONED ABOVE, THE MISSION IS NOT AWARE OF ANY GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL BEING ARRESTED FOR COMPLICITY IN TRAFFICKING, ALTHOUGH PAPERS FREQUENTLY CARRY STORIES ABOUT POLICE OFFICERS ARRESTED FOR RAPE AND ABUSE, OCCASIONALLY OF WOMEN IN CUSTODY. GENERALLY, GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS (INCLUDING POLICE AND

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CHECKPOINTS AND LARGE GROUPS OF WOMEN TRAVELING TOGETHER TO DETECT TRAFFICKING IN

WOMEN AND CHILDREN FOR LABOR OR SEXUAL EXPLOITATION. THE MINISTRY WILL FOCUS ON PUBLIC AWARENESS BY PLACING ADVERTISEMENTS EXPLAINING THE IDEA BEHIND THE CHECK POSTS. THE CAMPAIGN WILL EDUCATE RURAL PEOPLE ABOUT THE THREATS POSED TO RURAL WOMEN AND THE DANGERS THAT LIE BEHIND THE PROMISES MADE BY STRANGERS. ALL DISTRICT OFFICIALS AND LOCAL POLICE WILL BE SENSITIZED TO THE TRAFFICKING THREAT.

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12. (SBU) WHAT ARE THE LIMITATIONS ON THE GOVERNMENT'S ABILITY TO ADDRESS THIS PROBLEM IN PRACTICE? E.G., IS FUNDING FOR POLICE OR OTHER INSTITUTIONS INADEQUATE? IS OVERALL CORRUPTION A PROBLEM? DOES THE GOVERNMENT LACK THE RESOURCES TO AID VICTIMS?

THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT HAS MANY HANDICAPS. DUE TO THE SIZE OF INDIA'S POPULATION (1.2 BILLION), COMBATING TRAFFICKING REQUIRES OPERATIONS AND INVOLVEMENT TO BE MOBILIZED ON A MASSIVE SCALE. ANOTHER MAJOR HANDICAP IN PROSECUTING TRAFFICKING IS THE LACK OF FEDERAL LAWS TO ESTABLISH JURISDICTION OVER INTER-STATE CRIMES FOR CENTRAL AGENCIES LIKE THE CENTRAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION (CBI). INDIA'S CONSTITUTION ESTABLISHES LAW AND ORDER AS A STATE RESPONSIBILITY, SO STATE POLICE FORCES ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR FIGHTING TRAFFICKING, ALTHOUGH MUCH OF THE TRAFFICKING OF WOMEN AND GIRLS CROSSES SEVERAL STATE OR INTERNATIONAL BORDERS.

THE CENTRAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION (CBI) WAS NOTIFIED AS THE "NODAL LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY" FOR ANTI-TRAFFICKING IN AUGUST 2001, BUT ITS LACK OF FEDERAL JURISDICTION AND THE REQUIREMENT THAT IT CAN ONLY INVESTIGATE A CASE BY STATE REQUEST ARE MAJOR HINDRANCES. AT AN ANTI-TRAFFICKING LAW ENFORCEMENT CONFERENCE HELD IN FEBRUARY 2004, STATE POLICE REPRESENTATIVES STATED THAT PROSECUTIONS AND CONVICTIONS WERE LOW DUE IN LARGE PART TO THE DIFFICULTY OF TRACING TRAFFICKERS ACROSS STATE LINES AND OF COORDINATING WITH OTHER STATES' POLICE FORCES. NO ONE COULD EXPLAIN WHY THE STATE POLICE DID NOT REFER INTER-STATE TRAFFICKING CASES TO THE CBI. A BILL THAT WOULD HAVE FEDERALIZED CERTAIN CRIMES WAS DEFEATED IN PARLIAMENT IN 2002. IT WAS NOT RE-INTRODUCED IN 2003, BUT CONTACTS SAY IT WILL BE RE-INTRODUCED WHEN THE 2004 ELECTIONS (SCHEDULED FOR APRIL) ARE OVER.

GIVEN THE VAST PORTFOLIO OF THE STATE POLICE, SOCIAL CRIMES,

PARTICULARLY CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN AND WOMEN, HAVE TRADITIONALLY HAD A LOW PRIORITY. FUNDS AND PERSONNEL ARE THINLY SPREAD. THE POLICE ARE BUSY WITH DAY-TO-DAY LAW AND ORDER MAINTENANCE AND THE COURTS HAVE A BACKLOG OF HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF CASES SPREADING OVER YEARS; DECADES EVEN (A RECENT NEWS ARTICLE REPORTED A 40 YEAR-OLD CUSTOMS CASE THAT WAS FINALLY ADJUDICATED, RESULTING IN A RS. 50 [\$1.11] FINE).

JUDGES ARE ALSO IN SHORT SUPPLY. THE U.S., FOR EXAMPLE, HAS 120 JUDGES PER MILLION POPULATION; INDIA HAS 10 JUDGES PER MILLION POPULATION. ACCORDING TO THE TRANSPARENCY INTERNATIONAL INDIA DIRECTOR, EVEN IF NO NEW CASES WERE FILED, IT WOULD TAKE 300 YEARS TO RESOLVE ALL PENDING CASES IF NO NEW JUDGES WERE ADDED. SOME STATES (DELHI AND WEST BENGAL) HAVE SET UP FAST-TRACK COURTS TO TRY TRAFFICKING CASES. WHILE THIS HAS BEEN EXTREMELY SUCCESSFUL IN DELHI, THERE SEEM TO BE FEWER CONVICTIONS IN WEST BENGAL, SO IT IS NOT CLEAR WHETHER THE FAST-TRACK COURT IS A VIABLE OPTION IN

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HOWEVER, SOME STATES (DELHI, MAHARASHTRA, TAMIL NADU, GOA, KERALA AND ANDHRA PRADESH) HAVE BEGUN TO IMPLEMENT THE JUVENILE JUSTICE ACT (JJA) OF 2000, WHICH BECAME EFFECTIVE IN 2002. THE JJA PROVIDES THE CORRECT (ALTHOUGH OFTEN UNUSED) LEGAL MECHANISM BY WHICH TRAFFICKED MINORS SHOULD BE PROTECTED AFTER A TRAFFICKING RESCUE. THE JJA REQUIRES EACH STATE TO SET UP A CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE AND A JUVENILE JUSTICE BOARD, WHICH ARE SUPPOSED TO WORK WITH NGOS TO PROVIDE CHILDREN HUMANE AND CARING SHELTER AND TO DEVELOP A PERMANENCY PLAN FOR EACH CHILD.

THE NGOS LICENSED BY THE JJA TO PROVIDE SHELTER TO TRAFFICKED CHILDREN AND OTHER CHILDREN IN NEED OF CARE OR IN CONFLICT WITH THE LAW HAVE PLAYED AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN COUNSELING, REHABILITATION, PREPARING THE CHILD TO PROSECUTE THE CASE AND HELPING TO DEVELOP A PLACEMENT PLAN FOR SUCH CHILDREN POST-RESCUE. THE JJA IS OPERATIVE IN ONLY A FEW STATES AT PRESENT, BUT ONCE IT IS IMPLEMENTED NATIONWIDE, IT COULD BE A POWERFUL TOOL TO PROVIDE RESCUED MINORS WITH ACCESS TO SOCIAL AND LEGAL SERVICES.

CORRUPTION IS ALSO A PROBLEM. ACCORDING TO NGOS AND PRESS REPORTS, CORRUPTION APPEARS TO BE PERVASIVE AT THE LOWER LEVELS OF POLICE AND GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS. NGOS HAVE BECOME MUCH MORE ACTIVE IN POLICE SENSITIZATION AND NGOS HAVE COMPELLED THE STATE AND CENTRAL GOVERNMENT POLICE TRAINING FACILITIES TO INCLUDE SENSITIZATION TRAINING ON TRAFFICKING AND OTHER CRIMES AFFECTING WOMEN AND CHILDREN. MOST OF THE POLICE LEADERSHIP HAS BEEN SENSITIZED TO THE TRAFFICKING PROBLEM, SO NOW, NGOS AGREE, THE NEED IS TO SENSITIZE THE LOWEST-LEVEL OFFICERS.

THE EXECUTION OF THE LAW IS EXTREMELY COMPLICATED WHEN IT INVOLVES CROSS-BORDER TRAFFICKING, DUE TO LACK OF COORDINATION AND NETWORKING BETWEEN STATE POLICE AND THE LACK OF INFORMATION SHARING. THE POLICE ARE GENERALLY RELUCTANT TO TAKE RESPONSIBILITY IN SUCH CASES AND MUCH OF THE CROSS BORDER COLLABORATION IS BETWEEN NGOS.

NGOS ALLEGE THAT A NEXUS BETWEEN THOSE INVOLVED IN TRAFFICKING AND POLITICIANS IS ANOTHER FACTOR THAT HANDICAPS POLICE EFFORTS TO ENFORCE THE LAW. IN DELHI, MAHARASHTRA, HARYANA AND UTTAR PRADESH, THERE WERE NEWSPAPER REPORTS CHARGING THAT GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS OR POLITICIANS (AT THE STATE LEVEL) WERE NOT ONLY INVOLVED IN TRAFFICKING, BUT THAT IN MAHARASHTRA, ONE ROOM IN A STATE HOSTEL FOR MAHARASHTRA GOVERNMENT ELECTED OFFICIALS SERVED AS A BROTHEL. IN EACH OF THESE CASES, THE STATE GOVERNMENTS TOOK PROMPT ACTION TO ARREST THOSE ALLEGED TO HAVE PARTICIPATED IN THE TRAFFICKING OR USE OF PROSTITUTES.

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SURVEILLANCE. INDIA NEEDS A BETTER SYSTEM OF DISSEMINATING AND SHARING INFORMATION AND UTILIZING THE NETWORK SYSTEM FOR DETECTION OF INTERSTATE AND CROSS BORDER TRAFFICKING SUCH AS THAT USED BY THE NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU'S CELLS.

IN ADVANCING THE WIDEST RANGE OF WOMEN'S ISSUES, INCLUDING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN, TRAFFICKING IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN, DOWRY DEATHS, SEXUAL HARASSMENT, ETC., PROGRESS IN SOME AREAS HAS COME MORE QUICKLY, AND IS MORE NOTICEABLE, THAN IN OTHER AREAS. HOWEVER, ACROSS THE BOARD, NGOS AND MISSION OBSERVERS AGREE THAT OVER THE PAST FEW YEARS, INDIA'S LAW ENFORCEMENT, JUDICIAL AND GOVERNMENT MACHINERIES HAVE BECOME MUCH MORE SENSITIVE TO, AND EFFECTIVE IN PREVENTING TRAFFICKING, RESCUING/ REHABILITATING TRAFFICKING VICTIMS AND PROSECUTING TRAFFICKERS. LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES AND THE JUDICIARY HAVE SIGNIFICANTLY IMPROVED THEIR RECORDS IN PROSECUTING AND CONVICTING PERPETRATORS OF OTHER, SERIOUS TRAFFICKING "PREDICATE" CRIMES, SUCH AS DOWRY, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, RAPE AND CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE.

PROSECUTIONS AND CONVICTIONS HAVE INCREASED FOR DOWRY DEATHS, TRAFFICKING AND RAPE. THE SENTENCES ARE OFTEN THE MAXIMUM AND SEVERAL JUDGES HAVE BEEN VERY FORTHRIGHT IN THEIR OBSERVATIONS THAT TRULY HEINOUS CRIMES DEMAND STRICT PENALTIES. IN THE PAST, FOR EXAMPLE, DOWRY DEATH CASES NOT ONLY TOOK YEARS TO WEND THEIR WAY THROUGH THE COURTS, BUT OFTEN RESULTED IN EITHER THE ACQUITTAL OF THE ACCUSED OR A TAP ON THE WRIST. IN NEW DELHI, WHERE RAPE AND SEXUAL HARASSMENT HAVE BEEN HIGHLIGHTED IN RECENT MONTHS, PRESS OUTRAGE, NGO AND COMMUNITY PRESSURE COMPELLED POLICE TO DEVOTE MORE RESOURCES TO PREVENTING SEXUAL ASSAULTS, INCLUDING ESTABLISHING "CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN CELLS." THE DELHI POLICE HAVE CONTRACTED WITH THE MENTAL HEALTH NGO SWANCHETAN TO PROVIDE COUNSELING TO VICTIMS OF/WITNESSES TO VIOLENT CRIMES, MOST OF WHOM ARE CHILDREN AND WOMEN AND MOST OF WHOM HAVE BEEN RAPED, SEXUALLY ABUSED, TRAFFICKED OR OTHERWISE BRUTALIZED.

13. (SBU) TO WHAT EXTENT DOES THE GOVERNMENT SYSTEMATICALLY MONITOR ITS ANTI-TRAFFICKING EFFORTS (ON ALL FRONTS - PROSECUTION, PREVENTION AND VICTIM PROTECTION) AND PERIODICALLY MAKE AVAILABLE PUBLICLY OR PRIVATELY AND DIRECTLY OR THROUGH REGIONAL/INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, ITS ASSESSMENTS OF THOSE ANTI-TRAFFICKING EFFORTS?

WHILE A FEW STATES (MAHARASHTRA, DELHI, ANDHRA PRADESH, TAMIL NADU AND WEST BENGAL) HAVE BEEN FAIRLY OPEN ABOUT ASSESSING THEIR PROGRESS AND PROVIDING STATISTICAL INFORMATION, THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA HAS BEEN RELUCTANT TO SHARE THIS INFORMATION WITH THE MISSION. THE MISSION IS NOT AWARE OF ANY SYSTEMATIC EFFORTS THAT THE GOI MAKES TO MONITOR ITS ANTI-TRAFFICKING EFFORTS.

14. (SBU) IS PROSTITUTION LEGALIZED OR DECRIMINALIZED? SPECIFICALLY, ARE THE ACTIVITIES OF THE PROSTITUTE CRIMINALIZED? ARE THE ACTIVITIES OF THE BROTHEL OWNER OR

OPERATOR, CLIENTS, PIMPS AND ENFORCERS CRIMINALIZED?

THIS IS AN EXTREMELY COMPLICATED QUESTION. PROSTITUTION IS NOT LEGAL FOR MINORS UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCE, NOR IS SEX WITH A MINOR LEGAL UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCE, NOR IS PROSTITUTION LEGAL FOR ANY ADULT WHO HAS BEEN DECEIVED, FORCED OR COERCED INTO SEX WORK. IT IS ILLEGAL FOR A CLIENT TO HAVE SEX WITH A

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OLICE AND LACK OF ACCESS TO INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY FOR COLLECTING INFORMATION AND SURVEILLANCE. INDIA NEEDS A BETTER SYSTEM OF DISSEMINATING AND SHARING INFORMATION AND UTILIZING THE NETWORK SYSTEM FOR DETECTION OF INTERSTATE AND CROSS BORDER TRAFFICKING SUCH AS THAT USED BY THE NARCOTICS CONTROL BUREAU'S CELLS.

IN ADVANCING THE WIDEST RANGE OF WOMEN'S ISSUES, INCLUDING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN, TRAFFICKING IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN, DOWRY DEATHS, SEXUAL HARASSMENT, ETC., PROGRESS IN SOME AREAS HAS COME MORE QUICKLY, AND IS MORE NOTICEABLE, THAN IN OTHER AREAS. HOWEVER, ACROSS THE BOARD, NGOS AND MISSION OBSERVERS AGREE THAT OVER THE PAST FEW YEARS, INDIA'S LAW ENFORCEMENT, JUDICIAL AND GOVERNMENT MACHINERIES HAVE BECOME MUCH MORE SENSITIVE TO, AND EFFECTIVE IN PREVENTING TRAFFICKING, RESCUING/ REHABILITATING TRAFFICKING VICTIMS AND PROSECUTING TRAFFICKERS. LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES AND THE JUDICIARY HAVE SIGNIFICANTLY IMPROVED THEIR RECORDS IN PROSECUTING AND CONVICTING PERPETRATORS OF OTHER, SERIOUS TRAFFICKING "PREDICATE" CRIMES, SUCH AS DOWRY, DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, RAPE AND CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE.

PROSECUTIONS AND CONVICTIONS HAVE INCREASED FOR DOWRY DEATHS, TRAFFICKING AND RAPE. THE SENTENCES ARE OFTEN THE MAXIMUM AND SEVERAL JUDGES HAVE BEEN VERY FORTHRIGHT IN THEIR OBSERVATIONS THAT TRULY HEINOUS CRIMES DEMAND STRICT PENALTIES. IN THE PAST, FOR EXAMPLE, DOWRY DEATH CASES NOT ONLY TOOK YEARS TO WEND THEIR WAY THROUGH THE COURTS, BUT OFTEN RESULTED IN EITHER THE ACQUITTAL OF THE ACCUSED OR A TAP ON THE WRIST. IN NEW DELHI, WHERE RAPE AND SEXUAL HARASSMENT HAVE BEEN HIGHLIGHTED IN RECENT MONTHS, PRESS OUTRAGE, NGO AND COMMUNITY PRESSURE COMPELLED POLICE TO DEVOTE MORE RESOURCES TO PREVENTING SEXUAL ASSAULTS, INCLUDING ESTABLISHING "CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN CELLS." THE DELHI POLICE HAVE CONTRACTED WITH THE MENTAL HEALTH NGO SWANCHETAN TO PROVIDE COUNSELING TO VICTIMS OF/WITNESSES TO VIOLENT CRIMES, MOST OF WHOM ARE CHILDREN AND WOMEN AND MOST OF WHOM HAVE BEEN RAPED, SEXUALLY ABUSED, TRAFFICKED OR OTHERWISE BRUTALIZED.

13. (SBU) TO WHAT EXTENT DOES THE GOVERNMENT SYSTEMATICALLY MONITOR ITS ANTI-TRAFFICKING EFFORTS (ON ALL FRONTS - PROSECUTION, PREVENTION AND VICTIM PROTECTION) AND PERIODICALLY MAKE AVAILABLE PUBLICLY OR PRIVATELY AND DIRECTLY OR THROUGH REGIONAL/INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS, ITS ASSESSMENTS OF THOSE ANTI-TRAFFICKING EFFORTS?

WHILE A FEW STATES (MAHARASHTRA, DELHI, ANDHRA PRADESH, TAMIL NADU AND WEST BENGAL) HAVE BEEN FAIRLY OPEN ABOUT ASSESSING THEIR PROGRESS AND PROVIDING STATISTICAL INFORMATION, THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA HAS BEEN RELUCTANT TO SHARE THIS INFORMATION WITH THE MISSION. THE MISSION IS NOT AWARE OF ANY SYSTEMATIC EFFORTS THAT THE GOI MAKES TO MONITOR ITS ANTI-TRAFFICKING EFFORTS.

14. (SBU) IS PROSTITUTION LEGALIZED OR DECRIMINALIZED? SPECIFICALLY, ARE THE ACTIVITIES OF THE PROSTITUTE CRIMINALIZED? ARE THE ACTIVITIES OF THE BROTHEL OWNER OR OPERATOR, CLIENTS, PIMPS AND ENFORCERS CRIMINALIZED?

THIS IS AN EXTREMELY COMPLICATED QUESTION. PROSTITUTION IS NOT LEGAL FOR MINORS UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCE, NOR IS SEX WITH A MINOR LEGAL UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCE, NOR IS PROSTITUTION LEGAL FOR ANY ADULT WHO HAS BEEN DECEIVED, FORCED OR COERCED INTO SEX WORK. IT IS ILLEGAL FOR A CLIENT TO HAVE SEX WITH A

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INTO PROSTITUTION. THE ACTIVITIES OF BROTHEL OWNERS/OPERATORS, PIMPS AND ENFORCERS ARE ILLEGAL.

HOWEVER, TECHNICALLY SPEAKING, AS THE MISSION UNDERSTANDS IT, AN ADULT WOMAN, WHO OF HER OWN VOLITION, WITHOUT ANY COMPULSION OR FORCE, WISHES TO ENGAGE IN SEX WORK ON PRIVATE PREMISES THAT DO NOT CONTAIN A BUSINESS (WHICH WOULD THEN MAKE THE PREMISES A "PUBLIC PLACE" AND EXPOSE HER TO SOLICITING CHARGES) AND DOES NOT PUBLICLY SOLICIT CLIENTS, IS FREE TO DO SO.

REGARDLESS OF THE TECHNICALITIES, VIRTUALLY ALL ADULT WOMEN INVOLVED IN PROSTITUTION, WHETHER FREELY OR UNDER COMPULSION, ARE AT RISK FOR ARREST AND WHEN THEY ARE ARRESTED, THE MOST COMMON SECTION IS THE IMMORAL TRAFFICKING PREVENTION ACT (ITPA) SECTION 8 "SOLICITING" SECTION. ONLY ANDHRA PRADESH HAS ESSENTIALLY DECRIMINALIZED PROSTITUTION BY ORDERING THE POLICE NOT TO HARASS OR ARREST SEX WORKERS, BUT RATHER, TO ARREST THEIR CLIENTS, THE BROTHEL OWNERS OR OPERATORS, THE PIMPS AND TRAFFICKERS ALTHOUGH IN BOTH DELHI AND MAHARASHTRA, ARRESTS UNDER SECTION 8 HAVE DECREASED SIGNIFICANTLY OVER THE PAST YEAR, MEANING THAT THERE ARE FEWER ARRESTS OF TRAFFICKING VICTIMS.

15. (SBU) DOES THE PRACTICE OF BUYING AND SELLING CHILD BRIDES (BRIDES UNDER THE AGE OF 18 YEARS) OCCUR IN THE COUNTRY? IF SO, DESCRIBE. DO MEN OF THE COUNTRY TRAVEL ABROAD TO PURCHASE CHILD BRIDES? IF SO, DESCRIBE.

OVER THE PAST SIX MONTHS, DELHI AREA NEWSPAPERS HAVE DETAILED THE APPARENTLY LONG-STANDING TRAFFICKING OF YOUNG WOMEN AND GIRLS FROM POVERTY-STRICKEN ASSAM IN NORTHEAST INDIA TO RELATIVELY MORE AFFLUENT PUNJAB AND HARYANA,

PRIMARILY FOR USE AS CONCUBINES AND FORCED LABOR. THE NGO SHAKTI VAHINI, WHICH HAS WORKED ON THIS ISSUE SINCE ITS INCEPTION, CONDUCTED DETAILED STATE SURVEYS AND INTERVIEWED DOZENS OF VICTIMS, SAYS THAT WHILE GIRLS ARE PROMISED MARRIAGE OR GOOD JOBS, FEW, IF ANY, ARE EVER FORMALLY MARRIED TO THE MEN TO WHOM THEY ARE SOLD. SOME GIRLS OR WOMEN (THE AGES RANGE BETWEEN 14-22) ARE SOLD SEVERAL TIMES AND OCCASIONALLY, SEPARATED FROM THEIR CHILDREN.

IN HARYANA AND PUNJAB, WHICH HAVE SOME OF INDIA'S WORST GENDER RATIOS (SOME PARTS OF THESE STATES HAVE RATIOS OF LESS THAN 825 FEMALE BABIES TO MALE BABIES), THERE IS AN ABSENCE OF MARRIAGEABLE GIRLS, PARTICULARLY IN RURAL AREAS, WHICH HAS RESULTED IN THE PHENOMENON OF "NO ONE TO MARRY." MANY OF THE ASSAMESE TRAFFICKING VICTIMS ARE SOLD TO CONSIDERABLY OLDER MEN WHO HAVE BEEN UNABLE, IN THEIR YOUTH, TO FIND WIVES LOCALLY.

THE NGO SHAKTI VAHINI ESTIMATES THAT THE MEWAT REGION OF HARYANA HAS OVER 10,000 WOMEN TRAFFICKED WOMEN/CHILDREN, THE MAJORITY FROM WEST BENGAL AND ASSAM. TRAFFICKING TO THE PUNJAB FROM POORER STATES SUCH AS ASSAM, WEST BENGAL, JHARKHAND, MADHYA PRADESH AND ORISSA IS SIGNIFICANT AS WELL, FOR BOTH FORCED SEX AND FOR FORCED LABOR. SHAKTI VAHINI ESTIMATES THAT IN THE MANSA AREA OF PUNJAB, MORE THAN 5,000 WOMEN AND CHILDREN HAVE BEEN TRAFFICKED INTO CONCUBINAGE.

#### PREVENTION:

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16. (SBU) DOES THE GOVERNMENT ACKNOWLEDGE THAT TRAFFICKING

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PREVENTION:

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16. (SBU) DOES THE GOVERNMENT ACKNOWLEDGE THAT TRAFFICKING

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IS A SERIOUS PROBLEM. THE 1998 PLAN OF ACTION AGAINST TRAFFICKING OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN HIGHLIGHTS THE PROBLEM AND IDENTIFIES 11 ACTION AREAS TO PREVENT SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN AND OUTLINES A COMPREHENSIVE FRAMEWORK FOR THE GOVERNMENT'S RESPONSE.

17. (SBU) WHICH GOVERNMENT AGENCIES ARE INVOLVED IN ANTI-TRAFFICKING EFFORTS?

THE GOI HAS DESIGNATED THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DWCD) IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AS THE "NODAL AGENCY" FOR NATIONWIDE ANTI-TRAFFICKING COORDINATION. THE DWCD IS THE NODAL AGENCY FOR IMPLEMENTING THE CONVENTION ON ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN (CEDAW), 1993, THE MOST IMPORTANT INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENT ON THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF WOMEN. DWCD ALSO OVERSEES IMPLEMENTATION OF THE BEIJING PLATFORM FOR ACTION.

THE NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR WOMEN (NCW), CREATED BY AN ACT OF PARLIAMENT IN 1992, REVIEWS CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL SAFEGUARDS FOR WOMEN, RECOMMENDS REMEDIAL LEGISLATIVE MEASURES, FACILITATES REDRESSAL OF GRIEVANCES AND ADVISES GOVERNMENT ON POLICIES AFFECTING WOMEN. EIGHTEEN STATE GOVERNMENTS AND UNION TERRITORIES HAVE SET UP STATE COMMISSIONS FOR WOMEN. THE NCW IS A SIGNIFICANT ACTIVIST FOR WOMEN'S RIGHTS. THE GOVERNMENT HAS REFERRED 39 LAWS THAT BEAR DIRECTLY ON WOMEN TO THE NCW, WHICH HAS SUGGESTED AMENDMENTS TO STRENGTHEN 11 OF THEM, INCLUDING THE DOWRY PROHIBITION ACT 1961, IMMORAL TRAFFIC PREVENTION ACT (ITPA), INDECENT REPRESENTATION OF WOMEN ACT 1986, COMMISSION OF SATI (PREVENTION) ACT OF 1987.

THE NHRC, AN OFFICIAL, BUT TOTALLY INDEPENDENT AGENCY, IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTIVE AGENTS OF CHANGE REGARDING ATTITUDES AND INSTITUTIONAL RESPONSES TO TRAFFICKING IN PEOPLE. NHRC COORDINATES WITH INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES, INCLUDING INTERPOL, AND CIVIL SOCIETY, INVOLVED IN PREVENTING TRAFFICKING AND VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND MONITORS THE COMMERCIAL SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF WOMEN. TWELVE STATES HAVE SET UP HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSIONS. THE NHRC HAS ENERGETICALLY COOPERATED WITH NGOS IN IDENTIFYING TRAFFICKING-RELATED HUMAN RIGHTS ABUSES AND IN COMPELLING THE AUTHORITIES TO FILE CASES.

UNDER INDIA'S FEDERAL SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT, THE NATION'S 29 STATES EXERCISE SIGNIFICANTLY MORE AUTHORITY (ESPECIALLY REGARDING RESOURCE ALLOCATION AND PROGRAM IMPLEMENTATION) THAN THEIR COUNTERPARTS DO IN THE U.S. THE NHRC HAS MORE POWER TO COMPEL STATES TO COMPLY WITH LAWS AND SUPREME COURT DECISIONS (WHICH HAVE LEGAL STANDING) THAN DOES THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT IN NEW DELHI.

INDIA'S COURT SYSTEM, PARTICULARLY THE STATE HIGH COURTS AND THE SUPREME COURTS, IS PLAYING AN INCREASINGLY LARGER ROLE IN IMPLEMENTATION OF INDIA'S ANTI-TRAFFICKING AND CHILD PROTECTION LAWS. NGOS HAVE SENSITIZED JUDGES TO THE TRAFFICKING PROBLEM AND TO CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN SO THAT CONVICTIONS FOR TRAFFICKING AND FOR TRAFFICKING PREDICATE CRIMES SUCH AS RAPES (INCLUDING THOSE INVOLVING TRAFFICKING VICTIMS), DOWRY DEATHS AND CHILD ABUSE HAVE INCREASED SIGNIFICANTLY IN SOME STATES, WITH MOST SENTENCES REFLECTING THE MAXIMUM PENALTIES.

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PILS REPRESENT A LENGTHY PROCESS (THE SHAKTI VAHINI PIL WAS FILED IN MARCH, 2002), BUT SUCCESSFUL PILS HAVE HAD LASTING EFFECTS ON THE INDUSTRY OR SOCIAL AREA THEY SET ABOUT TO REFORM. IN ANOTHER PIL SUCCESS STORY, THE HIGH COURTS IN DELHI AND MUMBAI HAVE RULED THAT POLICE CANNOT CONDUCT TRAFFICKING VICTIM RESCUES WITHOUT NGO INVOLVEMENT.

THE 1996 SUPREME COURT JUDGMENT ON CHILD LABOR IS AN EXAMPLE OF A HISTORICAL AND FAR-REACHING DECISION. THE DECISION REQUIRED THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT TO MAKE WITHDRAWING CHILD LABOR IN HAZARDOUS OCCUPATIONS A PRIORITY, WHICH THE GOVERNMENT IS DOING (SEE SECTION 10 ABOVE FOR DESCRIPTION OF THE MINISTRY OF LABOR'S EXTENSIVE PROGRAMS). THE COURT ALSO MANDATED THAT THE EMPLOYER OF CHILD LABOR PAY RS. 20,000 (\$444) TOWARDS THE CHILD LABOR REHABILITATION FUND (CLRF) FOR EACH CHILD EMPLOYED. THE EMPLOYER MUST EITHER PROVIDE ALTERNATIVE EMPLOYMENT FOR THE CHILD'S PARENTS/GUARDIANS OR ELSE DEPOSIT ANOTHER RS. 5,000 (\$111) IN THE CLRF. PARENTS RECEIVE INCOME ACCRUING FROM FUNDS DEPOSITED INTO THE CLRF.

THE DECISION LAID THE FRAMEWORK FOR THE MINISTRY OF LABOR'S CURRENT INTENSIVE PROGRAM DESCRIBED IN SECTION EIGHT TO WEAN CHILDREN AWAY FROM CHILD LABOR, EDUCATE THEM AND MAINSTREAM THEM INTO SUITABLE JOBS, IN COOPERATION WITH EMPLOYERS, TRADE UNIONS, NGOS, THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT AND INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES. NGOS EXPECT THE SHAKTI VAHINI PIL TO HAVE A SIMILAR EFFECT ON TRAFFICKING ISSUES.

THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AGENCIES SUCH AS STATE POLICE, BORDER SECURITY FORCES (BSF), THE CENTRAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION (CBI), IMMIGRATION AND THE NATIONAL CRIME RECORDS BUREAU ARE ALL INVOLVED IN COMBATING TRAFFICKING TO ONE DEGREE OR ANOTHER. HOWEVER, THE STATE POLICE, THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES THAT HAVE THE GREATEST POWER TO FIGHT

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THE NATIONAL CRIME RECORDS BUREAU COLLECTS DATA ON GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE TO PROVIDE INDICATORS FOR FORMULATING STRATEGIES TO FIGHT VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN. INDIA CONTINUES TO WORK TOWARDS FEDERALIZING ITS IMMIGRATION FORCE, WHICH CURRENTLY CONSISTS OF SECUNDMENTS FROM OTHER LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES. THE GOI CONTINUES TO IMPROVE ITS EXIT AND ENTRY CONTROLS BY IMPLEMENTING A MORE ADVANCED NAMECHECK SYSTEM.

THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (CROSS BORDER TRAFFICKING) DEALS WITH THE TRAFFICKING ISSUE'S INTERNATIONAL DIMENSIONS. THE LAW AND JUSTICE MINISTRY DEVELOPS LAWS AND AMENDS ANTI-TRAFFICKING LAWS AND LAWS DEALING WITH CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN AND CHILDREN. AS REPORTED ABOVE, THE MINISTRY, IN

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N ITPA AND PASSED THEM TO THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT FOR FINAL COMMENT BEFORE SUBMITTING THEM TO PARLIAMENT.

THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL DEFENSE IN THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT (MSJE) IS RESPONSIBLE FOR IMPLEMENTING THE JUVENILE JUSTICE ACT, UNDER WHICH TRAFFICKED MINORS SHOULD BE PROCESSED AND PROTECTED AND IS THE CENTRAL AUTHORITY FOR PERMANENCY PLANNING AND ADOPTION.

AN MSJE CHILD HELPLINE CALLED "CHILDLINE" WAS ESTABLISHED IN 1999 COVERING 44 CITIES. CHILDLINE IS A SUCCESSFUL PROGRAM PARTLY RUN BY NGOS AND RESPONDS TO ALL ISSUES RELATED TO CHILD ABUSE, INCLUDING PLAYING A MAJOR ROLE IN THE RESCUE OF TRAFFICKING VICTIMS.

CHILDLINE INVESTIGATES COMPLAINTS OF CHILD ABUSE (INCLUDING TRAFFICKING) FROM THE PUBLIC AND FROM THE VICTIMS THEMSELVES, THROUGH ITS HOTLINE, WORKS WITH THE POLICE TO RESCUE CHILDREN, ARRANGES SHELTER AND COUNSELING AND WORKS TO PROSECUTE OFFENDERS AND DEVELOPS A PERMANENCY PLAN FOR CHILDREN IN ITS CUSTODY. CHILDLINE ALSO PROVIDES A NETWORK BY WHICH NGOS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT ROUTINELY EXCHANGE

INFORMATION REGARDING TRAFFICKING AND RUNAWAY CHILDREN.

OTHER INVOLVED AGENCIES INCLUDE THE SCHEDULED CASTE CORPORATION AND THE CENTRAL SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD (CSWB). PARASTATALS PLAY AN IMPORTANT ROLE IN FIGHTING TRAFFICKING, TOO. IN MAHARASHTRA, THROUGH THE EFFORTS OF THE NETWORK AGAINST COMMERCIAL SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND TRAFFICKING (NACSET), THE POLICE AND THE STATE ROAD TRANSPORT NETWORK (ST) HAVE TAKEN AN ACTIVE INTEREST IN PREVENTION. MANY OF THESE ACTIVITIES HAVE BEEN FUNDED THROUGH A REGIONAL ANTI-TRAFFICKING PROJECT BEING IMPLEMENTED BY UNIFEM WITH USAID GRANT FINANCING. SENSITIZATION ACTIVITIES ON CROSS-BORDER TRAFFICKING ARE ALSO BEING CONDUCTED ON THE INDO-NEPAL BORDERS OF BIHAR AND UTTAR PRADESH BY THE NGO MANAV SEVA SANSTHAN. ST CONDUCTS TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR DRIVERS AND BUS CONDUCTORS TO SPOT GIRLS IN DISTRESS AND PROMINENTLY DISPLAYS ANTI-TRAFFICKING HELP LINE NUMBERS AT MAJOR BUS STATIONS.

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THE GUILD OF SERVICE, A NATIONAL NGO HEADQUARTERED IN NEW DELHI, HELD WORKSHOPS FOR WOMEN PANCHAYAT LEADERS FROM EIGHT STATES TO PROVIDE SPECIALIZED KNOWLEDGE AND TRAINING ON SELF-DEFENSE, INSTITUTING NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH MOVEMENTS AND SELF HELP GROUPS SO THAT CHILDREN'S SECURITY IS BETTER MONITORED IN ORDER TO PREVENT TRAFFICKING. IN ANDHRA PRADESH, THE NGO STHREE (SOCIETY TO HELP RURAL EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT) HAS ESTABLISHED OVER 50 COMMUNITY WATCH GROUPS IN WHICH PANCHAYAT LEADERS, SCHOOL TEACHERS AND COMMUNITY ACTIVISTS WORK TOGETHER AND HAVE SUCCESSFULLY THWARTED A NUMBER OF TRAFFICKING ATTEMPTS. IN BIHAR AND WEST BENGAL TOO, NGOS IN THE SOURCE AND TRANSIT (ALONG NEPAL AND BANGLADESH BORDERS) DISTRICTS ARE DEVELOPING COMMUNITY LEVEL VOLUNTEERS TO ACT AS VIGILANTES TO MONITOR MOVEMENTS OF CHILDREN AND WOMEN FROM, TO AND VIA THE AREA.

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NGOS HAVE USED THE MEDIA, THEATRE, POSTER AND FILM CAMPAIGNS AGAINST TRAFFICKING IN STATES SUCH AS MAHARASHTRA, WEST BENGAL, NEW DELHI, BIHAR, ANDHRA PRADESH, RAJASTHAN AND OTHER STATES, FUNDED BY USAID AND PARTNER ORGANIZATIONS SUCH AS UNIFEM. STREET PLAYS AND RALLIES HAVE BEEN HELD IN

VARIOUS PARTS OF THESE STATES TO HIGHLIGHT THE PROBLEM AND RAISE AWARENESS. THE INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING MINISTRY'S "FIELD PUBLICITY UNIT" DISSEMINATES INFORMATION THROUGH TELEVISION ADVERTISEMENTS, MEDIA CAMPAIGNS AND TALK SHOWS TO FOCUS ON THE ISSUE. NGOS BELIEVE SUSTAINED CAMPAIGNS WILL GO A LONG WAY IN CREATING AND INCREASING SENSITIVITY ABOUT THE PROBLEM.

NGO ANTI-TRAFFICKING CAMPAIGNS ARE CONTINUOUS, BUT THEY HAVE BECOME MORE TARGETED, RATHER THAN AT THE NATIONAL LEVEL. SOME OF THE MAJOR NGO NETWORKS THAT PRESENT REGULAR ANTI-TRAFFICKING CAMPAIGNS INCLUDE:

- ACTION AGAINST TRAFFICKING AND SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN (ATSEC), A REGIONAL NETWORK OF NGOS WORKING ON ANTI-TRAFFICKING ISSUES FORMED IN JUNE, 1998, CURRENTLY HAS SEVENTEEN CHAPTERS IN INDIA. THE COORDINATING NATIONAL OFFICE OF ATSEC IS LOCATED IN CALCUTTA, WEST BENGAL, IN PARTNERSHIP WITH THE SOCIO-LEGAL AID RESEARCH AND TRAINING CENTER. IT FACILITATES ACTIVITIES SUCH AS ADVOCACY, RESEARCH, SOCIAL MOBILIZATION, TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE AND PROGRAM SUPPORT AT NATIONAL AND REGIONAL LEVELS.

- PRERANA, A MUMBAI BASED NGO, HOSTS ANOTHER TRAFFICKING NETWORK CALLED NACSET (NETWORK AGAINST COMMERCIAL SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND TRAFFICKING), A COLLECTIVE OF OVER 1000 NGOS ACTIVE IN RURAL MAHARASHTRA AND KARNATAKA FOR PREVENTION AND TIMELY RESCUE. IT ALSO HAS AN ANTI-TRAFFICKING CENTER (ATC), FOCUSING ON CREATING INFORMATION AND DOCUMENTATION OF COMMERCIAL SEXUAL EXPLOITATION.

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- JOINT WOMEN'S PROGRAM IN NEW DELHI HOSTS ANOTHER NETWORK CALLED THE ANTI-TRAFFICKING NETWORK (ATN), ALSO FOCUSING ON TRAFFICKING IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN FOR PROSTITUTION.

- THE CENTER FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH, UNDER A CONTRACT FROM THE NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY IN HYDERABAD, REGULARLY PROVIDES TRAINING ON GENDER SENSITIZATION FOR CRIMES SUCH AS DOMESTIC VIOLENCE, CHILD ABUSE AND TRAFFICKING TO NEW POLICE

TRAINEES.

SOME OF THE MAJOR ANTI-TRAFFICKING CAMPAIGNS AND INFORMATION INITIATIVES IN 2003 ARE LISTED BELOW.

-- THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST CHILD LABOR (CACL), ALONG WITH 5,400 ORGANIZATIONS NETWORKING ACROSS THE COUNTRY TO ERADICATE CHILD LABOR, HELD A 3-DAY CONVENTION IN KARNATAKA. ABOUT 900 GIRL CHILD LABORERS FROM 16 STATES PARTICIPATED

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-- NGOS IN DELHI LAUNCHED A CAMPAIGN TO CREATE AWARENESS AND TO WORK WITH GOVERNMENT AGENCIES INVOLVED WITH DEALING WITH CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE VICTIMS. HUMAN RIGHTS LAW NETWORK (HRLN), SNEHI, ANGAJA FOUNDATION, SARTHAK, BUTTERFLIES AND HAQ WILL INTERVENE TO ASSIST THE VICTIMS BY ASSISTING WITH LEGAL PROCESS AND JUSTICE SYSTEM AS WELL AS TO HELP ESTABLISH ALTERNATIVE SUPPORT SYSTEM FOR THE VICTIMS.

-- THE JOINT WOMEN'S PROGRAM'S ANTI-TRAFFICKING NETWORK DESCRIBED ABOVE, HAS PUBLISHED A COMPREHENSIVE DIRECTORY OF ORGANIZATIONS WORKING IN THE FIELD. THE DIRECTORY PROVIDES INFORMATION ABOUT THE ACTIVITIES OF ORGANIZATIONS WORKING ON TRAFFICKING ISSUES, SEXUAL ABUSE AND EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN, INCLUDING STREET CHILDREN. THE DIRECTORY INCLUDES RELEVANT SECTIONS OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE ACT (JJA) 2000, AND THE IMMORAL TRAFFICKING PREVENTION ACT (ITPA) 1986. THE DIRECTORY ALSO PROVIDES IN-DEPTH INFORMATION ON THE ANTI-TRAFFICKING SERVICES AVAILABLE IN THE CAPITAL INCLUDING THE PHONE NUMBERS OF MINISTRIES, COMMISSIONS AND GOVERNMENT OFFICES AND THE JOINT COMMISSIONERS OF POLICE WHO HEAD THE CRIME AGAINST WOMEN CELL IN THE NINE DISTRICTS OF THE CAPITAL. THERE IS ALSO A COMPREHENSIVE LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS WORKING FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN DISTRESS.



-- A DELHI-BASED NGO WORKING WITH CHILD ABUSE VICTIMS PUBLISHED A THIRTY-PAGE BOOKLET TITLED "LEGAL INTERVENTION MANUAL FOR WORKING WITH CASES OF CHILD ABUSE." PUBLISHED IN COLLABORATION WITH ACTION AID, THE BOOKLET WILL FACILITATE RAPID LEGAL, MEDICAL AND SUBSISTENCE SUPPORT TO VICTIMS.

THE MANUAL GIVES THE LEGAL TERMS OF CHILD ABUSE, THE NEED FOR INTERVENTION, OVERVIEW OF INDIAN LEGAL PROVISIONS, THE PROCEDURE FOR REGISTERING A CASE, DETAILS OF COURT PROCEDURES AND THE ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF SOCIAL WORKERS HANDLING CASES OF CHILD ABUSE.

-- VOLUNTEERS FROM UTKAL UNIVERSITY IN ORISSA AND STUDENTS OF THREE LOCAL COLLEGES, IN COLLABORATION WITH THE TASK FORCE ON WOMEN AND VIOLENCE (TFWV) HAVE PERFORMED 22 STREET PLAYS IN BALASORE, DRAWING HUGE AUDIENCES. ACCORDING TO A STUDY BY TFWV AND THE BALASORE WOMEN'S FORUM, OVER 2,000 GIRLS HAVE BEEN TRAFFICKED JUST FROM BHOGRAI BLOCK OF BALASORE DISTRICT IN THE LAST THREE YEARS, PRIMARILY TO MADHYA PRADESH AND UTTAR PRADESH.

-- ON JUNE 12, UNIFEM LAUNCHED ITS DIRECTORIES ON SUPPORT SERVICES TO COUNTER VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN FOR THE FIVE STATES OF ASSAM, MEGHALAYA, MANIPUR, BIHAR AND JHARKHAND. THE DIRECTORIES CONTAIN CONTACT DETAILS OF GOVERNMENTAL AS WELL AS NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED IN PROVIDING SUPPORT TO WOMEN IN DISTRESS. DIRECTORIES FOR SIX OTHER STATES HAVE ALREADY BEEN LAUNCHED. PUBLISHED BOTH IN ENGLISH AND THE REGIONAL LANGUAGES, THE DIRECTORIES CONTAIN INFORMATION BY DISTRICT ABOUT GOVERNMENT AGENCIES AND NGOS, PHONE AND FAX NUMBERS OF WOMEN'S CELLS AND COUNSELING

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#### CASE STUDIES.

-- DOORDARSHAN, INDIA'S NATIONAL TELEVISION AND RADIO NETWORK, HAS ALSO HIGHLIGHTED WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S ISSUES. WELL-KNOWN SOCIAL ACTIVIST AND CENTER FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH DIRECTOR DR. RANJANA KUMARI WAS ASKED BY DOORDARSHAN TO DEVELOP A WEEKLY PROGRAM ON WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S ISSUES OVER THE NEXT YEAR. DR. KUMARI WILL INCLUDE ISSUES SUCH AS WOMEN'S SEXUALITY, SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF WOMEN, MARRIAGE, FETICIDE/GENDER SKEW, RAPE, WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT, AND ADOPTION.

-- THE DELHI NGO CENTER FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH (CSR), A RECIPIENT OF G/TIP AND USAID FUNDING, IN COORDINATION WITH UNIFEM, DEVELOPED A COMPREHENSIVE MAP DETAILING COUNSELING AND LEGAL AID CENTERS FOR RAPE AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIMS IN EACH CITY AREA. ABOUT 4000 COPIES IN HINDI AND ENGLISH WILL BE AVAILABLE TO NGOS AND POLICE STATIONS. THEIR DISPLAY AT POLICE STATIONS, BUS STOPS, TRAFFIC SIGNALS AND RAILWAY STATIONS WILL BE MANDATORY. THE MAP SHOWS ALL NGOS THAT ASSIST WOMEN CRIME VICTIMS, ALL WOMEN'S COUNSELING CENTERS, SHORT-STAY HOMES, THE LOCATION OF THE DELHI CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN CELLS, COURTS, GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS THAT PROVIDE RAPE TESTING, OFFICES OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR WOMEN, THE STATE WOMEN'S COMMISSIONS AND LEGAL AID CENTERS.

-- THE NGO "PLAN INDIA" WILL SOON LAUNCH A 13-PART TELESERIAL ENTITLED "ATMAJAA: BORN FROM THE SOUL," TO CREATE AWARENESS IN A SOAP OPERA FORMAT OF FEMALE FETICIDE AND GENDER DISCRIMINATION. DIRECTOR NILA MADHAB PANDA CALLS IT "AN AWARENESS CAMPAIGN WHICH HAS THE MASALA (MELODRAMA) OF ONGOING SOAPS, BUT UNLIKE THEM, THIS HAS A MESSAGE AND A TEACHING FOR WOMEN ABOUT THEIR RIGHTS. WE ARE USING TV AS THE MEDIUM BECAUSE IT HAS THE LARGEST REACH AND IS MOSTLY WATCHED BY WOMEN."

-- A VERY POPULAR HARD HITTING INVESTIGATIVE NEWS PROGRAM IN BENGALI ("KHOJ Khabar") IN WEST BENGAL HAS BEGUN TO CARRY REGULAR STORIES ON THE RESCUES OF TRAFFICKED VICTIMS, GOING BEHIND THE SCENES AND IDENTIFYING CULPRITS, LEADS THAT ARE OFTEN LATER PICKED UP BY THE POLICE AND THE PRESS.

-- SACHIN TENDULKAR, INDIA'S MOST WELL KNOWN CRICKETER AND A ROLE MODEL FOR AN ENTIRE GENERATION, WILL ENDORSE A MESSAGE THAT SPEAKS OUT AGAINST VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN. SACHIN'S YEAR-LONG CAMPAIGN WILL REVOLVE AROUND THE THEMES OF MALE AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY IN ADDRESSING THE ISSUE. A COALITION OF MORE THAN 50 ORGANIZATIONS ACROSS 11 STATES HAS JOINED FORCES TO PROMOTE AWARENESS ABOUT THE DANGERS OF PHYSICAL, MENTAL AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE INFLICTED UPON WOMEN AND GIRLS AND CALL FOR ITS ELIMINATION. THE COALITION WILL APPOINT A NATIONAL COORDINATOR TO MONITOR IMPLEMENTATION OF LAWS AND POLICIES ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND A LAW TO PROTECT WOMEN AGAINST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.

-- THE MUMBAI NGO PRERANA BEGAN AN ANTI-CHILD TRAFFICKING MEDIA CAMPAIGN USING THE LEO BURNETT ADVERTISING AGENCY. THE ADS HAVE APPEARED IN THE MAJOR ENGLISH DAILY "ASIAN AGE," AS WELL AS IN THE MARATHI DAILY "SAKAL." LEO BURNETT WILL ALSO COMPLETE A SHORT VIDEO SPOT FOR PRERANA FOR TELEVISION PLACEMENT. PRERANA REPORTS THE CAMPAIGN HAS EVOKED SIGNIFICANT RESPONSE FROM READERS.

-- PRERANA ALSO HELPED A LEADING MARATHI THEATRE GROUP TO WRITE A MARATHI PLAY ABOUT THE ISSUE OF CHILD TRAFFICKING.

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## CASE STUDIES.

-- DOORDARSHAN, INDIA'S NATIONAL TELEVISION AND RADIO NETWORK, HAS ALSO HIGHLIGHTED WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S ISSUES. WELL-KNOWN SOCIAL ACTIVIST AND CENTER FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH DIRECTOR DR. RANJANA KUMARI WAS ASKED BY DOORDARSHAN TO DEVELOP A WEEKLY PROGRAM ON WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S ISSUES OVER THE NEXT YEAR. DR. KUMARI WILL INCLUDE ISSUES SUCH AS WOMEN'S SEXUALITY, SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF WOMEN, MARRIAGE, FETICIDE/GENDER SKEW, RAPE, WOMEN'S ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT, AND ADOPTION.

-- THE DELHI NGO CENTER FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH (CSR), A RECIPIENT OF G/TIP AND USAID FUNDING, IN COORDINATION WITH UNIFEM, DEVELOPED A COMPREHENSIVE MAP DETAILING COUNSELING AND LEGAL AID CENTERS FOR RAPE AND DOMESTIC VIOLENCE VICTIMS IN EACH CITY AREA. ABOUT 4000 COPIES IN HINDI AND ENGLISH WILL BE AVAILABLE TO NGOS AND POLICE STATIONS. THEIR DISPLAY AT POLICE STATIONS, BUS STOPS, TRAFFIC SIGNALS AND RAILWAY STATIONS WILL BE MANDATORY. THE MAP SHOWS ALL NGOS THAT ASSIST WOMEN CRIME VICTIMS, ALL WOMEN'S COUNSELING CENTERS, SHORT-STAY HOMES, THE LOCATION OF THE DELHI CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN CELLS, COURTS, GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS THAT PROVIDE RAPE TESTING, OFFICES OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR WOMEN, THE STATE WOMEN'S COMMISSIONS AND LEGAL AID CENTERS.

-- THE NGO "PLAN INDIA" WILL SOON LAUNCH A 13-PART TELESERIAL ENTITLED "ATMAJAA: BORN FROM THE SOUL," TO CREATE AWARENESS IN A SOAP OPERA FORMAT OF FEMALE FETICIDE AND GENDER DISCRIMINATION. DIRECTOR NILA MADHAB PANDA CALLS IT "AN AWARENESS CAMPAIGN WHICH HAS THE MASALA (MELODRAMA) OF ONGOING SOAPS, BUT UNLIKE THEM, THIS HAS A MESSAGE AND A TEACHING FOR WOMEN ABOUT THEIR RIGHTS. WE ARE USING TV AS THE MEDIUM BECAUSE IT HAS THE LARGEST REACH AND IS MOSTLY WATCHED BY WOMEN."

-- A VERY POPULAR HARD HITTING INVESTIGATIVE NEWS PROGRAM IN BENGALI ("KHOJ KHABAR") IN WEST BENGAL HAS BEGUN TO CARRY REGULAR STORIES ON THE RESCUES OF TRAFFICKED VICTIMS, GOING BEHIND THE SCENES AND IDENTIFYING CULPRITS, LEADS THAT ARE OFTEN LATER PICKED UP BY THE POLICE AND THE PRESS.

-- SACHIN TENDULKAR, INDIA'S MOST WELL KNOWN CRICKETER AND A ROLE MODEL FOR AN ENTIRE GENERATION, WILL ENDORSE A MESSAGE THAT SPEAKS OUT AGAINST VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN. SACHIN'S YEAR-LONG CAMPAIGN WILL REVOLVE AROUND THE THEMES OF MALE AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY IN ADDRESSING THE ISSUE. A COALITION OF MORE THAN 50 ORGANIZATIONS ACROSS 11 STATES HAS JOINED FORCES TO PROMOTE AWARENESS ABOUT THE DANGERS OF PHYSICAL, MENTAL AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE INFLICTED UPON WOMEN AND GIRLS AND CALL FOR ITS ELIMINATION. THE COALITION WILL APPOINT A NATIONAL COORDINATOR TO MONITOR IMPLEMENTATION OF LAWS AND POLICIES ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND A LAW TO PROTECT WOMEN AGAINST DOMESTIC VIOLENCE.

-- THE MUMBAI NGO PRERANA BEGAN AN ANTI-CHILD TRAFFICKING

MEDIA CAMPAIGN USING THE LEO BURNETT ADVERTISING AGENCY. THE ADS HAVE APPEARED IN THE MAJOR ENGLISH DAILY "ASIAN AGE," AS WELL AS IN THE MARATHI DAILY "SAKAL." LEO BURNETT WILL ALSO COMPLETE A SHORT VIDEO SPOT FOR PRERANA FOR TELEVISION PLACEMENT. PRERANA REPORTS THE CAMPAIGN HAS EVOKED SIGNIFICANT RESPONSE FROM READERS.

-- PRERANA ALSO HELPED A LEADING MARATHI THEATRE GROUP TO WRITE A MARATHI PLAY ABOUT THE ISSUE OF CHILD TRAFFICKING.

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HE TEARS" FOR VARIOUS CIVIC GROUPS.

-- THE U.S. CONSULATE IN CHENNAI HOSTED A DAY-LONG WORKSHOP FOR ANTI-TRAFFICKING NGOS FROM THROUGHOUT SOUTH INDIA IN APRIL 2003. THE WORKSHOP FEATURED PARTICIPATION FROM ANTI-TRAFFICKING, HUMAN RIGHTS AND HIV/AIDS PREVENTION NGOS, FROM THE TAMIL NADU STATE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL DEFENSE, FROM THE TAMIL NADU POLICE AND EVEN THE NEW TAMIL NADU HIGH COURT JUSTICE. THE WORKSHOP ENDED WITH A DVC BETWEEN PARTICIPANTS AND U.S. ANTI-TRAFFICKING EXPERTS. WORKSHOP PARTICIPANTS SENSITIZED THE POLICE AND GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS TO THE TRAFFICKING PROBLEM AND DISCUSSED HOW TO IMPROVE COORDINATION.

-- IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE PRAYAS INSTITUTE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND THE AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, THE EMBASSY HOSTED A ONE-DAY SEMINAR THAT BROUGHT TOGETHER ANTI-TRAFFICKING NGOS AND CORPORATE LEADERS. THE GOALS WERE TO SENSITIZE CORPORATES TO THE THREAT OF TRAFFICKING, PARTICULARLY IN THE SPREAD OF HIV/AIDS AND TO INITIATE CORPORATE INTEREST IN SUPPORTING ANTI-TRAFFICKING ENDEAVORS.

-- THE U.S. CONSULATE IN MUMBAI PROVIDED SIGNIFICANT LOGISTICAL SUPPORT TO THE U.S. NGO COALITION "WAR AGAINST TRAFFICKING ALLIANCE" TO ASSIST THE U.S. NGO SHARED HOPE AND ITS INDIAN PARTNER, BOMBAY TEEN CHALLENGE, TO DEVELOP AND IMPLEMENT A HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL TWO DAY CONFERENCE FOR NGOS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT THAT CONCENTRATED ON SUCCESSFUL PROSECUTIONS OF TRAFFICKERS, BROTHEL OWNERS AND CLIENTS. ASSISTANT U.S. ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR CIVIL RIGHTS ALEXANDER ACOSTA, THE MUMBAI POLICE CHIEF AND THE MAHARASHTRA CHIEF MINISTER SPOKE AT THE CONFERENCE.

-- THE NGO IMPULSE, BASED IN THE NORTHEAST STATE OF MEGHALAYA, HOSTED A CONFERENCE IN JUNE 2003 WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF THE PUBLIC DIPLOMACY SECTION OF THE U.S. CONSULATE IN CALCUTTA THAT ATTRACTED NGO, GOVERNMENT AND LAW ENFORCEMENT REPRESENTATIVES.

-- IMPULSE WAS ALSO RESPONSIBLE FOR A VERY EFFECTIVE MASS MEDIA CAMPAIGN TO HIGHLIGHT THE DANGERS OF TRAFFICKING. MEGHALAYA HAS ONE OF INDIA'S HIGHEST LITERACY RATES, WHICH INCREASED THE CAMPAIGN'S SUCCESS. CONTACTS TELL US THAT IN

THE PAST TEN YEARS, THERE HAD BEEN NO REPORTED TRAFFICKING CASES. HOWEVER, BECAUSE OF IMPULSE'S MEDIA AWARENESS CAMPAIGNS, 130 TRAFFICKING CASES HAVE BEEN REPORTED. ACCORDING TO CONTACTS, MEGHALAYA HAS ALWAYS HAD TRAFFICKING, BUT IT WAS NOT REPORTED EARLIER AND THAT IMPULSE'S PUBLIC AWARENESS CAMPAIGN WAS DIRECTLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE INCREASED CONSCIOUSNESS OF TRAFFICKING, ESPECIALLY WITH THE STATE POLICE.

-- IN MUMBAI, THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF POLICE, ZONE II, INITIATED A CAMPAIGN WITH BOARDS/PAMPHLETS IN SOME OF THE TRADITIONAL RED LIGHT AREAS WARNING THE PIMPS AND BROTHEL KEEPERS THAT THEY VIOLATE THE LAW IF THEY TRAFFIC A MINOR VICTIM INTO THE BROTHEL.

-- THE ZEE TELEVISION NETWORK HAS RUN TWO CAMPAIGNS ABOUT RESCUE OPERATIONS AND THE STATE OF MINOR GIRLS IN BROTHELS ACROSS MUMBAI.

-- THE INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE MISSION HAS TRAINED OVER TEN GROUPS OF JUDICIAL OFFICERS AT THE JUDICIAL OFFICERS

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CADEMY, HYDERABAD ON A CONTINUOUS BASIS. IJM HAS TRAINED VARIOUS NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS IN RESCUE/PROSECUTION AND REHABILITATION STRATEGIES AS WELL AS SOCIAL WORKERS ACROSS MAHARASHTRA STATE IN RESCUE/REHABILITATION AND PROSECUTION STRATEGIES. IJM HAS DEVELOPED MANUALS AS WELL AS DIFFERENT STRATEGIES TO TRAIN JUDGES, POLICE OFFICERS AND SOCIAL WORKERS, BASED ON LECTURES WITH SLIDES/VIDEO FOOTAGE AS WELL AS WORKING THROUGH CASE STUDIES/SCENARIOS.

-- THE KARNATAKA NGO ODANADI DISSEMINATES ANTI-TRAFFICKING INFORMATION THROUGH ITS SENSITIZATION PROGRAMS TO A WIDE VARIETY OF AUDIENCES, INCLUDING JUDGES, POLICE, ARTISTS, STUDENT AND COMMUNITY GROUPS AND OTHERS. ODANADI UTILIZES THOSE MEDIA SENSITIZED TO THE TRAFFICKING PROBLEM TO PROVIDE THE GENERAL PUBLIC WITH ANTI-TRAFFICKING INFORMATION. ODANADI WORKED WITH THE NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY IN BANGALORE, THE KARNATAKA STATE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND NATIONAL NETWORKS TO DEVELOP THE OUTREACH PROGRAMS.

-- WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF THE PUBLIC DIPLOMACY OFFICE OF THE U.S. CONSULATE IN CHENNAI, THE INDIAN COUNCIL FOR CHILD WELFARE (ICCW) HELD INDIA'S FIRST NATIONAL CHILD ABUSE CONFERENCE IN FEBRUARY 2004. TRAFFICKING OF CHILDREN FOR CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND LABOR, CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE/RAPE, CHILD PORNOGRAPHY AND PEDOPHILIA-RELATED TOURISM WERE THE MAJOR AREAS OF DISCUSSION. THE CONFERENCE, WHICH LASTED THREE DAYS, INVOLVED OVER 100 PROFESSIONALS FROM EVERY PART OF INDIA IN THE FIELDS OF PEDIATRIC MEDICINE, LAW, SOCIAL WORK AND EDUCATION. THE CONFERENCE SPLIT INTO THREE GROUPS (LEGAL, MEDICAL, LIFE SKILLS) TO DISCUSS TRAINING, RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CHANGES IN LAW AND PROCEDURES AND PUBLIC OUTREACH.

-- UNIFEM COLLABORATED WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH AND LOCAL NGOS IN A STATE LEVEL CAMPAIGN AGAINST TRAFFICKING IN APRIL 2003. THIS CAMPAIGN WAS CARRIED OUT AT THE DISTRICT AND BLOCK LEVEL, TARGETED THE ADOLESCENT GIRLS TO MOTIVATE THEM TO ACT AS CHANGE AGENTS.

19. (SBU) DOES THE GOVERNMENT SUPPORT OTHER PROGRAMS TO PREVENT TRAFFICKING? (E.G., TO PROMOTE WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN ECONOMIC DECISION MAKING OR EFFORTS TO KEEP CHILDREN IN SCHOOL). PLEASE EXPLAIN.

YES, SEE QUESTION TEN.

20. (SBU) IS THE GOVERNMENT ABLE TO SUPPORT PREVENTION PROGRAMS?

YES, SEE QUESTION 10.

21. (SBU) WHAT IS THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, NGOS, OTHER RELEVANT ORGANIZATIONS AND OTHER ELEMENTS OF CIVIL SOCIETY ON THE TRAFFICKING ISSUE?

TEN YEARS AGO, THE GOI WAS RELUCTANT TO ADMIT THAT TRAFFICKING, ESPECIALLY FOR SEXUAL EXPLOITATION, WAS A SIGNIFICANT, SERIOUS AND WIDE-SPREAD PROBLEM. WOMEN AND CHILDREN'S ISSUES, INCLUDING TRAFFICKING, WERE NOT A LAW ENFORCEMENT PRIORITY. AS RECENTLY AS THREE YEARS AGO, THE GOI WAS RELUCTANT TO ACKNOWLEDGE THAT TRAFFICKING WITHIN INDIA'S BORDERS WAS A MAJOR PROBLEM. TODAY, THE GOI CLEARLY EXPRESSES ITS CONCERN ABOUT THE INTERNAL AS WELL AS THE

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OVERALL, NGOS AND OTHER OBSERVERS AGREE THAT THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NGOS, GOVERNMENT SOCIAL WELFARE AGENCIES AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES HAS CHANGED DRASTICALLY, AND FOR THE BETTER, OVER THE PAST 10 YEARS. NGOS WERE PARTICULARLY COMPLIMENTARY ABOUT THEIR RELATIONSHIPS WITH THE STATE GOVERNMENTS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN TAMIL NADU, ANDHRA PRADESH, MAHARASHTRA, DELHI, WEST BENGAL AND MEGHALAYA.

FOR EXAMPLE, THE ADDITIONAL DIRECTOR GENERAL OF THE WEST BENGAL POLICE IS ACTIVELY INVOLVED IN FIGHTING TRAFFICKING AND HAS PROMOTED THE SENSITIZATION OF THE BORDER SECURITY FORCE, THE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCY THAT CONTROLS WEST BENGAL'S BORDERS WITH BANGLADESH AND NEPAL, THROUGH WHICH WOMEN AND CHILDREN ARE TRAFFICKED INTO INDIA. IN MADHYA PRADESH, JAMMU AND KASHMIR, ASSAM AND BIHAR, STATISTICS SHOW MORE MALES ARRESTED IN PROSTITUTION/TRAFFICKING CASES. HOWEVER, NGOS IN URBAN AREAS TEND TO BE MUCH MORE POSITIVE THAN THOSE IN RURAL AREAS, WHERE THEY CLAIM LITTLE CHANGE HAS PERCOLATED. BELOW IS A FLAVOR OF SOME OF THE NGO COMMENTS ON THIS COOPERATION:

IMPULSE NGO NETWORK IN MEGHALAYA COMMENTED THAT, "THE RELATIONSHIP AND INVOLVEMENT OF THE STATES AND CENTRAL LAW ENFORCING AGENCIES (SUCH AS THE POLICE) IS EXTREMELY ENCOURAGING. IMPULSE BELIEVES THAT "THE YEAR 2003 WAS THE TURNING POINT TOWARDS IMPROVEMENT, DUE TO THE NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION'S ROBUST ACTION AND INVOLVEMENT ON THE ISSUE OF TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS BY LAUNCHING THE NATIONAL ACTION RESEARCH ON TRAFFICKING OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN."

THE NGO JOINT WOMEN'S PROGRAM (JWP) AGREED THAT COOPERATION BETWEEN NGOS, GOVERNMENTS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT HAD BECOME "COMPARATIVELY BETTER." GOVERNMENT AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES UNDERSTAND THE TRAFFICKING PROBLEM BETTER AND HAVE BECOME MORE ACTIVIST. HOWEVER, JWP POINTED OUT THAT MOST OF THE EMPHASIS AND ACTIVITIES HAVE BEEN IN THE URBAN DEMAND AREAS AND NOT IN THE RURAL SUPPLY AREAS.

THE CALCUTTA NGO SANLAAP COMMENTED THAT IT HAD SEEN A "MARKED IMPROVEMENT" IN THE GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUDE AS EXEMPLIFIED BY THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SWADHAR (SHELTER) PROGRAM AND THE NATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION TO COMBAT TRAFFICKING. SANLAAP NOTED THAT THE WEST BENGAL AND

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THE BANGALORE-BASED NGO "EQUATIONS - EQUITABLE TOURISM

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A MUMBAI NGO, RESCUE FOUNDATION, TOLD A USAID REPRESENTATIVE THAT HE HAD AN EXCELLENT WORKING RELATIONSHIP WITH THE TURBE AREA POLICE STATION, AS WELL AS WITH THE MAHARASHTRA MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS. THE POLICE HAVE BEEN VERY COOPERATIVE IN HELPING THE RESCUE FOUNDATION ORGANIZE BROTHEL RESCUES. ACCORDING TO THE RESCUE FOUNDATION, THE POLICE WERE ABLE TO GET THE BROTHEL OWNERS WHO HAD EXPLOITED THE RESCUED VICTIMS TO PROVIDE THEM WITH REHABILITATION MONEY. THREE VICTIMS RECEIVED RS. 15,000 (\$333) WHILE ANOTHER RECEIVED RS. 20,000 (\$444).

WE HAVE ALSO NOTICED A SHIFT IN THE GOVERNMENT FUNCTIONING IN THE AREA OF ANTI-TRAFFICKING INITIATIVES. GOVERNMENT AGENCIES, PARTICULARLY THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN DEVELOPMENT, KARNATAKA ARE WORKING TOGETHER WITH NGOS TO TRAIN THEIR STAFF MEMBERS WORKING IN THE REMAND HOMES, SHORT STAY HOMES AND OTHER GOVERNMENT RUN TRANSIT FACILITIES. IN ANDHRA PRADESH, THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN DEVELOPMENT HAS MOVED ONE STEP FURTHER; THEY ARE WORKING WITH NGOS TO MANAGE THE FUNCTIONING OF THE GOVERNMENT RUN TRANSIT FACILITIES FOR THE SURVIVORS OF TRAFFICKING.

STHREE, AN NGO WORKING IN RURAL ANDHRA PRADESH, ONE OF THE PRIMARY SENDING AREAS, COMMENTED THAT THE GOVERNMENT HAD BEEN VERY RESPONSIVE IN ASSISTING RETURNED TRAFFICKING VICTIMS WITH LIVELIHOOD OPTIONS, LOANS, VOCATIONAL TRAINING

AND SHELTER IN THE TWO DISTRICTS IN WHICH STRHEE WORKS.

NGOS CONTINUE TO WORK CREATIVELY TO PROD GOVERNMENT INTEREST AND INVOLVEMENT AT ALL LEVELS - LOCAL, STATE AND FEDERAL - AND ON ALL LEVELS - JUDICIAL, LEGAL AND SOCIAL - TO ACHIEVE THEIR AGENDA. INDIA'S DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS AND ESPECIALLY ITS HIGHLY INDEPENDENT AND OFTEN INVESTIGATION-ORIENTED MEDIA ARE ALSO MAJOR DRIVING FORCES TOWARDS CHANGE.

MANY OF THIS YEAR'S SIGNIFICANT ACCOMPLISHMENTS (AND THOSE IN PREVIOUS YEARS AS WELL), BOTH IN LAW ENFORCEMENT AND WITH GOVERNMENT SOCIAL WELFARE AGENCIES ARE DUE TO THE DRIVE AND DETERMINATION OF NGOS. NGOS AND NGO NETWORKING ORGANIZATIONS PLAY A MAJOR ROLE IN RAISING GOVERNMENT SOCIAL WELFARE AGENCIES AND LAW ENFORCEMENT CONSCIOUSNESS OF THE TRAFFICKING ISSUE. THEIR PERSUASIVE (AND OFTEN RELENTLESS) PRESSURE ON THE POLICE, THE JUDICIARY, STATE AND CENTRAL GOVERNMENTS, COUPLED WITH EXCELLENT MEDIA COVERAGE, BOTH IN DOCUMENTARIES AND PRINT SERIES, HAVE SERVED TO SPUR GOVERNMENT ATTENTION TO AND INVOLVEMENT IN THE TRAFFICKING ISSUE.

NGOS HAVE LEARNED HOW TO WORK BETTER WITH GOVERNMENT, EVEN WITH GOVERNMENT BRANCHES THAT HAVE TRADITIONALLY BEEN DISTRUSTED, SUCH AS THE POLICE. MANY NGOS AGREED WITH US THAT POLICE RESPONSE HAS IMPROVED SIGNIFICANTLY, ESPECIALLY IN THE MAJOR CITIES. REGARDLESS OF WHETHER NGOS BELIEVE THAT THE POLICE ARE EFFECTIVELY COMMITTED RIGHT NOW TO THE NGOS' TIP AGENDA, NGOS UNDERSTAND THAT THE POLICE FORCE IS THE ONLY EFFECTIVE METHOD TO CLOSE DOWN BROTHELS USING UNDERAGE AND INVOLUNTARY SEX WORKERS AND TO RESCUE TRAFFICKED WOMEN AND CHILDREN. THIS RECOGNITION HAS LED NGOS TO WORK EVEN MORE INTENSIVELY WITH LOCAL POLICE, WHICH,

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ST/PROSECUTION SECTION).

22. (SBU) DOES THE GOVERNMENT ADEQUATELY MONITOR ITS BORDERS? DOES IT MONITOR IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION PATTERNS FOR EVIDENCE OF TRAFFICKING? DO LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES RESPOND APPROPRIATELY TO SUCH EVIDENCE?

THE HOME MINISTRY'S BORDER SECURITY FORCE (BSF) MONITORS

INDIA'S BORDERS WITH APPROXIMATELY 180,000 PERSONNEL. INDIA HAS LARGE BORDERS WITH PAKISTAN, BHUTAN, NEPAL, CHINA AND BANGLADESH. THE BORDERS ARE PATROLLED AND MONITORED BUT THERE ARE MANY INCIDENTS OF UNCHECKED BORDER CROSSINGS. PASSPORTS AND VISAS ARE NOT REQUIRED TO ENTER NEPAL AND THUS THE BORDER IS VERY OPEN. A USAID OFFICIAL WAS RECENTLY TOLD BY NEPALI NGOS THAT BECAUSE OF THE MAOIST CONFLICT, THE INDIAN GOVERNMENT HAS PLACED MORE SECURITY FORCES ON ITS BORDERS, WHICH MAY ALSO RESULT IN DETERRING TRAFFICKERS.

WHILE THE BORDER WITH BANGLADESH IS PROTECTED AND PASSPORTS AND VISAS ARE NECESSARY, LOOPHOLES EXIST IN THE LAW AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION LEADING TO A REGULAR AND UNCONTROLLED INFUX OF BANGLADESH MIGRANTS TO INDIA, PRIMARILY FOR WORK AND SMUGGLING. INDIA'S BORDER WITH BURMA IS EVEN MORE POROUS. BORDER SECURITY NEEDS TO BE TIGHTENED SIGNIFICANTLY FROM THE TRAFFICKING PERSPECTIVE AND YET BE FLEXIBLE ENOUGH TO ALLOW FOR GENUINE MIGRATION.

NGOS ARE INCREASINGLY ENGAGING THE BORDER SECURITY FORCES (BSF) IN ANTI-TRAFFICKING TRAINING. NGOS IN BIHAR AND WEST BENGAL (THE TWO BORDERS OF MOST CONCERN) HAVE BEEN VERY ACTIVE IN TRAINING AND ESTABLISHING CROSS-BORDER PROGRAMS ON THE NEPAL AND BANGLADESH BORDERS. THESE PROGRAMS TRAIN BSF PERSONNEL, HELP TO DETECT TRAFFICKING VICTIMS AND PROVIDE SHELTER, COUNSELING AND ASSISTANCE TO WOMEN WHO HAVE BEEN DETECTED AS TRAFFICKING VICTIMS.

A VARIETY OF ANTI-SMUGGLING AND DRUG OFFENSE LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES OF THE GOI KEEP TRACK OF ROUTES USED FOR SUCH PURPOSES. WE HAVE NOT SEEN ANY EVIDENCE THAT WOULD LINK TRAFFICKING THROUGH THESE ROUTES TO TRAFFICKING TO THE U.S.

ALTHOUGH INDIA'S INTERNATIONAL AIRPORTS, THROUGH WHICH WOMEN AND CHILDREN ARE TRAFFICKED TO THE MIDDLE EAST, HAVE EXIT CONTROLS AND A FUNCTIONAL NAMECHECK SYSTEM, WOMEN AND CHILDREN ARE GIVEN LITTLE SCRUTINY IF THEIR PASSPORTS AND VISAS ARE IN ORDER AND IF THEY ARE NOT IN THE NAMECHECK SYSTEM.

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THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DWCD) APPOINTED AN ANTI-TRAFFICKING NODAL OFFICER AT THE JOINT SECRETARY LEVEL, BUT THIS PERSON HAS NO LAW ENFORCEMENT POWERS. THE CBI AND THE POLICE HAVE MISSING/KIDNAPPED PERSONS CELLS. THE GOI PROPOSED SETTING UP A MULTI-AGENCY TRAFFICKING WORKING GROUP IN MARCH 2001, BUT IT HAS NOT YET BEEN ESTABLISHED. FBI INVESTIGATIVE LIAISON ON THE ONLY TRAFFICKING CASE WITH A U.S. CONNECTION, THE LAKIREDDY CASE, WAS WITH NEW DELHI CBI OFFICIALS AND WITH HYDERABAD LOCAL POLICE AND CBI OFFICIALS. THE NHRC STATE NODAL OFFICERS HAVE THE POTENTIAL TO BECOME AN EFFECTIVE BODY TO COORDINATE INTER-STATE AND CENTRAL/STATE GOVERNMENT ANTI-TRAFFICKING

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24. DOES THE GOVERNMENT COORDINATE WITH OR PARTICIPATE IN MULTINATIONAL OR INTERNATIONAL WORKING GROUPS OR EFFORTS TO PREVENT, MONITOR OR CONTROL TRAFFICKING?

INDIA IS AN ACTIVE MEMBER OF THE SOUTH ASIA AREA REGIONAL COOPERATION (SAARC) GROUP, WHICH PROVIDES A MECHANISM FOR INTERNATIONAL ANTI-TRAFFICKING COORDINATION. AS REPORTED IN SECTION 8 ABOVE, INDIA RATIFIED THE SAARC ANTI-TRAFFICKING CONVENTION IN JUNE, 2003. THE SAARC CONVENTION PROMOTES COOPERATION AMONG SAARC COUNTRIES TO COMBAT TRAFFICKING IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN, REPATRIATE AND REHABILITATE TRAFFICKING VICTIMS AND PREVENT TRAFFICKING OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN INTERNATIONAL PROSTITUTION NETWORKS, PARTICULARLY WHEN SAARC COUNTRIES ARE THE PLACES OF ORIGIN, TRANSIT AND DESTINATION. HOWEVER, IMPLEMENTATION OF THE SAARC CONVENTION HAS NOT YET COMMENCED, PRIMARILY DUE TO THE FAILURE OF NEPAL AND SRI LANKA TO RATIFY THE AGREEMENT, WHICH IS, IN TURN, DUE TO THE CURRENT LACK OF SITTING PARLIAMENTS IN THESE TWO COUNTRIES.

THE NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSIONS OF NEPAL AND INDIA ARE SET TO SIGN AN ACCORD TO COOPERATE WITH EACH OTHER TO END HUMAN TRAFFICKING SOON. THE AGREEMENT, WHICH IS IN THE FINAL STAGES OF BUREAUCRATIC CLEARANCE, IS AIMED AT PREVENTING CROSS BORDER TRAFFICKING, NEPAL'S NHRC CHAIRMAN NAYAN BAHADUR KHATRI SAID AT A PRESS CONFERENCE AT THE END OF THE THREE-DAY 8TH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ASIA PACIFIC FORUM OF NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTIONS HELD IN KATHMANDU.

A RIGHTS AWARENESS CENTER IN THE INDO NEPAL BORDER AREA OF SONAULI HAS BEEN ACTIVE FOR OVER NINE MONTHS. THIS CENTER HAS REACHED OUT TO 3,535 MIGRANTS, ARRESTED 35 TRAFFICKERS AND RESCUED 65 VICTIMS- ALL GIRLS - BEFORE THEY WERE TAKEN TO THEIR FINAL DESTINATION.

25. (SBU) DOES THE GOVERNMENT HAVE A PUBLIC CORRUPTION TASK FORCE?

THERE IS NO TASK FORCE AS SUCH, BUT THE CENTRAL VIGILANCE COMMISSION (CVC) WAS SET UP BY THE GOVERNMENT IN 1964 TO INVESTIGATE PUBLIC CORRUPTION. CVC IS AN INDEPENDENT GOI AGENCY, FREE OF CONTROL OF ANY MINISTRY OR DEPARTMENT AND IS RESPONSIBLE ONLY TO PARLIAMENT. EVERY STATE IN INDIA HAS EITHER A VIGILANCE COMMISSION OR LOK AYUKTA, AN INDEPENDENT OMBUDSMAN, WHICH LOOKS AFTER STATE GOVERNMENT VIGILANCE AND CORRUPTION ISSUES. THE CBI INVESTIGATES PUBLIC CORRUPTION IN THOSE INSTANCES IN WHICH THE MATTER IS REFERRED TO IT AS A REQUEST BY THE CONCERNED STATE GOVERNMENT, OR IN THOSE INSTANCES IN WHICH THE CASE IS OF SUFFICIENTLY HIGH IMPORTANCE TO THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT THAT CBI JURISDICTION IS MANDATED BY THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT.

A JUSTIFICATION FOR REFERRAL BY A STATE GOVERNMENT IN THE FIRST INSTANCE WOULD BE THAT THE CRIME IS SUFFICIENTLY COMPLEX, INVOLVES GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION, CROSS-BORDER TRANSFER OF FUNDS, OR TRANSFER OF PERSONNEL ACROSS STATE LINES. IN THESE INSTANCES, A CENTRALLY OPERATED INVESTIGATION IS NECESSARY. IN THOSE CASES WHERE CBI JURISDICTION IS MANDATED, THE CASES ARE DEEMED TO BE OF

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26. (SBU) DOES THE GOVERNMENT COORDINATE WITH OR PARTICIPATE IN MULTINATIONAL OR INTERNATIONAL WORKING GROUPS OR EFFORTS TO PREVENT, MONITOR, OR CONTROL TRAFFICKING?

IN NOVEMBER, 2001, INDIA PARTICIPATED IN THE SOUTH ASIA CONSULTATION FOR THE THIRD WORLD CONGRESS AGAINST COMMERCIAL SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF CHILDREN, HELD IN DHAKA, BANGLADESH. THE DHAKA CONSULTATION ENDORSED THE SOUTH ASIA REGIONAL STRATEGY, WHICH WAS PRESENTED AT THE SECOND CONGRESS HELD IN YOKOHAMA, JAPAN IN DECEMBER 2000. INDIA ALSO PARTICIPATED IN THE YOKOHAMA CONGRESS.

INDIA ACTIVELY PARTICIPATED IN DRAFTING THE SOUTH ASIA ASSOCIATION FOR REGIONAL COOPERATION (SAARC) CONVENTION ON

PREVENTION AND COMBATING TRAFFICKING IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN FOR PROSTITUTION IN 1998 TO CHECK CROSS-BORDER TRAFFICKING THROUGH INTER-GOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION. AS DESCRIBED ABOVE, INDIA HAS RATIFIED THE CONVENTION, BUT OTHER KEY COUNTRIES HAVE NOT, ALTHOUGH ALL SAARC HEADS OF STATE SIGNED THE CONVENTION IN JANUARY 2002.

INDIAN ANTI-TRAFFICKING NGOS IN WEST BENGAL, NEW DELHI, BIHAR AND MUMBAI COORDINATE CLOSELY WITH THEIR NGO COUNTERPARTS IN BANGLADESH AND NEPAL ON POLICIES AND PROGRAMS RELATING TO TRAFFICKING PREVENTION, VICTIM INTERDICTION, RESCUE AND REPATRIATION. THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT HELPS NGOS FINANCE THE REPATRIATION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN TRAFFICKED TO INDIA FROM OTHER COUNTRIES.

27. (SBU) DOES THE GOVERNMENT HAVE A NATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION TO ADDRESS TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS? IF SO, WHICH AGENCIES WERE INVOLVED IN DEVELOPING IT? WERE NGOS CONSULTED IN THE PROCESS? WHAT STEPS HAS THE GOVERNMENT TAKEN TO DISSEMINATE THE ACTION PLAN?

THE 1998 PLAN OF ACTION TO COMBAT TRAFFICKING AND COMMERCIAL SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN WAS ESPECIALLY FORMULATED TO ADDRESS THE TRAFFICKING PROBLEM. THE PLAN OF ACTION WAS DEVELOPED BY THE DWCD, WITH INPUTS FROM THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT AND NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR WOMEN, AFTER CONSULTATIONS WITH NGOS, AND SEVERAL UN ORGANIZATIONS LIKE UNIFEM, UNICEF, ILO, UNFPA, ETC. IT HAS BEEN WIDELY DISSEMINATED AT THE STATE LEVEL, TO NGOS AND WITHIN THE GOI.

28. (SBU) IS THERE SOME ENTITY OR PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR DEVELOPING ANTI-TRAFFICKING PROGRAMS WITHIN THE GOVERNMENT?

THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DWCD) UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT IS THE NODAL AGENCY FOR DEVELOPING ANTI-TRAFFICKING PROGRAMS WITHIN THE GOVERNMENT. THE JOINT SECRETARY, DWCD IS THE PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR THESE PROGRAMS.

#### INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION OF TRAFFICKERS

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29. (SBU) DOES THE COUNTRY HAVE A LAW SPECIFICALLY PROHIBITING TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS - BOTH TRAFFICKING FOR SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND TRAFFICKING FOR NON-SEXUAL PURPOSES

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THE DHAKA CONSULTATION ENDORSED THE SOUTH ASIA REGIONAL STRATEGY, WHICH WAS PRESENTED AT THE SECOND CONGRESS HELD IN YOKOHAMA, JAPAN IN DECEMBER 2000. INDIA ALSO PARTICIPATED IN THE YOKOHAMA CONGRESS.

INDIA ACTIVELY PARTICIPATED IN DRAFTING THE SOUTH ASIA ASSOCIATION FOR REGIONAL COOPERATION (SAARC) CONVENTION ON PREVENTION AND COMBATING TRAFFICKING IN WOMEN AND CHILDREN FOR PROSTITUTION IN 1998 TO CHECK CROSS-BORDER TRAFFICKING THROUGH INTER-GOVERNMENTAL COORDINATION. AS DESCRIBED ABOVE, INDIA HAS RATIFIED THE CONVENTION, BUT OTHER KEY COUNTRIES HAVE NOT, ALTHOUGH ALL SAARC HEADS OF STATE SIGNED THE CONVENTION IN JANUARY 2002.

INDIAN ANTI-TRAFFICKING NGOS IN WEST BENGAL, NEW DELHI, BIHAR AND MUMBAI COORDINATE CLOSELY WITH THEIR NGO COUNTERPARTS IN BANGLADESH AND NEPAL ON POLICIES AND PROGRAMS RELATING TO TRAFFICKING PREVENTION, VICTIM INTERDICTION, RESCUE AND REPATRIATION. THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT HELPS NGOS FINANCE THE REPATRIATION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN TRAFFICKED TO INDIA FROM OTHER COUNTRIES.

27. (SBU) DOES THE GOVERNMENT HAVE A NATIONAL PLAN OF ACTION TO ADDRESS TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS? IF SO, WHICH AGENCIES WERE INVOLVED IN DEVELOPING IT? WERE NGOS CONSULTED IN THE PROCESS? WHAT STEPS HAS THE GOVERNMENT TAKEN TO DISSEMINATE THE ACTION PLAN?

THE 1998 PLAN OF ACTION TO COMBAT TRAFFICKING AND COMMERCIAL SEXUAL EXPLOITATION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN WAS ESPECIALLY FORMULATED TO ADDRESS THE TRAFFICKING PROBLEM. THE PLAN OF ACTION WAS DEVELOPED BY THE DWCD, WITH INPUTS FROM THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT AND NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR WOMEN, AFTER CONSULTATIONS WITH NGOS, AND SEVERAL UN ORGANIZATIONS LIKE UNIFEM, UNICEF, ILO, UNFPA, ETC. IT HAS BEEN WIDELY DISSEMINATED AT THE STATE LEVEL, TO NGOS AND WITHIN THE GOI.

28. (SBU) IS THERE SOME ENTITY OR PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR DEVELOPING ANTI-TRAFFICKING PROGRAMS WITHIN THE GOVERNMENT?

THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DWCD) UNDER THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT IS THE NODAL AGENCY FOR DEVELOPING ANTI-TRAFFICKING PROGRAMS WITHIN THE GOVERNMENT. THE JOINT SECRETARY, DWCD IS THE PERSON RESPONSIBLE FOR THESE PROGRAMS.

INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION OF TRAFFICKERS

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29. (SBU) DOES THE COUNTRY HAVE A LAW SPECIFICALLY PROHIBITING TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS - BOTH TRAFFICKING FOR SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND TRAFFICKING FOR NON-SEXUAL PURPOSES

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BE PROSECUTED? FOR EXAMPLE, ARE THERE LAWS AGAINST SLAVERY OR THE EXPLOITATION OF PROSTITUTION BY MEANS OF COERCION OR FRAUD? ARE THESE OTHER LAWS BEING USED IN TRAFFICKING CASES? ARE THESE LAWS, TAKEN TOGETHER, ADEQUATE TO COVER THE FULL SCOPE OF TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS?

THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION GUARANTEES CITIZENS THE RIGHT NOT TO BE EXPLOITED. IN ARTICLE 23 OF THE CONSTITUTION, TRAFFIC IN HUMAN BEINGS AND "BEGGARY" AND OTHER SIMILAR FORMS OF FORCED LABOR ARE PROHIBITED AND ANY CONTRAVENTION OF THIS PROVISION IS AN OFFENCE PUNISHABLE BY LAW. ARTICLE 42 OF THE CONSTITUTION PROVIDES PROTECTION AGAINST INHUMAN WORKING CONDITIONS.

THE FOUR PRINCIPAL LAWS THAT ADDRESS TRAFFICKING AND PROSTITUTION ARE THE SUPPRESSION OF IMMORAL TRAFFIC IN WOMEN AND GIRLS ACT OF 1956 (SITA), AMENDED IN 1986 BY THE IMMORAL TRAFFIC IN PERSONS PREVENTION ACT OF 1986 (ITPA), PROVISIONS WITHIN THE INDIAN PENAL CODE, THE JUVENILE JUSTICE ACT, WHICH CAME INTO FORCE IN 2001 AND THE CHILD LABOR (PROTECTION AND REGULATION) ACT OF 1986. AS MENTIONED IN SEVERAL SECTIONS ABOVE, THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND COMMERCE HAS, IN CONSULTATION WITH THE NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY IN BANGALORE AND WITH NGOS, FORMULATED AMENDMENTS TO THE ITPA TO REMOVE SECTION 8 (THE "SOLICITING" SECTION UNDER WHICH SEX WORKERS ARE COMMONLY ARRESTED) AS WELL AS CLOSE SEVERAL OTHER LOOPHOLES. THE AMENDMENTS ARE WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT, AWAITING THEIR APPROVAL BEFORE SUBMISSION TO PARLIAMENT.

ALTHOUGH THE ITPA, IPC, JUVENILE JUSTICE AND CHILD LABOR ACTS ARE NATIONAL LAWS, THEIR ENFORCEMENT IS A STATE GOVERNMENT RESPONSIBILITY. AS DESCRIBED ABOVE, SOME STATES (PRIMARILY THOSE WITH THE MOST SERIOUS TRAFFICKING PROBLEMS) HAVE TAKEN THE MOST PRO-ACTIVE APPROACH TO IMPLEMENTING THESE LAWS. THESE ACTS, IF TAKEN TOGETHER AND IMPLEMENTED CORRECTLY, ARE ADEQUATE TO COVER THE FULL SCOPE OF TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS.

-- ITPA: THE ITPA WIDENED THE SCOPE OF THE LAW TO COVER BOTH SEXES EXPLOITED SEXUALLY FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES AND PROVIDED ENHANCED PENALTIES FOR OFFENCES INVOLVING CHILDREN AND MINORS. IT CONTINUED TO PROHIBIT PROSTITUTION IN ITS COMMERCIALIZED FORM, WITHOUT MAKING PROSTITUTION PER SE AN OFFENSE. THE ACT LAYS DOWN PENALTIES FOR KEEPING A BROTHEL; FOR ALLOWING PREMISES TO BE USED AS A BROTHEL; FOR LIVING ON THE EARNINGS OF PROSTITUTION; FOR DETAINING A PERSON ON THE PREMISES WHERE PROSTITUTION IS CARRIED ON; PROSTITUTION IN THE VICINITY OF PUBLIC PLACES; SEDUCING OR SOLICITING FOR

PURPOSES OF PROSTITUTION, AND SEDUCTION OF A PERSON IN CUSTODY.

BESIDES CONTEMPLATING A SPECIALIZED MACHINERY FOR ENFORCEMENT, THE ACT ENVISAGES A COMPREHENSIVE SCHEME FOR RESCUE, PROTECTION AND CORRECTIVE TREATMENT OF PROSTITUTES. THE ITPA PRESCRIBES STRINGENT ACTION AGAINST THOSE INDUCTING CHILDREN (BELOW 16 YEARS) AND MINORS (16 TO 18 YEARS) IN THE OFFENCE OF PROCURING, INDUCING OR TAKING A PERSON IN ORDER TO FORCE HIM/HER INTO PROSTITUTION. IF THE OFFENSE HAS BEEN COMMITTED AGAINST A CHILD, THE PUNISHMENT IS RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT FOR A TERM OF NOT LESS THAN 7 YEARS, WHICH MAY BE EXTENDED TO LIFE. IF THE VICTIM IS AN ADULT, THE PUNISHMENT IS FOR 7 TO 14 YEARS.

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THE PUNISHMENT FOR THE TRAFFICKER, BROTHEL OWNER OR OTHER ACCUSED CONSISTS OF IMPRISONMENT OF EITHER DESCRIPTION FOR A TERM WHICH SHALL NOT BE LESS THAN 7 YEARS, BUT WHICH MAY BE FOR LIFE OR FOR A TERM WHICH MAY EXTEND TO 10 YEARS AND SHALL ALSO BE LIABLE TO FINE.

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UNDER CERTAIN LIMITED CIRCUMSTANCES AND DEPENDING ON THE CRIME CHARGED, AN ACCUSED PERSON CAN BE HELD WITHOUT BAIL FOR VARYING PERIODS OF TIME. HOWEVER, IF FORMAL CHARGES ARE NOT FILED WITHIN THAT PERIOD OF TIME, THE ACCUSED PERSON



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ITPA'S MAJOR LOOPHOLE IS THAT IT PERMITS ARREST OF SEX WORKERS FOR SOLICITING (SECTION 8) AS WELL AS ARRESTS OF TRAFFICKERS (SECTION 7). IN THE PAST, VICTIMS HAD BEEN ARRESTED FAR MORE FREQUENTLY UNDER SECTION 8 OF THE ITPA THAN TRAFFICKERS HAD BEEN ARRESTED UNDER SECTION 7. ITPA IS NOT SUPPOSED TO BE USED TO ARREST MINORS FOR PROSTITUTION, BUT AS THE RESPONSE TO QUESTION 25 DEMONSTRATES, VICTIMS, INCLUDING MINOR VICTIMS, ARE AMONG THOSE MOST FREQUENTLY ARRESTED UNDER ITPA. HOWEVER, AS REPORTED ABOVE, IN SOME OF THE METROS WITH THE MOST SIGNIFICANT TRAFFICKING PROBLEM (DELHI, CALCUTTA, HYDERABAD, CHENNAI AND MUMBAI) POLICE ARRESTS OF TRAFFICKING VICTIMS FOR PROSTITUTION UNDER SECTION 8, ITPA, HAS STOPPED COMPLETELY OR SIGNIFICANTLY DECREASED IN 2003.

THE NATIONAL LAW UNIVERSITY AT BANGALORE RECOMMENDED AMENDMENTS TO ITPA, WHICH HAVE BEEN APPROVED BY THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND COMMERCE AND SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT FOR REVIEW, AFTER WHICH THEY WOULD BE SUBMITTED FOR PARLIAMENTARY APPROVAL. THESE AMENDMENTS WOULD EFFECTIVELY PROTECT FROM PROSECUTION SEX WORKERS WHO ARE OF LEGAL AGE AND VOLUNTARILY INVOLVED IN THE SEX TRADE AS WELL AS THOSE FORCED INTO THE SEX TRADE AND MINORS. THE AMENDMENTS REVISE SECTION 8 OF ITPA (THE "SOLICITING" SECTION) TO ENSURE THAT NO ONE UNDER 18 CAN BE PROSECUTED FOR PROSTITUTION. THE AMENDMENTS REQUIRE THAT EACH INDIVIDUAL THE POLICE TAKE INTO CUSTODY BE INVESTIGATED AND IF THE ARRESTED PERSON IS A VICTIM (REGARDLESS OF AGE), THE POLICE WOULD BE REQUIRED TO PROSECUTE THE TRAFFICKERS/BROTHEL OWNERS AND TO ENSURE THAT THE VICTIM RECEIVES REHABILITATION.

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OR INDUCING WOMAN TO COMPEL HER MARRIAGE: COVERS THE FULL RANGE OF PHYSICAL VIOLENCE OR VERBAL SEDUCTION (FALSE PROMISES) TO INDUCE A WOMAN TO MARRY, EITHER BY FORCE OR BY DECEPTION. THE PUNISHMENT IS

IMPRISONMENT FOR 7 YEARS AND FINE.

366A. SOLICITATION OF MINOR GIRL: ANYONE WHO INDUCES A MINOR UNDER THE AGE OF EIGHTEEN FROM A GIVEN LOCATION WITH THE INTENT THAT SHE MAY BE FORCED OR SEDUCED TO ILLICIT INTERCOURSE WITH ANOTHER IS PUNISHABLE BY IMPRISONMENT FOR UP TO 10 YEARS AND A FINE.

366B. IMPORTATION OF GIRL FROM A FOREIGN COUNTRY: ANYONE TRAFFICKING INTO INDIA ANY FEMALE UNDER THE AGE OF 21 WITH THE INTENT THAT SHE WILL BE FORCED OR SEDUCED TO PERFORM ILLICIT INTERCOURSE WITH ANOTHER IS PUNISHABLE WITH A MAXIMUM SENTENCE OF 10 YEARS AND LIABLE TO PAY A FINE.

372. SELLING A MINOR FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROSTITUTION: WHOEVER SELLS OR HIRES OUT A MINOR UNDER THE AGE OF EIGHTEEN WITH THE INTENT TO EMPLOY THEM FOR PROSTITUTION OR ILLICIT INTERCOURSE, OR TO HAVE KNOWLEDGE THAT THE MINOR WILL BE EMPLOYED FOR THESE PURPOSES CAN BE IMPRISONED FOR UP TO 10 YEARS AND IS LIABLE TO PAY A FINE.

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PUNISHMENT FOR RAPE:

WHOEVER COMMITS RAPE SHALL BE PUNISHED BY IMPRISONMENT FOR A TERM WHICH CAN BE ANYWHERE FROM 7 YEARS TO LIFE OR FOR A MAXIMUM TERM OF 10 YEARS PLUS A FINE. EXCEPTIONS ARE AS

FOLLOWS: IF THE WOMAN RAPED IS HIS WIFE AND NOT UNDER THE AGE OF 12, THE PERPETRATOR MAY BE PUNISHED BY IMPRISONMENT FOR A TERM UP TO 2 YEARS, A FINE OR BOTH.

THE FOLLOWING WILL BE IMPRISONED FOR A TERM NOT LESS THAN TEN YEARS TO LIFE AS WELL AS INCUR A FINE:

-- A POLICE OFFICER COMMITTING THE CRIME WITHIN THE CONFINES OF HIS DISTRICT, OR ON THE PREMISES OF ANY POLICE STATION.

-- A POLICE OFFICER THAT RAPES A WOMAN IN HIS CUSTODY OR IN THE CUSTODY OF A SUBORDINATE.

-- A PUBLIC SERVANT TAKING ADVANTAGE OF HIS POSITION, RAPING A WOMAN IN HIS CUSTODY OR IN THE CUSTODY OF A SUBORDINATE.

-- ANY STAFF MEMBER OF A JAIL OR OTHER INSTITUTION TAKES ADVANTAGE OF HIS OFFICIAL POSITION AND RAPES AN INMATE.

-- STAFF MEMBER OF A HOSPITAL WHO TAKES ADVANTAGE OF HIS

POSITION AND RAPES A WOMAN IN THAT FACILITY.

-- RAPES A PREGNANT WOMAN.

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, 1986 HAS BEEN AMENDED AND THE JUVENILE JUSTICE (CARE AND PROTECTION OF CHILDREN) BILL 2000 WENT INTO FORCE IN 2001. THE BILL HAS ELABORATE PROVISIONS FOR THE CARE, PROTECTION, TREATMENT, EDUCATION, VOCATIONAL TRAINING, DEVELOPMENT AND REHABILITATION OF CHILDREN RESCUED FROM THOSE PROCURING, INDUCING OR TAKING PERSONS FOR THE SAKE OF PROSTITUTION AND DETAINING PERSONS IN PREMISES WHERE PROSTITUTION IS CARRIED ON. THE NEW JUVENILE JUSTICE ACT PROVIDES FOR PROPER CARE AND TREATMENT OF JUVENILES IN NEED OF PROTECTION OR JUVENILE OFFENDERS BY CATERING TO THEIR DEVELOPMENTAL NEEDS AND BY ADOPTING A CHILD-FRIENDLY APPROACH IN THE ADJUDICATION AND DISPOSITION OF MATTERS.

BESIDES THE POLICE, ANY PERSON OR ORGANIZATION AUTHORIZED BY THE STATE GOVERNMENT MAY BRING A NEGLECTED JUVENILE BEFORE THE CHILD WELFARE COMMISSION FOR DIFFERENTIAL HANDLING AND PLACEMENT WITH A FIT PERSON OR A FIT-INSTITUTION, FAILING WHICH, IN A JUVENILE HOME. CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH THE LAW CAN NO LONGER BE TRIED BY AN ADULT COURT; THEIR CASE IS HEARD BY A JUVENILE JUSTICE BOARD MAGISTRATE AND CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH THE LAW CANNOT BE PUT INTO ADULT PRISONS. VOLUNTARY INSTITUTIONS CAN ALSO BE RECOGNIZED TO FUNCTION AS PROTECTIVE HOMES AND JUVENILE HOMES UNDER THE RESPECTIVE LAWS. THESE INSTITUTIONS HAVE TO SERVE ON THE BASIS OF CERTAIN MINIMUM STANDARDS OF CARE AND REFORMATIVE TREATMENT.

SEVERAL STATES HAVE BEGUN TO IMPLEMENT THE ACT (DELHI, ANDHRA PRADESH, TAMIL NADU, MAHARASHTRA, GOA, MADHYA PRADESH, CHHATTISGARH AND GUJARAT) BY SETTING UP THE REQUISITE CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEES AND JUVENILE JUSTICE BOARDS. THE ACT HAS RELATIVELY WEAK PUNISHMENTS FOR TRAFFICKERS, PRIMARILY BECAUSE THE FOCUS IS ON REHABILITATION OF THE VICTIM OR THE JUVENILE OFFENDER, BUT SEVERAL NGOS ARE EXAMINING HOW THE PUNISHMENT SECTION, ESPECIALLY FOR TRAFFICKERS, COULD BE STRENGTHENED. THE ACT'S TWO PRINCIPAL DRAFTERS, BOTH OF WHOM HEAD MAJOR NGOS, ARE WORKING DILIGENTLY TO COMPEL STATES TO SET UP THE NECESSARY INFRASTRUCTURE SO THAT THE LAW CAN BE EFFECTIVELY ENFORCED.

-- THE CHILD LABOR (PROHIBITION AND REGULATION) ACT OF 1986 PROHIBITS EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN IN CERTAIN TYPES OF JOBS (PARTICULARLY HAZARDOUS JOBS) AND REGULATES THE CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT FOR CHILDREN IN CERTAIN OTHERS. IT BEGAN WITH A PROVISION TO PROHIBIT EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN IN 6 OCCUPATIONS AND 14 PROCESSES IN 1986 AND NOW ENCOMPASSES 13 OCCUPATIONS AND 51 PROCESSES. WHILE THE LAW DOES NOT SPECIFICALLY ADDRESS TRAFFICKING OF CHILDREN FOR LABOR, IT PUNISHES THOSE WHO EMPLOY CHILDREN IN THE PROHIBITED OCCUPATIONS AND PROCESSES. BECAUSE MANY CHILD LABORERS ARE ALSO TRAFFICKED, THIS LAW HAS FREQUENTLY BEEN USED TO PUNISH THOSE EMPLOYING OR TRAFFICKING CHILDREN FOR FORCED/BONDED LABORER. FOR THE FIRST OFFENSE, THE PUNISHMENT IS IMPRISONMENT RANGING FROM 3 MONTHS TO ONE YEAR AND/OR A FINE RANGING FROM RS. 10,000 TO 20,000 (\$222 TO \$444). FOR A REPEAT OFFENSE, THE PUNISHMENT IS IMPRISONMENT RANGING FROM 6 MONTHS TO 2 YEARS.

-- BESIDES THESE THREE PRINCIPAL LAWS, A NUMBER OF OTHER NATIONAL LAWS ENACTED AT DIFFERENT POINTS TOUCHED UPON BONDED/FORCED LABOR. THE CHILD (PLEDGING OF LABOR) ACT 1933

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, 1986 HAS BEEN AMENDED AND THE JUVENILE JUSTICE (CARE AND PROTECTION OF CHILDREN) BILL 2000 WENT INTO FORCE IN 2001. THE BILL HAS ELABORATE PROVISIONS FOR THE CARE, PROTECTION, TREATMENT, EDUCATION, VOCATIONAL TRAINING, DEVELOPMENT AND REHABILITATION OF CHILDREN RESCUED FROM THOSE PROCURING, INDUCING OR TAKING PERSONS FOR THE SAKE OF PROSTITUTION AND DETAINING PERSONS IN PREMISES WHERE PROSTITUTION IS CARRIED ON. THE NEW JUVENILE JUSTICE ACT PROVIDES FOR PROPER CARE AND TREATMENT OF JUVENILES IN NEED OF PROTECTION OR JUVENILE OFFENDERS BY CATERING TO THEIR DEVELOPMENTAL NEEDS AND BY ADOPTING A CHILD-FRIENDLY APPROACH IN THE ADJUDICATION AND DISPOSITION OF MATTERS.

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YMENT OF CHILDREN INCLUDE THE APPRENTICES ACT (1961), THE BEEDI AND CIGAR WORKERS (CONDITIONS OF EMPLOYMENT) ACT (1966), THE MINES ACT (1952), THE MOTOR TRANSPORT ACT (1961) AND THE PLANTATION ACT (1951). ALL THESE LAWS PROHIBIT EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN UNDER 14.

-- A 1996 SUPREME COURT JUDGMENT (DISCUSSED ABOVE IN SECTION 15 ABOVE) REQUIRED THAT EVERY OFFENDING EMPLOYER BE REQUIRED TO PAY COMPENSATION OF RS. 20,000 (ABOUT \$425) FOR EVERY CHILD EMPLOYED IN CONTRAVENTION OF THE ACT. THE BONDED LABOR SYSTEM (ABOLITION) ACT 1976 PROHIBITS BONDED/FORCED LABOR IN THE COUNTRY. THE CHILD MARRIAGE RESTRAINT ACT OF 1929 PROHIBITS CHILD MARRIAGES, WHICH HAVE BEEN USED AS A TOOL TO TRAFFIC CHILDREN BOTH INTERNALLY AND TO THE MIDDLE EAST.

-- LEGISLATION ALSO EXISTS IN DIFFERENT STATES INCLUDING MAHARASHTRA, KARNATAKA AND ANDHRA PRADESH, SUCH AS THE ANDHRA PRADESH DEVDASI (PROHIBITION OF DEDICATION) ACT OF 1989 HAVE BANNED DEVDASI AND OTHER FORMS OF RELIGIOUS DEDICATIONS THAT COMMIT GIRLS FOR EXPLOITATION. KARNATAKA HAS ENACTED THE KARNATAKA DEVDASI (PROHIBITION OF DEDICATION) ACT, 1982 AND MAHARASHTRA HAS THE BOMBAY DEVDASI

ACT, 1934 AS WELL AS THE DEVDASI (PREVENTION OF DEDICATION) ACT, 1947. THE STATE OF MAHARASHTRA HAS ALSO INTRODUCED A NEW BILL FOR DOMESTIC SERVANTS PROVIDING FOR BETTER AMENITIES, WAGES, LEAVE RULES, ETC. BUT IT HAS NOT YET BEEN PASSED.

30. (SBU) WHAT ARE THE PENALTIES FOR TRAFFICKERS OF PEOPLE FOR SEXUAL EXPLOITATION? FOR TRAFFICKERS OF PEOPLE FOR LABOR EXPLOITATION?

UNDER ITPA, TRAFFICKERS CAN RECEIVE SEVEN YEARS AT THE MINIMUM. TRAFFICKING-RELATED PROVISIONS UNDER THE IPC CARRY SEVEN TO TEN YEAR SENTENCES, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF RAPE (SEE BELOW.)

31. (SBU) WHAT ARE THE PENALTIES FOR RAPE OR FORCIBLE SEXUAL ASSAULT?

SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH A WOMAN WITH OR WITHOUT HER CONSENT WHEN SHE IS UNDER 16 YEARS OF AGE AMOUNTS TO RAPE AND THE OFFENDER IS PUNISHABLE UP BY IMPRISONMENT FROM 10 YEARS TO LIFE. ADULT RAPE IS PUNISHABLE BY A MINIMUM SENTENCE OF 7 YEARS AND A MAXIMUM SENTENCE OF LIFE.

32. (SBU) HOW DO THEY COMPARE TO THE PENALTY FOR TRAFFICKING?

THE PENALTIES FOR TRAFFICKING RANGE FROM 3 YEARS IMPRISONMENT WITH/OR WITHOUT FINE TO 7 YEARS, 10 YEARS AND OR LIFE IMPRISONMENT DEPENDING ON THE NATURE OF THE CRIME AND WHETHER THE VICTIM IS A CHILD, MINOR OR ADULT UNDER SECTIONS 5 AND 6 OF THE IMMORAL TRAFFIC (PREVENTION) ACT. PENALTIES UNDER THE IPC TEND TO BE STRONGER. THE IPC, WHICH HAS NON-BAILABLE PROVISIONS, ALSO PROVIDES A MORE EFFECTIVE WAY TO GARNER CONVICTIONS. WHILE THE ACCUSED ARE IN JAIL, THEY CANNOT HARASS THE VICTIMS TO INTIMIDATE THEM FROM TESTIFYING. TRIAL TIMES WOULD LIKELY BE SHORTER THAN THOSE ASSOCIATED WITH CASES FILED UNDER ITPA, GIVEN THE JAILED ACCUSED'S STRONG SELF-INTEREST IN MOVING JUDICIAL PROCESS FORWARD TO AVOID EXCESSIVE PRE-TRIAL INCARCERATION.

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WERE THE PENALTIES ACTUALLY IMPOSED IN EACH CASE? ARE THE TRAFFICKERS SERVING THE TIME SENTENCED? IF NO, WHAT NOT? PLEASE INDICATE WHETHER THE GOVERNMENT CAN PROVIDE THIS INFORMATION, AND IF NOT, WHAT NOT?

PROSECUTION OF TRAFFICKERS, BROTHEL OWNERS AND OTHERS ASSOCIATED WITH TRAFFICKING, ONCE RARE, HAS INCREASED SIGNIFICANTLY OVER THE PAST YEAR. CRIMINAL JUSTICE PROCEEDINGS IN THE INDIAN COURT SYSTEM CAN ROUTINELY TAKE YEARS TO REACH THEIR CONCLUSION. THE EMBASSY BELIEVES THAT IF THE GOI AND INDIVIDUAL STATES HAD CURRENT STATISTICS THAT WOULD ENABLE US TO DETERMINE THE NUMBER OF TRAFFICKING-RELATED ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS, THEY WOULD MAKE THIS INFORMATION AVAILABLE. HOWEVER, AS EXPLAINED BELOW, (AND ABOVE IN SECTION 2D) THE VARIETY OF CHARGES, COMBINED WITH THE JUDICIAL TIME-LAG MAKES IT EXTREMELY DIFFICULT TO OBTAIN ACCURATE STATISTICS. THE CASES AND INFORMATION DISCUSSED BELOW SHOULD BE ANALYZED WITH THE SAME CAUTION AS STATISTICS FOR THE NUMBER OF TRAFFICKING VICTIMS AS DISCUSSED IN THE RESPONSES TO QUESTIONS 2D AND 2E FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS:

-- INDIA'S NATIONAL CRIME RECORDS BUREAU (NCRB) IS ALWAYS AT LEAST ONE YEAR BEHIND ON TOTAL STATISTICS. HOWEVER, IF THE NCRB HAD 2003 STATISTICS AND THEY MET THE CATEGORIES DELINEATED ABOVE AS REQUESTED BY THE REPORT (WHICH THEY DO NOT) THAT INFORMATION WOULD BE EASILY ACCESSIBLE THROUGH THE NCRB'S EXCELLENT WEB-SITE, ALTHOUGH PROBABLY NOT UNTIL MID-2004 BECAUSE OF THE REPORTING LAG.

-- REPORTING STATISTICS IS REQUIRED, BUT THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT DOES NOT HAVE THE AUTHORITY TO MANDATE THAT THEY BE SENT. SOME STATES SIMPLY DO NOT REPORT STATISTICS OR DO NOT REPORT THEM IN A TIMELY FASHION. THE U.S. EMBASSY WAS TOLD THAT LACK OF STANDARDIZED SOFTWARE AMONGST THE STATE CRIME RECORD BUREAUS HAS DELAYED REPORTING OR MADE IT DIFFICULT TO GET SOME STATES' STATISTICS.

-- SINCE TRAFFICKING IS PROSECUTED UNDER SO MANY SECTIONS OF THE LAW (THE IPC HAVING AT LEAST FIVE MAJOR PROVISIONS) IT IS NOT ALWAYS POSSIBLE TO IDENTIFY WHICH CASES WERE PROSECUTED AS TRAFFICKING CASES AND WHICH WERE NOT, OTHER THAN BY GOING TO THE COURT INVOLVED AND ASKING SOMEONE TO EXPLAIN THE FACTS OF THE CASE.

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-- INDIAN STATISTICS FREQUENTLY SPEAK OF CASES BEING "DISPOSED," BUT VERY RARELY, IF EVER, DO THE STATISTICS DIVIDE CASE DISPOSAL INTO CONVICTIONS OR ACQUITTALS.

THE INFORMATION BELOW FOR 2003 IS BASED ON NEWSPAPER ARTICLES AND INPUTS FROM NGOS THROUGHOUT INDIA. THE EMBASSY WAS ABLE TO SECURE SOME PRELIMINARY, NATIONWIDE FIGURES FOR

CONVICTIONS UNDER THE CHILD LABOR (PROHIBITION AND REGULATION) ACT OF 1986. FROM JANUARY 1 THROUGH MAY 31, THE STATES INITIATED PROSECUTIONS OF 2,504 CASES. DURING THE SAME PERIOD, THE STATES REPORTED 318 CONVICTIONS, MOST OF WHICH SPRANG FROM PROSECUTIONS BEGUN IN 2002. THE MISSION IS UNABLE TO DETERMINE HOW MANY OF THESE PROSECUTIONS AND ARRESTS ARE DIRECTLY TRAFFICKING-RELATED, BUT WE BELIEVE

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LABOR.

ANOTHER SOURCE OF STATISTICS, BUT WITHOUT SPECIFICITY, IS UNIFEM. ACCORDING TO UNIFEM, AS A DIRECT RESULT OF THEIR ACTIVITIES, 53 CASES OF TRAFFICKING WERE REGISTERED WITH THE POLICE RESULTING IN THE BOOKING OF 74 TRAFFICKERS UNIFEM HAS ASSISTED IN RESCUING 428 TRAFFICKING VICTIMS FROM BROTHELS, OF WHICH 116 HAVE BEEN REPATRIATED.

MUCH OF THE NGOS' INFORMATION WAS GATHERED WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF CITY OR STATE POLICE. LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES HAVE MOVED OVER THE PAST YEAR FROM RESCUE OF VICTIMS AS THE MAIN FOCUS TO PROSECUTION OF TRAFFICKERS, BROTHEL KEEPERS AND CLIENTS.

WEST INDIA

MAJOR RESCUES:

-- ON NOVEMBER 28 2003, THE MUMBAI POLICE CARRIED OUT THEIR LARGEST-EVER, MOST COORDINATED RAID ON SEVEN MUMBAI BROTHELS IN PARTNERSHIP WITH A MUMBAI NGO. TWENTY GIRLS/WOMEN, INCLUDING MINORS WERE RESCUED AND BROTHEL OWNERS AND CUSTOMERS WERE ARRESTED. THIS IS ONE OF THE FEW CASES IN WHICH BROTHEL CUSTOMERS HAVE BEEN ARRESTED.

-- ON FEBRUARY 28, 2004 THAT TIMES OF INDIA REPORTED ON ANOTHER MUMBAI POLICE INITIATIVE, THIS ONE TO SEAL BUILDINGS WHERE MINORS HAD BEEN FOUND TO BE ENGAGED IN PROSTITUTION. NGOS BELIEVE THOUSANDS OF MINORS COULD BE RESCUED FROM THE BROTHELS AND APPLAUDED THE MUMBAI POLICE'S "POLITICAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE WILL" TO TACKLE FOR THE FIRST TIME THE ISSUE OF MINORS TRAPPED IN THE CITY'S FLOURISHING FLESH TRADE. THE POLICE HAVE ALREADY SEALED SEVERAL BUILDINGS AND ISSUED

NOTICES TO OTHER BUILDINGS IN AREAS WHERE MINORS FORCED INTO PROSTITUTION HAVE BEEN LOCATED AND RESCUED.

-- INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE MISSION REPORTED THAT ON A RAID LED BY A VERY HIGH-RANKING MUMBAI POLICE OFFICIAL, THE DEPUTY POLICE COMMISSIONER, 18 WOMEN WERE RESCUED FROM BROTHELS, INCLUDING 8 MINORS ON MARCH 3, 2004.

#### ARRESTS/CONVICTIONS:

-- IN A MAJOR CRACKDOWN, THE MUMBAI POLICE CONDUCTED RAIDS ON FEBRUARY 23, 2004 ON 44 NIGHTCLUBS AND BARS AND DETAINED OVER 1000 BARGIRLS, EMPLOYEES AND CUSTOMERS TO CRACK DOWN ON THE PROSTITUTION THAT FLOURISHED UNDER THEIR COVER. THE OPERATION WAS CARRIED OUT BY ALL ADDITIONAL POLICE COMMISSIONERS AND WAS PERSONALLY SUPERVISED BY NEWLY-APPOINTED MUMBAI POLICE COMMISSIONER AN ROY WHO IS REPORTED TO HAVE CONDUCTED SOME OF THE RAIDS. THE MUMBAI POLICE DEPARTMENT IS LIKELY TO INITIATE DISCIPLINARY ACTION AGAINST THE POLICE OFFICERS IN WHOSE JURISDICTION THESE BARS OPERATED.

-- A SWISS COUPLE, WILLIAM AND LOSHAIR MARTY WERE SENTENCED TO SEVEN YEARS IMPRISONMENT FOR KIDNAPPING AND MOLESTING CHILDREN AND MAKING CHILD PORNOGRAPHY FILMS, WHICH WERE SENT TO FOREIGN WEBSITES. POLICE ARRESTED THE COUPLE AT AN UPSCALE MUMBAI RESORT IN DECEMBER 2000 WHILE THEY WERE FILMING NAKED GIRLS AGED 8 TO 9. THE GIRLS WERE AMONG 21 WITNESSES WHO GAVE EVIDENCE AT THE TRIAL. THE TRIAL'S MAJOR INNOVATION WAS IN ALLOWING THE THREE MINOR VICTIMS TO TESTIFY "IN CAMERA" TO AVOID POST-TRIAL PUBLICITY AND

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-- A SWISS COUPLE, WILLIAM AND LOSHAIR MARTY WERE SENTENCED TO SEVEN YEARS IMPRISONMENT FOR KIDNAPPING AND MOLESTING CHILDREN AND MAKING CHILD PORNOGRAPHY FILMS, WHICH WERE SENT TO FOREIGN WEBSITES. POLICE ARRESTED THE COUPLE AT AN UPSCALE MUMBAI RESORT IN DECEMBER 2000 WHILE THEY WERE FILMING NAKED GIRLS AGED 8 TO 9. THE GIRLS WERE AMONG 21 WITNESSES WHO GAVE EVIDENCE AT THE TRIAL. THE TRIAL'S MAJOR INNOVATION WAS IN ALLOWING THE THREE MINOR VICTIMS TO TESTIFY "IN CAMERA" TO AVOID POST-TRIAL PUBLICITY AND

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OF THE MUMBAI AND NAVI POLICE, IN 2003, THE IJM TEAM CONDUCTED A TOTAL OF 36 INTERVENTIONS ACROSS GREATER MUMBAI AND RESCUED OVER 120 GIRLS TRAFFICKED INTO PROSTITUTION. IJM MUMBAI INITIATED 19 PROSECUTIONS ON BEHALF OF MINORS TRAFFICKED. POLICE CONTACTS TELL US THAT THERE WERE THREE SUCCESSFUL CONVICTIONS FOR TRAFFICKING IN MUMBAI IN 2003.

SOUTH INDIA

## MAJOR RESCUES:

-- FOUR CHILDREN FROM GUJARAT WERE RESCUED FROM TWO HYDERABAD-BASED SMUGGLERS POSING AS THE THEIR PARENTS DURING AN ATTEMPT TO OBTAIN U.S. VISAS AT THE U.S. CONSULATE IN CHENNAI. POST NOTIFIED LOCAL POLICE, WHO ARRESTED THE TRAFFICKERS AND ENTRUSTED A LOCAL NGO WITH CUSTODIAL CARE OF THE CHILDREN UNTIL FAMILY MEMBERS COULD BE CONTACTED.

-- FOURTEEN CHILDREN FROM TAMIL NADU BEING TRAFFICKED TO MUMBAI AS CHILD LABOR WERE RESCUED AT THE BANGALORE RAILWAY STATION ON FEBRUARY 18. TWO PERSONS FOUND TRAFFICKING THE CHILDREN WERE CHARGED WITH KIDNAPPING.

-- THE COIMBATORE LABOR DEPARTMENT RESCUED 39 CHILD LABORERS ON JANUARY 30 AFTER IT CARRIED OUT RAIDS IN TEXTILE FACTORIES. THE CASE IS UNDER INVESTIGATION IN ORDER TO TAKE LEGAL ACTION AGAINST THE EMPLOYERS. THE CHILD LABORERS, ALL UNDER 16, HAVE BEEN ENROLLED IN SPECIAL SCHOOLS. ON A SIMILAR RAID IN UDUMALPET IN THE LAST WEEK OF JANUARY, 25 CHILD LABORERS WERE RESCUED AND CASES WERE FILED AGAINST THEIR EMPLOYERS.

-- TWENTY-SEVEN CHILDREN, INCLUDING 17 GIRLS WORKING IN SILK WEAVING, BRICK KILN AND CONSTRUCTION SITES IN RURAL TAMIL NADU, WERE RELEASED DUE TO THE EFFORTS OF THE NGO "SOCIAL ACTION MOVEMENT." THEY WERE ADMITTED TO THE PANCHAYAT (VILLAGE) SCHOOLS. THE CHILDREN'S PARENTS WERE GIVEN CASH RANGING FROM RS. 1,000 TO RS. 10,000 (\$22 TO \$222), BY THE TAMIL NADU DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL DEFENSE, WHICH REPRESENTED THE RETURN OF MONEY THEY HAD BORROWED FROM THE EMPLOYERS BY "PLEDGING" THEIR CHILDREN.

-- THE MADURAI-BASED NGO SOCO TRUST, IN COOPERATION WITH ORISSA STATE POLICE AND THE TAMIL NADU GOVERNMENT RESCUED SIX BONDED LABORERS, INCLUDING FOUR CHILDREN IN ORISSA ON FEBRUARY 26, 2004. THE STATE GOVERNMENT ARRANGED TO BRING THEM TO CHENNAI, WHERE THEY WILL BE ELIGIBLE TO RECEIVE REHABILITATION AMOUNT OF RS. 20,000 (\$444).

-- THE SOCO TRUST, WORKING IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE KARNATAKA POLICE, RESCUED 33 TAMIL NADU CHILDREN IN KARNATAKA ON JULY 24. THE POLICE ARRESTED TWO TRAFFICKERS. THE BOYS, BETWEEN THE AGES OF 12 AND 16, WERE SOLD FOR RS. 5,000 - 7,000 (\$108 - \$152) AS SLAVE LABOR TO SWEET MAKING COMPANIES. THE TAMIL NADU GOVERNMENT PAID RS. 1,000 (\$22) TO EACH CHILD AND HAS PLEDGED ANOTHER RS. 19,000 (\$413) AS A PART OF REHABILITATION PACKAGE.

-- IN SIMULTANEOUS RAIDS, PERSONNEL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU'S SOCIAL DEFENSE DEPARTMENT RESCUED 27 CHILDREN BETWEEN 11 AND 17, INCLUDING FOUR GIRLS, WHO HAD BEEN BROUGHT TO CHENNAI FOR COMMERCIAL EXPLOITATION. FIVE PERSONS

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HIGH-RANKING GOVERNMENT OF TAMIL NADU POLICE CONTACTS, 90 TRAFFICKERS WERE ARRESTED IN 2003 UNDER SECTIONS 4 AND 5 OF THE ITPA. NINETEEN PEOPLE WERE CONVICTED (PRESUMABLY UNDER THE SAME STATUTES), WHILE TRIALS FOR THE REST WERE STILL IN PROGRESS. THE RAILWAY POLICE TOLD THE CONSULATE THAT 6 PEOPLE TRAFFICKING CHILDREN FOR LABOR WERE ARRESTED. PROSECUTIONS ARE ONGOING.

-- THE KARNATAKA NGO ODANADI REPORTED 66 ARRESTS FOR TRAFFICKING IN 2003, OF WHICH 62 RESULTED IN PROSECUTIONS, WHICH ARE STILL UNDER TRIAL.

-- IN THE ANDHRA PRADESH DISTRICTS OF ANANTAPUR AND CUDDAPHA, THE NGO STHREE HAS FORMED 22 ANTI-TRAFFICKING COMMITTEES. STHREE REPORTED THESE COMMITTEES HELPED EFFECT EIGHT TRAFFICKING ARRESTS THAT LED TO FIVE ONGOING PROSECUTIONS. IN 2003, THE ANDHRA PRADESH STATE GOVERNMENT CHARGED 130 PEOPLE WITH TRAFFICKING-RELATED OFFENSES, OF WHICH 68 WERE UNDER ITPA SECTIONS FOUR, FIVE, SIX AND SEVEN, PERTAINING TO KEEPING A BROTHEL OR TRAFFICKING. THE CASES ARE UNDER PROSECUTION.

NORTH INDIA

MAJOR RESCUES:

-- SEVENTY PEOPLE, INCLUDING 34 CHILDREN WORKING AS BONDED LABORERS IN A BRICK KILN AT SAMBHAL, UTTAR PRADESH WERE RESCUED BY THE POLICE ON FEB. 11 2003.

-- TWENTY-SEVEN PERSONS FROM TAMIL NADU, INCLUDING 12 CHILDREN, WERE RESCUED FROM FORCED LABOR IN SWEET-MAKING FACTORIES IN UTTAR PRADESH IN MARCH 2003.

-- THE DELHI POLICE RESCUED 15 MINOR CHILDREN AND ARRESTED A COUPLE THAT TRAFFICKED MINOR CHILDREN FROM THE STATES OF JHARKHAND AND CHHATTISGARH TO DELHI AND SOLD THEM AS HOUSEHOLD SERVANTS. THE COUPLE, THEMSELVES FROM JHARKHAND, FACILITATED THE SALE THROUGH A "DOMESTIC PLACEMENT AGENCY." THE EMPLOYERS WILL BE CHARGED UNDER THE PROVISIONS OF THE JUVENILE JUSTICE ACT.

-- THE DELHI POLICE CRIME BRANCH'S ANTI-KIDNAPPING CELL ARRESTED A PHYSICIAN AND TWO OTHERS INVOLVED IN THE SALE OF NEW-BORN CHILDREN FOR ADOPTION OVER THE LAST FIVE YEARS AND

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-- SIX MEN WERE ARRESTED IN SIRSA DISTRICT OF HARYANA IN CONJUNCTION WITH TRAFFICKING OF WOMEN FROM WEST BENGAL. WORKING IN COOPERATION AND WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF THE NGO SHAKTI VAHINI, THE HARYANA AND WEST BENGAL POLICE TRACED FIVE YOUNG WOMEN WHO HAD BEEN TRAFFICKED BY DARSHAN SINGH AND FIVE OTHER MEN, WHO ARE ACCUSED OF SELLING THE WOMEN FOR BETWEEN RS. 17,000 AND RS. 20,000 (\$377-\$444).

#### ARRESTS/CONVICTIONS

-- THE DELHI NGO STOP PROVIDED US WITH POLICE STATISTICS

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#### ARRESTS/CONVICTIONS

-- THE DELHI NGO STOP PROVIDED US WITH POLICE STATISTICS

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PECIAL "FAST TRACK" ANTI-TRAFFICKING COURTS. ALL 35 WERE CONVICTED UNDER APPLICABLE SECTIONS OF THE INDIAN PENAL CODE AND THE IMMORAL TRAFFICKING PREVENTION ACT. TWO PEOPLE WERE SENTENCED TO TWO YEARS IMPRISONMENT; ONE PERSON TO FIVE YEARS; 19 TO SEVEN YEARS; FOUR PERSONS TO EIGHT YEARS AND ONE PERSON, TO TEN YEARS. IN TEN CASES, THE COURT IMPOSED SIGNIFICANT FINES, RANGING FROM RS. 5,000 (\$111) TO RS. 15,000 (\$333). THE OTHER EIGHT CONVICTED INDIVIDUALS HAVE NOT YET BEEN SENTENCED.

-- THE HARYANA NGO SHAKTI VAHINI REPORTED 23 TRAFFICKING ARRESTS IN HARYANA (BETWEEN JUNE AND DECEMBER 2003) ALL OF WHICH ARE UNDERGOING PROSECUTION.

-- CHILDLINE NEW DELHI, ONE OF 44 CHILDLINE SITES IN INDIA AFFILIATED WITH THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT, REPORTED THE ARREST OF THREE MAJOR TRAFFICKERS UNDER THE SECTION 26, JUVENILE JUSTICE (CARE AND PROTECTION OF CHILDREN ACT, 2000) AND SECTIONS 342/34 OF THE IPC FOR RUNNING A LARGE TRAFFICKING OF CHILDREN FOR LABOR OPERATION. CHILDLINE NEW DELHI DIRECTOR GARGI SAHA BELIEVES THERE MAY BE AS MANY AS 4,000 MORE CHILDREN WHO HAVE BEEN REPORTED MISSING AND WHO MAY HAVE BEEN TRAFFICKED BY THIS ORGANIZATION FOR FORCED LABOR.

EAST INDIA

## MAJOR RESCUES:

-- IN LATE AUGUST, FIFTY MISTREATED LABORERS FROM ORISSA STATE'S MOST POVERTY-STRICKEN DISTRICT WERE ARRESTED FROM A BRICK KILN IN ANDHRA PRADESH. IN ADDITION TO VIRTUALLY ENSLAVING THE LABORERS, WOMEN AMONG THE GROUP WERE SEXUALLY EXPLOITED. THE BRICK KILN OWNER AND A CONTRACTOR WERE ARRESTED.

## ARRESTS/CONVICTIONS

-- THE CONSULATE IN CALCUTTA REPORTS THAT THE CALCUTTA CITY POLICE PROVIDED THEM WITH EXTENSIVE INFORMATION ON TRAFFICKING-RELATED PROSECUTIONS AND CONVICTIONS IN CALCUTTA. THESE STATISTICS SHOW A SHARP IMPROVEMENT OVER THE 2002 STATISTICS.

YEAR	PERSONS ARRESTED	PERSONS CHARGED	PERSONS CONVICTED
DOWRY DEATH			
2002	9	1	2
2003	16	12	2
RAPE			
2002	31	14	0
2003	37	24	3
KIDNAPPING FOR PROSTITUTION (U/S 372, IPC 373)			
2002	22	9	0
2003	30	2	0
CASES UNDER THE IMMORAL TRAFFICKING PREVENTION ACT			
2002	46	32	6

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CONVICTIONS THAN CASES REGISTERED IN A GIVEN YEAR REFLECT CASES WHOSE PROSECUTION WAS INITIATED IN THE PREVIOUS YEAR.

THE WEST BENGAL POLICE (COVERING STATE DISTRICTS OTHER THAN CALCUTTA), HAS NOT BEEN ABLE TO PROVIDE FULL STATISTICS, BUT HAS INDICATED THAT STATISTICS FROM SOME OF THE DISTRICTS AVAILABLE AT HEADQUARTERS AT PRESENT SHOW AN IMPROVEMENT IN THE NUMBER OF CASES REGISTERED UNDER ITPA: CASES UNDER ITPA: 2001: 26, 2002: 69, AND 2003: 74. A SIGNIFICANT NUMBER OF CASES WERE ALSO INITIATED UNDER THE APPROPRIATE SECTIONS OF THE INDIAN PENAL CODE: 2001: 13, 2002: 30, 2003: 42.

-- ACCORDING TO THE NAGALAND NGO NEDAN, SIX PEOPLE WERE ARRESTED AND CHARGED WITH VIOLATING THE IMMORAL TRAFFICKING PREVENTION ACT. THESE ARE THE FIRST TRAFFICKING ARRESTS/PROSECUTIONS IN NAGALAND.

-- THE MEGHALAYA NGO IMPULSE NGO NETWORK REPORTS THREE ONGOING PROSECUTIONS FOR TRAFFICKING FROM CASES FILED IN 2002.

34. (SBU) IS THERE ANY INFORMATION OR REPORTS OF WHO IS BEHIND THE TRAFFICKING? FOR EXAMPLE, ARE THE TRAFFICKERS FREELANCE OPERATORS, SMALL CRIME GROUPS, AND/OR LARGE INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME SYNDICATES? ARE EMPLOYMENT, TRAVEL, AND TOURISM AGENCIES OR MARRIAGE BROKERS FRONTING FOR TRAFFICKERS OR CRIME GROUPS TO TRAFFIC INDIVIDUALS? ARE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS INVOLVED? ARE THERE ANY REPORTS OF WHERE PROFITS FROM TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS ARE BEING CHanneled (I.E. ARMED GROUPS, TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS, JUDGES, BANKS, ETC)

NGOS BELIEVE, AND REPORTING POINTS TO THE INVOLVEMENT OF ALL OF THE ABOVE - ORGANIZED GROUPS, MARRIAGE BROKERS, EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES, EVEN FAMILY MEMBERS. THE TRAFFICKING NETWORKS ARE WIDESPREAD, HIGHLY ORGANIZED AND COMPLEX. THE OFTEN OPERATE UNDERGROUND AND ARE OFTEN OUT OF THE REACH OF THE LEGAL SYSTEM. THERE ARE NUMEROUS INTERMEDIARIES FOR THE TRANSACTIONS, ROUTES CHANGE FREQUENTLY AND ARE DIFFICULT TO IDENTIFY, AS TRAFFICKERS ARE ADEPT AT AVOIDING DETECTION AND ESCAPING ARREST.

ANECDOTALLY, NGOS OFTEN CLAIM A POLITICIAN-TRAFFICKER-POLICE NEXUS. WHILE THERE IS NOT SUFFICIENT INFORMATION TO DEMONSTRATE THAT THIS IS WIDESPREAD, THIS YEAR, A MORE INTENSE FOCUS ON TRAFFICKING RESULTED IN ARRESTS AND EXPOSURE OF PROSTITUTION RINGS THAT TOOK PLACE IN MUMBAI, HARYANA AND UTTAR PRADESH EITHER INVOLVING STATE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES, ELECTED OFFICIALS AND/OR IN STATE GOVERNMENT HOSTELS.

FORMER CONGRESSWOMAN LINDA SMITH, FOUNDER OF SHARED HOPE INTERNATIONAL, DEPOSED BEFORE THE HOUSE INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE IN AUGUST 2002 THAT A LEADING MUMBAI PARLIAMENTARIAN WAS INVOLVED IN/BENEFITING FROM TRAFFICKING WITHOUT NAMING THE INDIVIDUAL. MOST OBSERVERS ARE CONVINCED

THAT TRAFFICKING IS AT LEAST IN PART LINKED TO LOCAL SMALL-SCALE ORGANIZED CRIME. THERE HAS BEEN LITTLE SERIOUS LAW ENFORCEMENT INVESTIGATION OF THOSE ALLEGATIONS.

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FORMER CONGRESSWOMAN LINDA SMITH, FOUNDER OF SHARED HOPE INTERNATIONAL, DEPOSED BEFORE THE HOUSE INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE IN AUGUST 2002 THAT A LEADING MUMBAI PARLIAMENTARIAN WAS INVOLVED IN/BENEFITING FROM TRAFFICKING WITHOUT NAMING THE INDIVIDUAL. MOST OBSERVERS ARE CONVINCED THAT TRAFFICKING IS AT LEAST IN PART LINKED TO LOCAL SMALL-SCALE ORGANIZED CRIME. THERE HAS BEEN LITTLE SERIOUS LAW ENFORCEMENT INVESTIGATION OF THOSE ALLEGATIONS.

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N INDIA ARE FREQUENTLY ASSOCIATED BY NGOS WITH TRAFFICKING. WE DO NOT KNOW IF THERE IS SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE OF THIS CONNECTION TO WARRANT LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES INTEREST OR IF THE EVIDENCE HAS BEEN IGNORED. HOWEVER, IT IS COMMON IN INDIA TO ATTRIBUTE ALMOST EVERY MAJOR (AND HEINOUS) CRIME TO SEVERAL WELL-KNOWN CRIME FAMILIES, ALLEGEDLY WITH LINKS TO TERRORIST ORGANIZATIONS, SUCH AS DAWOOD IBRIHIM AND CHOTA RAJAN. EMBASSY LAW ENFORCEMENT CHARACTERIZES INDIAN ORGANIZED CRIME AS NON-IDEOLOGICAL, CRIMINALS OF OPPORTUNITY, WHO WILL COMMIT ANY CRIME FOR ANY ORGANIZATION AS LONG AS IT PAYS. INPUT FROM NGOS AND THE THREE CONSULATES BELOW PROVIDE MORE ALLEGATIONS.

A LEADING NGO IN MUMBAI, IJM, CLAIMS THAT ALL THE BROTHELS IN MUMBAI ARE INTRICATELY LINKED. THE NGO CLAIMS TO HAVE AMPLE EVIDENCE TO SUBSTANTIATE THIS CLAIM. ACCORDING TO IJM, BARS, BROTHELS AND THE FILM INDUSTRY ARE LINKED BY ORGANIZED CRIME EXPLOITATION. BECAUSE TRAFFICKING IS SO PROFITABLE, IT ALSO CREATES INTER-GANG RIVALRIES, WHICH ESCALATE VIOLENCE.

TRAFFICKING AND SEXUAL EXPLOITATION ARE ALSO INTERLINKED WITH OTHER CRIMES. FOR EXAMPLE, MADAMS, APART FROM BUYING TRAFFICKED VICTIMS, ALSO USE CHILDREN AND TRAFFICKED BOYS TO RUN THEIR LIQUOR BUSINESSES TO CATER TO THE BUYERS. THEY COERCE SEX WORKERS AND THEIR CHILDREN TO CONSUME ALCOHOL, SO THAT THE CLIENT ALSO DRINKS, WHICH INCREASES BUSINESS. MALE CHILDREN OF SEX WORKERS ARE OFTEN ABSORBED INTO PROSTITUTION RELATED-ACTIVITIES, INCLUDING EXTORTION, AND TRAFFICKING AND PIMPING.

35.A (SBU) DOES THE GOVERNMENT ACTIVELY INVESTIGATE CASES OF TRAFFICKING? (AGAIN, THE FOCUS SHOULD BE ON TRAFFICKING CASES VICE ALIEN SMUGGLING CASES).

ENFORCEMENT OF INDIA'S ANTI-TRAFFICKING LAWS HAS BEEN LEFT TO THE STATE POLICE. AS DOCUMENTED ABOVE, THERE HAS BEEN A SIGNIFICANT INCREASE IN ARRESTS, PROSECUTIONS AND CONVICTIONS IN A NUMBER OF STATES OVER THE PAST YEAR. THE GOI AND STATE POLICE PROVIDED EXCELLENT COLLABORATION AND



ASSISTANCE GIVEN BY THE GOVERNMENT IN THE RECENT CASE OF BALIREDDY LAKIREDDY IN THE US BETWEEN 1999 AND THE PRESENT.

ALTHOUGH THERE HAS REPORTEDLY BEEN A DOWNTREND IN THE SMUGGLING OF CHILDREN FOR CAMEL RACING, TRAFFICKING OF CHILDREN (MOSTLY WITH DISABILITIES) DURING THE HAJ SEASON CONTINUES, THE CONSULATE IN CALCUTTA REPORTS. COMMUNITY BASED GROUPS/NGOS IN WEST BENGAL IN VULNERABLE DISTRICTS WORK WITH THE GOVERNMENT RAILWAY POLICE AND AIRPORT POLICE TO KEEP WATCH ON THE MOVEMENT OF CHILDREN FROM THE AREA AND ACROSS INDO-BANGLADESH BORDERS, PARTICULARLY DURING THE HAJ SEASON. CHILDREN RESCUED OR DEPORTED BY WEST ASIAN COUNTRIES ARE USUALLY KEPT IN STATE RUN HOMES UNTIL THEY CAN BE RESTORED TO THEIR PARENTS; OFTEN THE CHILDREN ARE TOO SMALL TO EVEN KNOW THEIR HOME ADDRESS.

35B. (SBU) TO THE EXTENT POSSIBLE UNDER DOMESTIC LAW, ARE TECHNIQUES SUCH AS ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE, UNDERCOVER OPERATIONS, AND MITIGATED PUNISHMENT OR IMMUNITY FOR COOPERATING SUSPECTS USED BY THE GOVERNMENT? DOES THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE OR OTHER LAWS PROHIBIT THE POLICE FROM ENGAGING IN COVERT OPERATIONS?

ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE IS LEGAL, BUT ELECTRONIC SURVEILLANCE EVIDENCE IS NOT WIDELY PRESENTED IN COURTS,

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36. (SBU) DOES THE GOVERNMENT PROVIDE ANY SPECIALIZED TRAINING FOR GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS IN HOW TO INVESTIGATE AND PROSECUTE INCIDENCES OF TRAFFICKING?

CURRENTLY THE BUREAU OF POLICE RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT, CBI AND THE INSTITUTE OF CRIMINOLOGY OFFER SPECIALIZED COURSES DURING THEIR BASIC INTRODUCTION COURSE AS WELL AS MORE INTENSIVE, IN-SERVICE COURSES. EACH STATE ALSO HAS A STATE LAW ENFORCEMENT ACADEMY THAT PROVIDES BASIC AND ADVANCED TRAINING. INDIAN LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES HAVE BEEN PRO-ACTIVE IN REQUESTING NGO TRAINING. BELOW IS A SUMMARY OF SOME OF THAT NGO TRAINING AND NGO EFFORTS:

WEST INDIA:

-- AT THE REQUEST OF THE NASIK (RURAL) POLICE, THE MUMBAI NGO PRERANA CONDUCTED A ONE-DAY TRAFFICKING SENSITIZATION AND TRAINING SESSION. NASIK RECENTLY SET UP AN ANTI-TRAFFICKING ADVISORY COMMITTEE AND THOSE OFFICIALS PARTICIPATED IN THE TRAINING AS WELL. THIS TRAINING WAS UNIQUE BECAUSE THE NASIK POLICE TOOK THE PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY FOR ESTABLISHING THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE, ORGANIZING THE SESSION AND HANDLING THE LOGISTICS.

-- PRERANA RELEASED TWO TRAINING MANUALS IN JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, "BEST PRACTICES IN RESCUE, POST RESCUE, AND SOCIAL REINTEGRATION OF VICTIMS OF CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND TRAFFICKING" AND A "MANUAL FOR WORKING WITH ADOLESCENT GIRLS ON ISSUES OF CHILD SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND TRAFFICKING," WHICH WAS FIELD-TESTED IN JANUARY.

SOUTH INDIA:

-- THE KARNATAKA NGO ODANADI ORGANIZED POLICE SENSITIZATION PROGRAMS THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. ODANADI REPORTS THAT FOR THE PAST THREE YEARS, SENIOR INDIAN POLICE SERVICE OFFICIALS FROM THROUGHOUT INDIA VISIT ODANADI YEARLY, WHERE THEY DISCUSS WITH ODANADI STRATEGIES TO COMBAT TRAFFICKING.

-- UNICEF HAS RECENTLY COMPLETED A POLICE TRAINING CURRICULUM ON GENDER SENSITIZATION AND KARNATAKA IS IMPLEMENTING THE TRAINING FOR ITS POLICE OFFICIALS AT THE STATION HOUSE LEVEL.

-- EQUATIONS, A KARNATAKA NGO THAT WORKS TO PROMOTE HEALTHY TOURISM DEVELOPMENT OPTIONS, SENSITIZES COMMUNITIES WHERE TOURISM IS DEVELOPED OR JUST BEGINNING TO BE DEVELOPED TO THE DANGERS OF TRAFFICKING THAT OFTEN ACCOMPANY TOURIST

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ONDUCTED SENSITIZATION PROGRAMS FOR DISTRICT ADMINISTRATORS AND LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES ON TRAFFICKING AND HIV/AIDS THROUGH WORKSHOPS, INTER-DISTRICT AND COMMUNITY MEETINGS. STHREE PLANS TO EXPAND ITS TRAINING TO BAR ASSOCIATIONS, THE JUDICIARY AND POLITICIANS.

-- IN THE DISTRICTS OF ANANTAPUR AND CUDDAPHA, THE THEATRE FOR DEVELOPMENT TEAM COMPLETED A 10 DAY REFRESHER TRAINING AND HELPED CONDUCT 10 VILLAGE LEVEL AWARENESS MEETINGS AND TWO "TRAIN THE TRAINERS" WORKSHOPS ON LEGAL LITERACY FOR THE STAFF AND VILLAGE LEVEL ACTIVISTS.

-- THE NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY IN HYDERABAD HAS COMPLETED A GENDER SENSITIZATION CURRICULUM, TRAINING IN WHICH WILL BE REQUIRED OF ALL ENTERING IPS OFFICERS AND, EVENTUALLY, ALL STATE POLICE OFFICERS.

NORTH INDIA

-- THE CENTER FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH, IN ADDITION TO ITS TRAINING PROGRAM AT THE NATIONAL POLICE ACADEMY IN HYDERABAD ALSO TRAINED THE DELHI POLICE AND THE CHANDIGARH POLICE IN GENDER SENSITIZATION FOR CRIMES AGAINST WOMEN, INCLUDING TRAFFICKING.

-- THE JOINT WOMEN'S PROGRAM (JWP) HAS PROVIDED TRAINING TO GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS AND POLICE TO SENSITIZE THEM TO THE PROBLEM OF TRAFFICKING AND HOW TO INVESTIGATE AND PROSECUTE TRAFFICKING UNDER ITPA. JWP ALSO TRAINS COMMUNITY WORKERS AND PANCHAYAT (RURAL VILLAGE) COMMITTEES. JWP DEVELOPED A POLICE AND GOVERNMENT TRAINING KIT, WHICH IT IS USING IN FOUR STATES WITH FUNDING FROM INL/G-TIP

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AGENCIES, INCLUDING CUSTOMS AND IMMIGRATION.

-- THE HARYANA NGO SHAKTI VAHINI CONDUCTED WORKSHOPS TO SENSITIZE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS TO THE TRAFFICKING PROBLEM AT THE GRASS-ROOTS LEVEL IN HARYANA AND PUNJAB, WHICH HAVE BEEN THE RECEIVING STATES (AS DESCRIBED ABOVE) OF SIGNIFICANT TRAFFICKING FOR SEXUAL SLAVERY AND LABOR FROM ASSAM. SINCE THE BADLY SKEWED GENDER RATIO IS LARGELY TO BLAME FOR TRAFFICKING FOR SEXUAL SLAVERY, SHAKTI VAHINI HAS ALSO BEGUN TO SENSITIZE PHYSICIANS AND PANCHAYAT LEADERS TO THE PROBLEM.

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#### EAST INDIA

-- THE SOCIO-LEGAL AID RESEARCH AND TRAINING CENTER, IN COLLABORATION WITH ATSEC INDIA, HAS ORGANIZED ANTI-

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-- THE FRENCH-FUNDED NGO GROUPE DEVELOPPEMENT HAS INITIATED A CONSORTIUM PROJECT ACROSS 22 DISTRICTS IN WEST BENGAL AND BANGLADESH WITH 5 PARTNERS - SANLAAP, DHAKA AHSANIA MISSION, ASSOCIATION FOR COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT, APARAJEYO BANGLADESH AND DON BOSCO ASHALAYAM, TO ADDRESS THE VULNERABILITIES, IN MIGRANT, DISPLACED AND TRAFFICKED CHILDREN, TO EXPLOITATION. UNDER THIS PROJECT, THE CONSORTIUM WILL FOCUS ON: EDUCATING LEADERS OF PANCHAYATS (INDIA) AND UNION PARISHADS (BANGLADESH) ON THE ROLE OF LOCAL GOVERNING AGENCIES TO MONITOR MIGRATION IN CHILDREN AND IN PERSONS; EDUCATING DISTRICT ADMINISTRATORS ON THE NEED TO MAP CHILD SCHOOL DROP-OUTS AND NEGOTIATING WITH THE POLICE TO USE SECTIONS UNDER THE IMMORAL TRAFFICKING PREVENTION ACT TO FRAME CHARGESHEETS IN SUSPECTED CASES OF SEX TRAFFICKING INSTEAD OF THE INAPPROPRIATE SECTIONS OF KIDNAPPING AND ABDUCTION.

-- THE NORTHEAST INDIA NGO IMPULSE HAS CARRIED ON A SERIES OF ANTI-TRAFFICKING SENSITIZATION AND TRAINING PROGRAMS FOR THE POLICE, PROSECUTORS, SOCIAL WELFARE DIRECTORS, DISTRICT ADMINISTRATORS, EDUCATORS AND OTHERS FOR THE PAST THREE YEARS.

-- ANOTHER NORTHEAST NGO, NEDAN, BASED IN NAGALAND, BEGAN

AN INTENSIVE ADVOCACY TRAINING PROGRAM FOR POLICE, GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, MEDIA AND NGOS COVERING THE FOLLOWING TOPICS: THE UN & SAARC DEFINITION OF TRAFFICKING; WHO THE TRAFFICKERS ARE; WHO ARE THE VICTIMS; THE HEALTH CONSEQUENCES OF TRAFFICKING (HIV/AIDS); HOW COMMUNITY AND GOVERNMENT LEADERS CAN COUNTER TRAFFICKING AND VICTIM REHABILITATION ACCORDING TO THE SUPREME COURT GUIDELINES.

-- THE CALCUTTA-BASED NGO SANLAAP WORKS CLOSELY WITH THE POLICE REGARDING THE ISSUES OF TRAFFICKING. SANLAAP HOLDS POLICE "SENSITIZING" SESSIONS AS PART OF THE WEST BENGAL AND CALCUTTA POLICE'S REGULARLY SCHEDULED IN-SERVICE TRAINING TO MAKE THEM BETTER UNDERSTAND THE TRAUMA TRAFFICKING VICTIMS SUFFER. SANLAAP DEVELOPED ANTI-TRAFFICKING GUIDEBOOKS FOR PUBLIC AND GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, ESPECIALLY OFFICIALS FROM THOSE DISTRICTS IDENTIFIED BY SANLAAP AS "SOURCE DISTRICTS" OF TRAFFICKING. IN THE PAST YEAR, SANLAAP ORGANIZED EIGHT DISTRICT LEVEL MEETINGS INVOLVING THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATES, POLICE, JUDGES AND OTHER GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

-- THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST CHILD TRAFFICKING IN BIHAR TRAINED POLICE AND OTHER GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS TO DETECT, INVESTIGATE AND PROSECUTE TRAFFICKING IN CHILDREN.

-- THE BIHAR STATE ATSEC CHAPTER ORGANIZED ANTI-TRAFFICKING SENSITIZATION MEETING IN TEN DISTRICTS FOR IMPORTANT DISTRICT OFFICIALS SUCH AS DISTRICT MAGISTRATES, SUPERINTENDENTS OF POLICE AND SOCIAL DEFENSE DIRECTORS. JOURNALISTS, PANCHAYAT MEMBERS, LAWYERS, AND NGOS ALSO PARTICIPATED.

37. (SBU) DOES THE GOVERNMENT COOPERATE WITH OTHER GOVERNMENTS IN THE INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION OF TRAFFICKING CASES? IF POSSIBLE, CAN POST PROVIDE THE NUMBER OF COOPERATIVE INTERNATIONAL INVESTIGATIONS ON TRAFFICKING?

YES, SEE 34A. THE LAKIREDDY CASE IS THE ONLY CASE IN WHICH THE USG AND THE GOI HAVE FORMALLY COOPERATED IN INVESTIGATION. HOWEVER, MISSION LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

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POLICE TO USE SECTIONS UNDER THE IMMORAL TRAFFICKING PREVENTION ACT TO FRAME CHARGESHEETS IN SUSPECTED CASES OF SEX TRAFFICKING INSTEAD OF THE INAPPROPRIATE SECTIONS OF KIDNAPPING AND ABDUCTION.

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-- ANOTHER NORTHEAST NGO, NEDAN, BASED IN NAGALAND, BEGAN AN INTENSIVE ADVOCACY TRAINING PROGRAM FOR POLICE, GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, MEDIA AND NGOS COVERING THE FOLLOWING TOPICS: THE UN & SAARC DEFINITION OF TRAFFICKING; WHO THE TRAFFICKERS ARE; WHO ARE THE VICTIMS; THE HEALTH CONSEQUENCES OF TRAFFICKING (HIV/AIDS); HOW COMMUNITY AND GOVERNMENT LEADERS CAN COUNTER TRAFFICKING AND VICTIM REHABILITATION ACCORDING TO THE SUPREME COURT GUIDELINES.

-- THE CALCUTTA-BASED NGO SANLAAP WORKS CLOSELY WITH THE POLICE REGARDING THE ISSUES OF TRAFFICKING. SANLAAP HOLDS POLICE "SENSITIZING" SESSIONS AS PART OF THE WEST BENGAL AND CALCUTTA POLICE'S REGULARLY SCHEDULED IN-SERVICE TRAINING TO MAKE THEM BETTER UNDERSTAND THE TRAUMA TRAFFICKING VICTIMS SUFFER. SANLAAP DEVELOPED ANTI-TRAFFICKING GUIDEBOOKS FOR PUBLIC AND GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, ESPECIALLY OFFICIALS FROM THOSE DISTRICTS IDENTIFIED BY SANLAAP AS "SOURCE DISTRICTS" OF TRAFFICKING. IN THE PAST YEAR, SANLAAP ORGANIZED EIGHT DISTRICT LEVEL MEETINGS INVOLVING THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATES, POLICE, JUDGES AND OTHER GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

-- THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST CHILD TRAFFICKING IN BIHAR TRAINED POLICE AND OTHER GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS TO DETECT, INVESTIGATE AND PROSECUTE TRAFFICKING IN CHILDREN.

-- THE BIHAR STATE ATSEC CHAPTER ORGANIZED ANTI-TRAFFICKING SENSITIZATION MEETING IN TEN DISTRICTS FOR IMPORTANT DISTRICT OFFICIALS SUCH AS DISTRICT MAGISTRATES, SUPERINTENDENTS OF POLICE AND SOCIAL DEFENSE DIRECTORS. JOURNALISTS, PANCHAYAT MEMBERS, LAWYERS, AND NGOS ALSO PARTICIPATED.

37. (SBU) DOES THE GOVERNMENT COOPERATE WITH OTHER GOVERNMENTS IN THE INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION OF TRAFFICKING CASES? IF POSSIBLE, CAN POST PROVIDE THE NUMBER OF COOPERATIVE INTERNATIONAL INVESTIGATIONS ON TRAFFICKING?

YES, SEE 34A. THE LAKIREDDY CASE IS THE ONLY CASE IN WHICH THE USG AND THE GOI HAVE FORMALLY COOPERATED IN INVESTIGATION. HOWEVER, MISSION LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES

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SOME OF WHICH MAY BE RELATED TO TRAFFICKING.

38. (SBU) DOES THE GOVERNMENT EXTRADITE PERSONS WHO ARE CHARGED WITH TRAFFICKING IN OTHER COUNTRIES? IF SO, CAN POST PROVIDE THE NUMBER OF TRAFFICKERS EXTRADITED? DOES THE GOVERNMENT EXTRADITE ITS OWN NATIONALS CHARGED WITH SUCH OFFENSES? IF NOT, IS THE GOVERNMENT PROHIBITED BY LAW FROM EXTRADITING ITS OWN NATIONALS? IF SO, WHAT IS THE GOVERNMENT DOING TO MODIFY ITS LAWS TO PERMIT THE EXTRADITION OF NATIONALS?

THE GOI HAS NOT YET EXTRADITED PERSONS WHO ARE CHARGED WITH TRAFFICKING IN THIRD COUNTRIES, ALTHOUGH IT COULD DO SO IF IT WANTED TO DO SO AND THE APPROPRIATE EXTRADITION TREATY EXISTED. FOR EXAMPLE, THE UAE RECENTLY EXTRADITED SEVERAL ACCUSED INDIAN ORGANIZED CRIME KINGPINS TO INDIA. SOME SUPREME COURT DECISIONS MAY LIMIT OR RESTRICT EXTRADITION, BUT DETAILS ARE NOT CURRENTLY AVAILABLE. SO FAR, THERE HAVE BEEN NO INTERNATIONAL CASES APART FROM THE LAKIREDDY CASE TO TEST THE GOI'S EXTRADITION MECHANISM WITH REGARDS TO TRAFFICKING, BUT GOI COOPERATION ON THE LAKIREDDY CASE WAS EXCELLENT. THE GOI HAS NOT ADDRESSED THE ISSUE OF EXTRADITION AS IT INVOLVES TRAFFICKING, BUT THE ARREST OF BOMBAY BLAST SUSPECT ABU SALEM IN PORTUGAL HAS SENSITIZED THE GOI TO THE NEED FOR EXTRADITION TREATIES, SINCE RETURN OF ABU SALEM FROM PORTUGAL HAS BEEN DELAYED BECAUSE THERE IS NO EXTRADITION TREATY BETWEEN THE TWO COUNTRIES.

39. (SBU) IS THERE EVIDENCE OF GOVERNMENT INVOLVEMENT IN OR TOLERANCE OF TRAFFICKING, ON A LOCAL OR INSTITUTIONAL LEVEL? IF YES, PLEASE EXPLAIN IN DETAIL.

PLEASE SEE THE RESPONSES TO QUESTIONS 11, 12, 25 AND 34.

40. (SBU) IF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS ARE INVOLVED IN TRAFFICKING, WHAT STEPS HAVE THE GOVERNMENT TAKEN TO END THEIR PARTICIPATION? HAVE ANY GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS BEEN PROSECUTED FOR INVOLVEMENT IN TRAFFICKING OR TRAFFICKING-RELATED CORRUPTION? HAVE ANY BEEN CONVICTED? WHAT ACTUAL SENTENCE WAS IMPOSED

AS REPORTED ABOVE, IN THE STATES OF HARYANA AND MAHARASHTRA, SEVERAL STATE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS WERE ARRESTED FOR AIDING AND ABETTING THE RUNNING OF A BROTHEL ON GOVERNMENT PROPERTY. ALL ARE AWAITING TRIAL.

IN KARNATAKA STATE, THE NGO, ODANADI IDENTIFIED A TRAFFICKING NEXUS OF NINE PERSONS FROM FOUR STATES. ONE MEMBER OF THIS NEXUS WORKED AS A MID-LEVEL OFFICIAL IN A GOVERNMENT UNDERTAKING. ALL WERE ARRESTED BY THE POLICE AND ARE AWAITING TRIAL.

41. (SBU) HAS THE GOVERNMENT SIGNED AND RATIFIED THE FOLLOWING INTERNATIONAL INSTRUMENTS? PLEASE PROVIDE THE DATE OF SIGNATURE/RATIFICATION IF APPROPRIATE.

-- ILO CONVENTION 182 CONCERNING THE PROHIBITION AND

IMMEDIATE ACTION FOR THE ELIMINATION OF THE WORST FORMS OF CHILD LABOR? INDIA VOTED TO ADOPT THE ILO CONVENTION 182 IN JUNE 1999 IN GENEVA, BUT HAS YET NOT RATIFIED IT.

-- ILO CONVENTIONS 29 AND 105 ON FORCED OR COMPULSORY LABOR? INDIA ADOPTED ILO CONVENTION 29 IN 1930 AND RATIFIED IT ON NOVEMBER 30, 1954. INDIA ADOPTED CONVENTION 105 IN

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-- THE PROTOCOL TO PREVENT, SUPPRESS AND PUNISH TRAFFICKING IN PERSONS, ESPECIALLY WOMEN AND CHILDREN, SUPPLEMENTING THE UN CONVENTION AGAINST TRANSNATIONAL ORGANIZED CRIME? INDIA SIGNED IT ON DECEMBER 12, 2002, BUT HAS NOT YET RATIFIED IT.

PROTECTION AND ASSISTANCE TO VICTIMS  
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42A. (SBU) DOES THE GOVERNMENT ASSIST VICTIMS, FOR EXAMPLE, BY PROVIDING TEMPORARY TO PERMANENT RESIDENCY STATUS, RELIEF FROM DEPORTATION, SHELTER AND ACCESS TO LEGAL, MEDICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES? DOES THE COUNTRY HAVE VICTIM CARE AND VICTIM HEALTH CARE FACILITIES? IF YES, PLEASE EXPLAIN.

PROTECTIVE HOMES WITH FACILITIES FOR CUSTODIAL CARE AND PROTECTION, EDUCATION, VOCATIONAL TRAINING HAVE BEEN SET UP IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE COUNTRY. AN EXTENSIVE NETWORK OF SHORT STAY HOMES, RUN BY NGOS, ALSO EXISTS ASSISTED, BY THE DWCD, AS WELL AS JUVENILE HOMES SET UP UNDER THE JUVENILE JUSTICE ACT FOR PROTECTION AND REHABILITATION OF THE VICTIMS. THE CENTRAL SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD (CSWB) PROVIDES FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO NGOS TO RUN DEVELOPMENT AND CARE CENTERS FOR THE CHILDREN OF VICTIMS OF PROSTITUTION. IN SOME RED LIGHT AREAS, GOVERNMENT PROJECTS FOR STARTING CENTERS UNDER THE INTEGRATED CHILD DEVELOPMENT SERVICES SCHEME (ICDS) HAVE BEEN APPROVED. SINCE THE INCIDENCE OF PROSTITUTION IS ALSO RELATED TO THE LOW STATUS OF WOMEN IN SOCIETY, THE GOVERNMENT IS IMPLEMENTING VARIOUS PROGRAMS OF

TRAINING-CUM-INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES TO ECONOMICALLY EMPOWER WOMEN.

STATE GOVERNMENTS HAVE BEEN IMPLEMENTING A NUMBER OF PROJECTS FOR THE RESCUE AND REHABILITATION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN THROUGH THEIR OWN AGENCIES AND IN COLLABORATION WITH NGOS. HOWEVER, AS MENTIONED ABOVE, STATE FACILITIES OFTEN FALL SHORT, IN BOTH THE AMOUNT OF SPACE AND THE PROGRAMS PROVIDED TO ADDRESS THE NEEDS OF THE TRAFFICKING VICTIM IN A HOLISTIC WAY.

THE KARNATAKA GOVERNMENT'S DEVDASI REHABILITATION SCHEME OFFERS TRAINING IN DIFFERENT VOCATIONS, WHICH WAS SUBSEQUENTLY LINKED UP WITH MARKETING CENTERS AFTER THE FORMATION OF INDUSTRIAL COOPERATION UNITS IN VARIOUS TRADES. SOCIAL EDUCATION IS IMPARTED WHICH IS NECESSARY TO IMPROVE THE DEVDASIS' SOCIAL STANDING, ALONG WITH THEIR ECONOMIC REHABILITATION AND HEALTH CARE. RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS FOR THEIR CHILDREN HAVE BEEN SET UP IN THE DISTRICTS WHERE THIS PRACTICE WAS PREVALENT.

THE ANDHRA PRADESH GOVERNMENT SANCTIONED A PROJECT IN 1997-98 FOR REHABILITATION OF WOMEN VICTIMS OF COMMERCIAL SEXUAL EXPLOITATION WHO ARE HIV INFECTED. ABOUT 2000 FORMER TEMPLE PROSTITUTES IN NIZAMABAD DISTRICT HAVE BEEN GIVEN FREE LAND AS PART OF A GOVERNMENT REHABILITATION PROGRAM AND ARE TODAY LEADING NORMAL LIVES. THE GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA PRADESH, AS DISCUSSED ABOVE IN SECTION EIGHT, HAS TAKEN THE LEAD IN HELPING TO REHABILITATE VICTIMS OF SEX TRAFFICKING. THE GOVERNMENT HAS ALSO RECENTLY PROVIDED LAND TO THE NGO STHREE

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MAJOR SOURCE AREAS.

THE MAHARASHTRA GOVERNMENT HAS SET UP SPECIAL JUVENILE HOMES WITH FACILITIES FOR VOCATIONAL TRAINING, COUNSELING AND HEALTH UNITS FOR SEXUALLY EXPLOITED VICTIMS. DEVDASIS ARE GIVEN A RS. 300 PER MONTH MAINTENANCE GRANT AND THEIR CHILDREN ARE GIVEN FREE EDUCATIONAL MATERIAL. THE MAHARASHTRA GOVERNMENT RUNS TWO SPECIAL RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS IN KOLHAPUR DISTRICT AND SANGLI DISTRICT FOR CHILDREN OF DEVDASIS WITH A TOTAL CAPACITY OF 150 GIRLS. THE MAHARASHTRA MAHILA ARTHIK VIKAS MAHAMANDAL PROGRAM OFFERS SPECIAL MICRO-CREDIT TO FORMER DEVDASIS SO THAT THEY CAN

TAKE UP ALTERNATIVE OCCUPATIONS.

LIKE OTHER INDIAN CITIZENS, SEX WORKERS CAN RECEIVE MEDICAL AND PSYCHIATRIC CARE IN GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS AND CLINICS AT NOMINAL COST. STATE GOVERNMENTS IN SOUTH INDIA PROVIDE FREE LEGAL COUNSEL TO SEX WORKERS WHO ARE CHARGED WITH ANY CRIMINAL OFFENSE. EACH STATE IN SOUTH INDIA HAS HIV/AIDS PROGRAMS FOR SEX WORKERS AND GOVERNMENT AND NGOS WORK TOGETHER IN THESE PROGRAMS.

CALCUTTA BASED ANTI-TRAFFICKING NGOS AND STATE AGENCIES WORK TOGETHER TO PROTECT AND CARE FOR TRAFFICKED VICTIMS. THEY WORK WITH THE JUVENILE BOARD TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY AND SECURITY AT CALCUTTA'S MAIN REMAND HOME FOR WOMEN. IN 2000, THE WEST BENGAL GOVERNMENT OPENED A SEPARATE SAFE CUSTODY HOME FOR VICTIMS UNDER THE JUVENILE JUSTICE ACT. AMONG THE NGOS, SANLAAP, HAS BEEN ALLOWED TO PLACE COUNSELORS INSIDE THE REMAND HOMES TO IMPROVE THE CHANCES OF SUCCESSFUL RECOVERY AND REINTEGRATION FOR GIRLS IN THE STATE-RUN SYSTEM.

IN SEPTEMBER 2001, DWCD ANNOUNCED "SWADHAR" A SCHEME FOR WOMEN IN DIFFICULT CIRCUMSTANCES, WHICH INCLUDES THOSE TRAFFICKED AND RESCUED FROM BROTHELS. THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT HAS SET ASIDE \$9.8 MILLION TO FUND THIS PROGRAM, WHICH IS SCHEDULED TO BE IMPLEMENTED FROM 2002 TO 2006. UNDER "SWADHAR" THE GOVERNMENT WILL PAY 80% OF THE COSTS TO ESTABLISH CENTERS AND PROVIDE ASSISTANCE FOR PURCHASE OF LAND, CONSTRUCTION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE CENTER. IT WILL ALSO PROVIDE FOR FOOD, SHELTER AND CLOTHING FOR THE WOMEN AND THEIR CHILDREN BELOW THE AGE OF 12 YEARS.

THE IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES WILL BE SOCIAL WELFARE, WOMEN AND CHILD WELFARE DEPARTMENTS OF STATE GOVERNMENTS, WOMEN'S DEVELOPMENT CORPORATIONS, URBAN LOCAL BODIES, REPUTED PUBLIC AND PRIVATE TRUST OR VOLUNTARY ORGANIZATIONS WILLING TO TAKE UP THE RESPONSIBILITY OF REHABILITATING SUCH WOMEN ON A PROJECT BASIS. AS REPORTED ABOVE, THE STATE OF MAHARASHTRA RECEIVED \$1.25 MILLION TO CONSTRUCT A NEW FACILITY FOR RESCUED TRAFFICKING VICTIMS.

THE GUILD OF SERVICE, ONE OF INDIA'S LARGEST SOCIAL WELFARE NGO NETWORKS, WHICH RUNS SEVERAL SWADHAR SHELTERS, BELIEVES THAT SWADHAR PROJECTS HAVE BEEN SUCCESSFUL OVERALL, BUT THAT THEY NEED TO BE ENHANCED BY THE FOLLOWING ELEMENTS, PARTICULARLY TO MAKE THEM MORE "CLIENT FRIENDLY", SUCH AS INCREASING THE BUDGET TO PROVIDE FOR VOCATIONAL TRAINING AND A MORE NUTRITIOUS DIET, PERMITTING CHILDREN TO STAY WITH THEIR MOTHERS, IMPROVING THE QUALIFICATIONS FOR COUNSELORS AND INCORPORATING EDUCATIONAL AND RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES AND OPPORTUNITIES INTO SHELTERS. THE GUILD OF SERVICE ALSO BELIEVES THAT SWADHAR SHELTERS CAN PROVIDE VALUABLE OPPORTUNITIES FOR RESEARCH AND DOCUMENTATION INTO INDIA'S

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WELL.

THE CALCUTTA NGO SANLAAP HAS SECURED GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL PERMISSION TO WORK IN THREE WEST BENGAL GOVERNMENT SHELTER HOMES WITH APPROXIMATELY 450 RESIDENTS. SANLAAP HAS RECEIVED SWADHAR FUNDING TO EXPAND ITS OWN SHELTER FOR MINORS, WHICH HAS ABOUT 150 GIRLS.

THE MAHARASHTRA GOVERNMENT RECENTLY AWARDED A LARGE PLOT OF LAND TO AN NGO, SAVE OUR SISTERS, TO COMPLETE A SHELTER HOME FOR TRAFFICKED VICTIMS. THIS SHELTER WILL PROVIDE REHABILITATION SERVICES. CONSTRUCTION HAS ALREADY BEGUN AND THE SHELTER IS EXPECTED TO BE COMPLETE SHORTLY.

NGOS COMPLAIN, HOWEVER, AT THE AMOUNT OF TIME IT TAKES TO RECEIVE APPROVAL FOR A SWADHAR GRANT. SOME NGOS FEEL THE PROGRAM IS WORKING VERY WELL BECAUSE THEY RECEIVED THEIR GRANTS RELATIVELY QUICKLY. OTHER NGOS (PRIMARILY IN THE NORTHEAST) HAVE HAD SWADHAR APPLICATIONS PENDING FOR AS MUCH AS TWO YEARS WITHOUT RECEIVING FUNDS.

THE JUVENILE JUSTICE ACT (JJA) HAS ELABORATE PROVISIONS FOR THE CARE, PROTECTION, TREATMENT, EDUCATION, VOCATIONAL TRAINING, DEVELOPMENT AND REHABILITATION OF CHILDREN RESCUED FROM THOSE PROCURING, INDUCING FOR PROSTITUTION AND DETAINING PERSONS IN PREMISES WHERE PROSTITUTION IS CARRIED ON. ONE MAJOR INNOVATION IS THAT NGOS CAN BE RECOGNIZED TO RUN PROTECTIVE HOMES AND JUVENILE HOMES IF THEY MEET THE GOI'S CARE AND TREATMENT STANDARDS. GOVERNMENT REMAND HOMES HAVE OFTEN BEEN CRITICIZED FOR THEIR RIGID RULES (PARTICULARLY REGARDING FAMILY VISITS AND UNIFICATION), LACK OF PROFESSIONAL STAFF AND HARSH TREATMENT OF CHILDREN. NGOS HAVE, ON THE BALANCE, PROVIDED A BETTER STANDARD OF INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF CHILDREN AND THE REFORM INITIATED BY THE JJA IN THIS AREA WILL BE FAR-REACHING.

IN NORTHERN INDIA, THE NGO PRAYAS RUNS TWO REMAND HOMES IN NEW DELHI AND ONE IN BIHAR STATE, FORMERLY RUN BY STATE AUTHORITIES. ESTABLISHED IN 1988, IN RESPONSE TO A DEVASTATING FIRE IN A SLUM AREA, PRAYAS TODAY TAKES CARE OF 50,000 NEGLECTED, STREET AND WORKING CHILDREN IN DELHI. PRAYAS RUNS 36 SLUM BASED NON-FORMAL EDUCATION AND VOCATIONAL TRAINING CENTERS AND THREE SHELTER HOMES UNDER 12 DIFFERENT PROJECTS TO RESTORE THE CHILDHOOD OF NEGLECTED

CHILDREN.

BIHAR, THE POOREST STATED IN INDIA ALSO HAS THE HIGHEST NUMBER OF NEGLECTED AND DESTITUTE CHILDREN. PRAYAS IS ASSISTING WITH THE CAPACITY BUILDING OF NGOS WORKING WITH CHILDREN, ADVOCACY ON CHILD LABOR AND CHILD RIGHTS, EVALUATION STUDY OF JUVENILE HOMES IN BIHAR AND IS CONDUCTING RESEARCH ON NEGLECTED CHILDREN IN BIHAR.

THE TAMIL NADU STATE GOVERNMENT RUNS 5 SHELTER HOMES FOR WOMEN, INCLUDING TRAFFICKING VICTIMS, WITH A CAPACITY OF 500. BESIDES REHABILITATION, THE TAMIL NADU GOVERNMENT HAS A FUND OF RS. 250,000 (\$5,550) ANNUALLY TO SUPPORT DISTRESSED WOMEN. TAMIL NADU EXTENDED THE "CHILDLINE" FACILITY TO 5 CITIES IN NOVEMBER 2002.

THE ANDHRA PRADESH GOVERNMENT RUNS 6 SHORT STAY HOMES FOR DISTRESSED WOMEN, INCLUDING TRAFFICKED VICTIMS. IN ADDITION, THERE ARE 33 HOMES RUN BY THE NGOS. FOR THE FIRST TIME THE STATE GOVERNMENT HAS DECIDED TO CREATE A FUND OF RS. 5,000,000 (\$111,111) FOR THE VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES INCLUDING

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WELL.

THE CALCUTTA NGO SANLAAP HAS SECURED GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL PERMISSION TO WORK IN THREE WEST BENGAL GOVERNMENT SHELTER HOMES WITH APPROXIMATELY 450 RESIDENTS. SANLAAP HAS RECEIVED SWADHAR FUNDING TO EXPAND ITS OWN SHELTER FOR MINORS, WHICH HAS ABOUT 150 GIRLS.

THE MAHARASHTRA GOVERNMENT RECENTLY AWARDED A LARGE PLOT OF LAND TO AN NGO, SAVE OUR SISTERS, TO COMPLETE A SHELTER HOME FOR TRAFFICKED VICTIMS. THIS SHELTER WILL PROVIDE REHABILITATION SERVICES. CONSTRUCTION HAS ALREADY BEGUN AND THE SHELTER IS EXPECTED TO BE COMPLETE SHORTLY.

NGOS COMPLAIN, HOWEVER, AT THE AMOUNT OF TIME IT TAKES TO RECEIVE APPROVAL FOR A SWADHAR GRANT. SOME NGOS FEEL THE PROGRAM IS WORKING VERY WELL BECAUSE THEY RECEIVED THEIR GRANTS RELATIVELY QUICKLY. OTHER NGOS (PRIMARILY IN THE NORTHEAST) HAVE HAD SWADHAR APPLICATIONS PENDING FOR AS MUCH AS TWO YEARS WITHOUT RECEIVING FUNDS.

THE JUVENILE JUSTICE ACT (JJA) HAS ELABORATE PROVISIONS FOR THE CARE, PROTECTION, TREATMENT, EDUCATION, VOCATIONAL TRAINING, DEVELOPMENT AND REHABILITATION OF CHILDREN RESCUED FROM THOSE PROCURING, INDUCING FOR PROSTITUTION AND DETAINING PERSONS IN PREMISES WHERE PROSTITUTION IS CARRIED ON. ONE MAJOR INNOVATION IS THAT NGOS CAN BE RECOGNIZED TO RUN PROTECTIVE HOMES AND JUVENILE HOMES IF THEY MEET THE GO'S CARE AND TREATMENT STANDARDS. GOVERNMENT REMAND HOMES HAVE OFTEN BEEN CRITICIZED FOR THEIR RIGID RULES (PARTICULARLY REGARDING FAMILY VISITS AND UNIFICATION), LACK OF PROFESSIONAL STAFF AND HARSH TREATMENT OF CHILDREN. NGOS

HAVE, ON THE BALANCE, PROVIDED A BETTER STANDARD OF INSTITUTIONALIZATION OF CHILDREN AND THE REFORM INITIATED BY THE JJA IN THIS AREA WILL BE FAR-REACHING.

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LINKED TO SELF-HELP-GROUPS.  
SECTION EIGHT DESCRIBES OTHER STATE GOVERNMENT EFFORTS.

42B. (SBU) ARE THE RIGHTS OF THE VICTIMS RESPECTED OR ARE THEY ALSO TREATED AS CRIMINALS? ARE VICTIMS DETAINED, JAILED, FINED, OR DEPORTED? IF DETAINED OR JAILED, FOR HOW LONG? ARE VICTIMS FINED? ARE VICTIMS PROSECUTED FOR VIOLATIONS OF OTHER LAWS, SUCH AS THOSE GOVERNING IMMIGRATION OR PROSTITUTION?

IN INDIA, POLICE ARE THE MAIN INSTRUMENT FOR RESCUING TRAFFICKED CHILDREN AND WOMEN. INCREASINGLY, THEY ARE COLLABORATING CLOSELY WITH NGOS, WHICH OFTEN PROVIDE THEM WITH THE INFORMATION CONCERNING TRAFFICKED WOMEN AND CHILDREN AND ACTIVELY ENCOURAGE THEM TO RESCUE THE VICTIMS AND ARREST THE TRAFFICKERS AND BROTHEL KEEPERS. WHILE THE POLICE NEED CONTINUED SENSITIZATION, MANY NGOS WHO WORK ACTIVELY WITH THE POLICE ON RESCUE OPERATIONS BELIEVE THAT THE POLICE ARE TREATING WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN RAIDED BROTHELS WITH MORE SENSITIVITY, MOST LIKELY BECAUSE OF THE

PRESENCE OF THE NGO.

THE RELATIONSHIP ON RAIDS BETWEEN RESCUE-ORIENTED NGOS AND THE POLICE IS AMBIGUOUS. THE NGOS NEED THE POLICE TO RAID, BUT THEY ALLEGE POLICE AND BROTHEL OWNERS OFTEN CONNIVE SO THAT BROTHEL OWNERS ARE NOTIFIED OF RAIDS IN ADVANCE. ON THE OTHER HAND, STOP, A NEW DELHI-BASED NGO AND IJM HAVE PRAISED THE POLICE FOR THEIR WILLINGNESS TO CONDUCT RAIDS WHENEVER THEY RECEIVE SUFFICIENT EVIDENCE OF A TRAFFICKED WOMAN OR CHILD.

NGOS ALSO ALLEGE THAT POLICE RAIDS ON BROTHELS OFTEN WORSEN THE SITUATION OF THE VICTIMS INDEBTED TO TRAFFICKERS AND BROTHEL OWNERS. THERE ARE FREQUENT ALLEGATIONS OF SEXUAL ABUSE BY THEIR POLICE RESCUERS OR BY GOVERNMENT STAFF AT THE REMAND CENTERS. THEY MAY BE BROUGHT BACK TO THE BROTHELS AS A RESULT OF BRIBES PAID BY BROTHEL OWNERS OR LEGALLY RELEASED INTO THE CUSTODY OF TRAFFICKERS AND BROTHEL OWNERS MASQUERADING AS RELATIVES. IN THESE CASES, THE DEBT OWED BY THE GIRLS TO THEIR BROTHEL OPERATORS AND TRAFFICKERS INCREASES AS THE LEGAL COSTS IS ADDED TO THEIR DEBT. THERE IS LESS LIKELIHOOD OF VICTIM ABUSE BY POLICE IF NGOS ACCOMPANY THE POLICE ON RAIDS.

GIRLS RESCUED FROM BROTHELS ARE OFTEN ARRESTED FOR SOLICITATION AND TREATED AS CRIMINALS. HOWEVER, AS REPORTED ABOVE, THAT IS SLOWLY CHANGING, AS SOME OF THE STATES WITH THE WORST TRAFFICKING PROBLEM (DELHI, WEST BENGAL, MAHARASHTRA AND ANDHRA PRADESH) HAVE BEGUN TO FOCUS MORE ON ARRESTING TRAFFICKERS AND BROTHEL KEEPERS.

LOWER LEVEL POLICE OFFICIALS SOMETIMES USE THE JUVENILE JUSTICE ACT, WHICH HAS MINIMAL PUNISHMENT FOR TRAFFICKERS, RATHER THAN ITPA OR THE IPC TO PROCESS THE CASES OF RESCUED MINORS. THE POLICE CLAIM THAT THE GIRL CAN GET BACK HOME FASTER AND WITH HER REPUTATION INTACT (NOT TOTALLY UNTRUE), BUT IT ALSO MEANS THAT THE TRAFFICKERS AND BROTHEL OWNERS FACE MINOR, IF ANY, PUNISHMENT.

42C. DOES THE COUNTRY HAVE VICTIM CARE AND VICTIM HEALTH CARE FACILITIES? IF SO, CAN POST PROVIDE THE NUMBER OF VICTIMS PLACED IN THESE CARE FACILITIES?

MANY OF THE RESCUE-ORIENTED NGOS EITHER HAVE THEIR OWN FACILITIES FOR RESCUED GIRLS OR NETWORK WITH NGOS WHOSE

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FACILITIES FOR RESCUED GIRLS OR NETWORK WITH NGOS WHOSE

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SCUED VICTIMS HANDLED BY  
NGO AND GOVERNMENT REHABILITATION CENTERS. THERE IS  
INCREASED RECOGNITION AMONG THE GOI OFFICIALS AND NGOS OF  
THE NEED TO HAVE PROPERLY TRAINED AND PROFESSIONAL  
COUNSELORS AVAILABLE FOR RESCUED VICTIMS. THERE HAVE BEEN A  
NUMBER OF EFFORTS IN PLACE TO IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF  
PSYCHOSOCIAL COUNSELING OFFERED TO VICTIMS. UNDER A USAID-  
FUNDED GRANT, UNIFEM, IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE MENTAL-HEALTH  
NGO SAARTHAK, HAS RECENTLY PRODUCED A TRAINING MODULE IN  
THIS AREA AND NGO SHELTER COUNSELORS ARE BEING TRAINED TO  
OFFER BETTER COUNSELING SERVICES.

43. (SBU) DOES THE GOVERNMENT PROVIDE FUNDING OR OTHER  
FORMS OF SUPPORT TO FOREIGN OR DOMESTIC NGOS FOR SERVICES TO  
VICTIMS? PLEASE EXPLAIN.

THE CENTRAL SOCIAL WELFARE BOARD (CSWB) PROVIDES FINANCIAL  
SUPPORT TO NGOS THAT RUN CHILD DEVELOPMENT AND CARE CENTERS  
FOR THE CHILDREN OF VICTIMS OF PROSTITUTION. THESE CENTERS  
IN RED LIGHT AREAS PROVIDE CRECHES AND DAY-CARE CENTERS,  
EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT, SUPPLEMENTARY NUTRITION, HEALTH CARE,  
COUNSELING, ETC. AND ARE MANNED BY TRAINED SOCIAL WORKERS  
AND TEACHERS. THE MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND  
EMPOWERMENT PROVIDES SOME FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE TO NGOS FOR  
THE REHABILITATION OF CHILDREN OF PROSTITUTES. THE CENTRAL  
AND STATE GOVERNMENTS ALSO FUND DOMESTIC NGOS, PRIMARILY FOR  
CARE, PROTECTION AND REHABILITATION ACTIVITIES. SEVERAL  
EXAMPLES ABOVE DEMONSTRATE THIS, E.G., PRAYAS RUNS JUVENILE  
REMAND AND RESCUE HOMES FOR THE DELHI AND BIHAR STATE  
GOVERNMENTS AND PRAJWALA COOPERATES WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF  
ANDHRA PRADESH IN MANAGING THE HYDERABAD JUVENILE  
REMAND/RESCUE HOME. THE GOVERNMENT OF MAHARASHTRA HAS  
INDUCTED LEADING ANTI-TRAFFICKING NGOS ON THE CO-MANAGEMENT  
COMMITTEE TO RUN THE HOME FOR RESCUED MINORS IN MUMBAI.

NGOS ALSO RECEIVE SIGNIFICANT FUNDING FOR AWARENESS, CARE,  
PROTECTION AND REHABILITATION ACTIVITIES FROM INTERNATIONAL  
ORGANIZATIONS SUCH AS UNDP AND UNICEF. MANY ANTI-  
TRAFFICKING NGOS RECEIVE SIGNIFICANT ASSISTANCE FROM FOREIGN  
MISSIONS, PARTICULARLY THOSE THAT WORK TO REHABILITATE  
HIV/AIDS VICTIMS.

44. (SBU) IS THERE A SCREENING AND REFERRAL PROCESS IN  
PLACE, WHEN APPROPRIATE, TO TRANSFER VICTIMS DETAINED,  
ARRESTED OR PLACED IN PROTECTIVE CUSTODY BY LAW ENFORCEMENT  
AUTHORITIES TO NGOS THAT PROVIDE SHORT OR LONG-TERM CARE?

THE MISSION IS NOT AWARE OF ANY FORMAL SCREENING OR REFERRAL  
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HOWEVER, THE NGOS HAVE DEVELOPED AN ACUTE VIGILANCE OVER THE REMAND HOMES AND THEY WORK DILIGENTLY TO TRY TO SECURE THE GIRLS' RELEASE AS QUICKLY AS THEY CAN. NGOS SUCH AS PRAJWALA IN HYDERABAD, IJM IN MUMBAI, STOP IN DELHI, STHREE IN RURAL ANDHRA PRADESH AND SANLAAP IN CALCUTTA EITHER HAVE THEIR OWN SHELTERS OR HAVE WORKED CLOSELY WITH LAW ENFORCEMENT, SOCIAL WELFARE AND OTHER NGOS TO BRING

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OF INDIA'S MAJOR "SENDING AREAS," SO THEY WORK TOGETHER WITH GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, POLICE AND NGOS IN THE MAJOR DESTINATION CITIES OF PUNE, MUMBAI AND DELHI TO RELEASE TRAFFICKING VICTIMS. SANLAAP RECEIVES TRAFFICKING VICTIMS RESCUED FROM WITHIN CALCUTTA AS WELL AS FROM OTHER CITIES WHERE TRAFFICKING VICTIMS FROM WEST BENGAL HAVE BEEN FOUND, SUCH AS DELHI OR MUMBAI. STOP HAS BEEN ABLE TO FREE MANY TRAFFICKING VICTIMS AND REPATRIATE THEM TO NEPAL (TO MAITI NEPAL), TO IMPULSE NGO IN MEGHALAYA OR TO SANLAAP.

45. (SBU) DOES THE GOVERNMENT ENCOURAGE VICTIMS TO ASSIST IN THE INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION OF TRAFFICKING? MAY VICTIMS FILE CIVIL SUITS OR SEEK LEGAL ACTION AGAINST THE TRAFFICKERS? DOES ANYONE IMPEDE THE VICTIMS' ACCESS TO SUCH LEGAL REDRESS? IF A VICTIM IS A MATERIAL WITNESS IN A COURT CASE AGAINST THE FORMER EMPLOYER, IS THE VICTIM PERMITTED TO OBTAIN OTHER EMPLOYMENT OR TO LEAVE THE COUNTRY? IS THERE A VICTIM RESTITUTION PROGRAM?

THE INCREASED NUMBER OF PROSECUTIONS AND INCREASED NGO INVOLVEMENT IN HELPING THE POLICE SUCCESSFULLY PROSECUTE TRAFFICKERS AND BROTHEL OWNERS SUGGESTS THAT MORE VICTIMS ARE ASSISTING IN THE INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION OF TRAFFICKING. NGOS REPORT THAT VICTIMS WHO TESTIFY ARE USUALLY CONVINCING ENOUGH TO ENGENDER A CONVICTION. THE WORK OF NGOS HAS BEEN INSTRUMENTAL IN BRINGING ABOUT THIS CHANGE. HOWEVER, IT TAKES CONSIDERABLE TIME TO CONVINCE A



RESCUED VICTIM TO TESTIFY, AS SHE IS OFTEN JUSTIFIABLY FRIGHTENED OF THE CONSEQUENCES, APART FROM HER PHYSICAL AND EMOTIONAL TRAUMA. NGOS STRESS THE IMPORTANCE OF GOOD AFTER-CARE TO MAKING A SUCCESSFUL WITNESS.

VICTIMS MAY SUE THEIR TRAFFICKERS AND BROTHEL OWNERS, BUT THEY FACE SEVERAL MAJOR OBSTACLES WHEN THEY SEEK JUSTICE. THROUGH EASILY OBTAINED CONTINUANCES, THE INDIAN LEGAL SYSTEM CAN BE MADE TO MOVE AT A GLACIAL PACE, MAKING LITIGATION PROHIBITIVELY EXPENSIVE FOR THE VAST MAJORITY OF VICTIMS. WITHOUT FAMILY SUPPORT OR SOME KIND OF EMPLOYMENT, THEIR ABILITY TO REMAIN FIXED ON MOVING THE CASE FORWARD IS VERY LIMITED. TRAFFICKED WOMEN AND CHILDREN FROM BANGLADESH AND NEPAL ARE USUALLY REPATRIATED EVENTUALLY, DEPENDING ON WHETHER THEY TESTIFY IN THEIR CASE AND THEIR RATE OF RECOVERY. NEPALI CITIZENS CAN LIVE AND WORK IN INDIA LEGALLY, BUT BANGLADESHI CITIZENS REQUIRE VISAS AND WORK AUTHORIZATIONS. IN PRACTICE HOWEVER, BANGLADESHI IMMIGRANTS GENERALLY REMAIN IN INDIA FOR YEARS WITHOUT COMING TO THE GOVERNMENT'S ATTENTION. THERE IS NO CENTRAL GOVERNMENT VICTIM RESTITUTION PROGRAM ALTHOUGH SOME STATES HAVE PROGRAMS THAT PROVIDE COMPENSATION TO VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES, WHICH COULD CONCEIVABLY BE USED BY TRAFFICKING VICTIMS. THE RECENT RESCUE AND REHABILITATION POLICY PASSED BY THE ANDHRA PRADESH STATE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY LOOKS AT THE NEEDS OF THE VICTIM.

46. (SBU) WHAT KIND OF PROTECTIONS IS THE GOVERNMENT ABLE TO PROVIDE FOR VICTIMS AND WITNESSES? DOES IT PROVIDE THESE PROTECTIONS IN PRACTICE?

VICTIMS TAKEN TO SHELTER HOMES ARE PROTECTED TO SOME EXTENT, BUT ONCE THEY LEAVE THE HOMES, THERE IS NO EFFECTIVE PROVISION FOR THEIR PROTECTION. GOVERNMENT HOMES TEND TO BE LESS EFFECTIVE AND NGO SHELTER HOMES ARE GENERALLY SAFER SINCE THE FACILITIES ARE SMALLER, THERE IS A BETTER STAFF TO

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THE INCREASED NUMBER OF PROSECUTIONS AND INCREASED NGO INVOLVEMENT IN HELPING THE POLICE SUCCESSFULLY PROSECUTE TRAFFICKERS AND BROTHEL OWNERS SUGGESTS THAT MORE VICTIMS ARE ASSISTING IN THE INVESTIGATION AND PROSECUTION OF TRAFFICKING. NGOS REPORT THAT VICTIMS WHO TESTIFY ARE USUALLY CONVINCING ENOUGH TO ENGENDER A CONVICTION. THE WORK OF NGOS HAS BEEN INSTRUMENTAL IN BRINGING ABOUT THIS CHANGE. HOWEVER, IT TAKES CONSIDERABLE TIME TO CONVINCE A RESCUED VICTIM TO TESTIFY, AS SHE IS OFTEN JUSTIFIABLY FRIGHTENED OF THE CONSEQUENCES, APART FROM HER PHYSICAL AND EMOTIONAL TRAUMA. NGOS STRESS THE IMPORTANCE OF GOOD AFTER-CARE TO MAKING A SUCCESSFUL WITNESS.

VICTIMS MAY SUE THEIR TRAFFICKERS AND BROTHEL OWNERS, BUT THEY FACE SEVERAL MAJOR OBSTACLES WHEN THEY SEEK JUSTICE. THROUGH EASILY OBTAINED CONTINUANCES, THE INDIAN LEGAL SYSTEM CAN BE MADE TO MOVE AT A GLACIAL PACE, MAKING LITIGATION PROHIBITIVELY EXPENSIVE FOR THE VAST MAJORITY OF VICTIMS. WITHOUT FAMILY SUPPORT OR SOME KIND OF EMPLOYMENT, THEIR ABILITY TO REMAIN FIXED ON MOVING THE CASE FORWARD IS VERY LIMITED. TRAFFICKED WOMEN AND CHILDREN FROM BANGLADESH AND NEPAL ARE USUALLY REPATRIATED EVENTUALLY, DEPENDING ON WHETHER THEY TESTIFY IN THEIR CASE AND THEIR RATE OF RECOVERY. NEPALI CITIZENS CAN LIVE AND WORK IN INDIA LEGALLY, BUT BANGLADESHI CITIZENS REQUIRE VISAS AND WORK AUTHORIZATIONS. IN PRACTICE HOWEVER, BANGLADESHI IMMIGRANTS GENERALLY REMAIN IN INDIA FOR YEARS WITHOUT COMING TO THE GOVERNMENT'S ATTENTION. THERE IS NO CENTRAL GOVERNMENT VICTIM RESTITUTION PROGRAM ALTHOUGH SOME STATES HAVE PROGRAMS THAT PROVIDE COMPENSATION TO VICTIMS OF ATROCITIES, WHICH COULD CONCEIVABLY BE USED BY TRAFFICKING VICTIMS. THE RECENT RESCUE AND REHABILITATION POLICY PASSED BY THE ANDHRA PRADESH STATE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY LOOKS AT THE NEEDS OF THE VICTIM.

46. (SBU) WHAT KIND OF PROTECTIONS IS THE GOVERNMENT ABLE TO PROVIDE FOR VICTIMS AND WITNESSES? DOES IT PROVIDE THESE PROTECTIONS IN PRACTICE?

VICTIMS TAKEN TO SHELTER HOMES ARE PROTECTED TO SOME EXTENT, BUT ONCE THEY LEAVE THE HOMES, THERE IS NO EFFECTIVE PROVISION FOR THEIR PROTECTION. GOVERNMENT HOMES TEND TO BE LESS EFFECTIVE AND NGO SHELTER HOMES ARE GENERALLY SAFER SINCE THE FACILITIES ARE SMALLER, THERE IS A BETTER STAFF TO

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REATS. INDIA DOES NOT HAVE A WITNESS PROTECTION PROGRAM.

47. (SBU) DOES THE GOVERNMENT PROVIDE ANY SPECIALIZED TRAINING FOR GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS IN RECOGNIZING TRAFFICKING AND IN THE PROVISION OF ASSISTANCE TO TRAFFICKED VICTIMS,

INCLUDING THE SPECIAL NEEDS OF TRAFFICKED CHILDREN? DOES THE GOVERNMENT PROVIDE TRAINING ON PROTECTIONS AND ASSISTANCE TO ITS EMBASSIES AND CONSULATES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES THAT ARE DESTINATION OR TRANSIT COUNTRIES? DOES IT URGE THOSE EMBASSIES AND CONSULATES TO DEVELOP ONGOING RELATIONSHIPS WITH NGOS THAT SERVE TRAFFICKED VICTIMS?

SEE THE ANSWER TO QUESTION 30. TO THE BEST OF OUR KNOWLEDGE, THE GOI DOES NOT PROVIDE TRAINING TO ITS EMBASSIES AND CONSULATES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES THAT ARE TRANSIT OR DESTINATION COUNTRIES. AS NOTED PREVIOUSLY, INDIA IS PRIMARILY A DESTINATION COUNTRY FOR TRAFFICKING, NOT A TRANSIT OR SOURCE COUNTRY.

48. (SBU) DOES THE GOVERNMENT PROVIDE ASSISTANCE, SUCH AS MEDICAL AID, SHELTER OR FINANCIAL HELP, TO ITS REPATRIATED NATIONALS WHO ARE VICTIMS OF TRAFFICKING?

AS NOTED IN THE RESPONSE TO QUESTIONS 2A AND 3, INDIA IS PRIMARILY A COUNTRY OF DESTINATION FOR TRAFFICKING. VICTIMS WHO ARE REPATRIATED CAN AVAIL THEMSELVES OF THE PROGRAMS DESCRIBED IN THE ANSWER TO QUESTION 37A.

46. (SBU) WHICH NGOS, IF ANY, WORK WITH TRAFFICKING VICTIMS? WHAT TYPE OF SERVICES DO THEY PROVIDE? WHAT SORT OF COOPERATION DO THEY RECEIVE FROM LOCAL AUTHORITIES?

THERE ARE ABOUT 80 NGOS WORKING THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY TO PREVENT TRAFFICKING, RESCUE VICTIMS, ASSIST IN THE PROSECUTION OF THEIR TRAFFICKERS AND BROTHEL KEEPERS AND TO PROVIDE AFTERCARE. NGOS WORK FROM MANY DIFFERENT PERSPECTIVES - LEGAL, PREVENTIVE, INVESTIGATIONAL, POST-RESCUE, URBAN, RURAL, ETC. KEY NGOS WORKING DIRECTLY TO ADDRESS THE TRAFFICKING OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN, PRIMARILY FOR SEXUAL EXPLOITATION ARE:

NORTH INDIA: JOINT WOMEN'S PROGRAM, SHAKTI SHALINI, ACTION AID, SAHARA, PRAYAS INSTITUTE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE, GUILD OF SERVICE, DEEPALAYA, CENTER OF CONCERN FOR CHILD LABOR, BANDUA Mukti Morcha, GLOBAL MARCH AGAINST CHILD LABOR, ANGAJA FOUNDATION, CHILDLINE/DELHI, SHAKTI VAHINI, HUMAN RIGHTS LAW NETWORK, CENTER FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH/GENDER TRAINING INSTITUTE, JAGGORI, LAWYERS COLLECTIVE, CAMPAIGN AGAINST CHILD TRAFFICKING, GRAM NIYOJAN KENDRA, MANAV SEVA SANSTHAN, INDIAN CHILD WELFARE COUNCIL, STOP (STOP TRAFFICKING, OPPRESSION AND PROSTITUTION OF CHILDREN AND WOMEN), SWANCHETAN AND HAQ;

EAST INDIA: BHORUKA WELFARE TRUST, IMPULSE, BAL SAKHA, APNE AAP, ATSEC, SANLAAP, ALL BENGAL WOMEN'S UNION, CHILD IN NEED INSTITUTE-ASHA, CALCUTTA SAMARITANS, JABALA ACTION RESEARCH, JANA SIKSHA PRACHAR KENDRA, CITY LEVEL PLAN OF ACTION FOR STREET AND WORKING CHILDREN, VIVEKANANDA EDUCATION SOCIETY, EMANUEL MINISTRIES, SOCIO-LEGAL AID RESEARCH AND TRAINING CENTER, SANCHETNA, WOMEN'S INTER-LINK, INSTITUTE OF PSYCHOLOGICAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH;

WEST INDIA: PRERANA ANTI-TRAFFICKING CENTER, SAMVEDNA, PRIDE, ZERO VIOLENCE ZONES/STREE AADHAR KENDRA, ST.

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REATS. INDIA DOES NOT HAVE A WITNESS PROTECTION PROGRAM.

47. (SBU) DOES THE GOVERNMENT PROVIDE ANY SPECIALIZED TRAINING FOR GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS IN RECOGNIZING TRAFFICKING AND IN THE PROVISION OF ASSISTANCE TO TRAFFICKED VICTIMS, INCLUDING THE SPECIAL NEEDS OF TRAFFICKED CHILDREN? DOES THE GOVERNMENT PROVIDE TRAINING ON PROTECTIONS AND ASSISTANCE TO ITS EMBASSIES AND CONSULATES IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES THAT ARE DESTINATION OR TRANSIT COUNTRIES? DOES IT URGE THOSE EMBASSIES AND CONSULATES TO DEVELOP ONGOING RELATIONSHIPS WITH NGOS THAT SERVE TRAFFICKED VICTIMS?

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SANSTHAN, INDIAN CHILD WELFARE COUNCIL, STOP (STOP TRAFFICKING, OPPRESSION AND PROSTITUTION OF CHILDREN AND WOMEN), SWANCHETAN AND HAQ;

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WEST INDIA: PRERANA ANTI-TRAFFICKING CENTER, SAMVEDNA, PRIDE, ZERO VIOLENCE ZONES/STREE AADHAR KENDRA, ST.

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RIGHTS IN GOA, CHLDLINE  
PUNE, BOMBAY TEEN CHALLENGE RESCUE FOUNDATION, INDIA JUSTICE MISSION (AN AFFILIATE OF THE INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE MISSION), SAMARTHAN, WOMEN'S INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL EDUCATION AND POPULATION SERVICES INTERNATIONAL. THE NETWORK AGAINST COMMERCIAL SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND TRAFFICKING (NACSET) IS A COALITION OF OVER 900 MAHARASHTRA AND KARNATAKA-BASED NGOS, COORDINATED BY PRERANA.

SOUTH INDIA: PRAJWALA, ODANADI, SOCIETY TO HELP RURAL EMPOWERMENT AND EDUCATION (STHREE), SOCIETY FOR DEVELOPMENT, RESEARCH AND TRAINING, ASHRAYA, MADRAS CHRISTIAN COUNCIL FOR SOCIAL SERVICES, INDIAN COMMUNITY WELFARE ORGANIZATION, WOMEN IN NEED, HELP, ENFOLD AND EQUATIONS.

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