

# **A Study of Children Dependent on Prostitutes in Selected Areas of Uttar Pradesh**

**SPONSORED BY  
DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD  
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LUCKNOW**

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# Preface and Acknowledgement

Children form the first priority on the national agenda as they are most vulnerable and foundations of the nation. However, the sexual exploitation of children and increasing degree of trafficking in children and young women in India have caused enormous social distortions and evaluation of human rights. The porous borders have added the new dimensions in trafficking in girls and women in India as a large number of girls and young women are being trafficked from Nepal, and Bangladesh and are thrown into brothels of metropolitan cities. Even, a few communities like *Nat*, *Sansi*, *Kolta*, *Bedia*, *Jahal*, *Kanjar*, *Mahar*, *Bhil*, *Matang*, *Banchara* etc have also socially sanctioned the age old practice of prostitution. *Jogini*, *Devadasi*, *Basari*, *Venkatswami* etc. are some of the age old practice of prostitution in India. Though these practices are banned, however, these are still followed in some form in different parts of the country. The recent decision of ban on bar girls in Mumbai has resulted in returning back of these girls and converting into call girls in small cities and districts of Uttar Pradesh. It is because of the fact that a large number of girls belonging to Tawaifs, professional singers, dancers and theatre players, including prostitutes children went to metropolitan cities in search of livelihood and they adopted the livelihood as bar dancers. After the ban on bar dancing, they were forced to come back in their origin areas. Keeping this view in mind, present study has been carried out in selected districts of Uttar Pradesh to examine the status of prostitutes, erstwhile prostitutes and traditional professionals along with their children. The study highlights the importance of social development, reformative and improvement programmes for overall the development of children

depending on prostitutes and traditional professionals. The study has been planned in eight chapters. Chapter 1<sup>st</sup> is introductory one which deals with rationale, objectives and methodology of the study. Chapter 2<sup>nd</sup> is devoted to problems of trafficking in human and children in India while chapter 3<sup>rd</sup> is related with care and protection of disadvantaged children in India. Chapter 4<sup>th</sup> is conceived with socio-economic profile of professionals while chapter 5<sup>th</sup> is related with profile of surveyed children. Chapter 6<sup>th</sup> concerned with rehabilitation of children and their mother. Chapter 7<sup>th</sup> is related with observation of officials and non-officials. Chapter 8<sup>th</sup> is concluding one which presents summary of the conclusions and policy recommendations.

The study is out come of cooperation, support, encouragement and assistance extended to us in several forms. We are grateful to the officials of Department of Women and Child Development, Government of India, New Delhi for entrusting the study to the Institute on such crucial theme. The financial support extended by the Ministry is of immense importance which enabled us to conduct such study. We are thankful to Mrs. Rewa Nayyar, Secretary, Ms. Lavleen Kakkar Joint Secretary, Mr. R. L. Meena, Joint Director, Mr. I. S. Kalijai, Desk Officer, Department of Women and Child Development, Government of India, New Delhi for their cooperation and support which enabled us to conduct the study smoothly.

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*S.P. Pandey*  
*Project Director*

# **Rationale, Objectives and Methodology**

Sexual exploitation and trafficking in children is an alarming global problem. Tens of million of children are already in the commercial sex market, and of these there are as many as two million girls between the age of 5 to 15 years. There can be no doubt that the use of children in the commercial sex market reflects the distorted notions of sexuality of the adult population of a country. What pleasure an adult male derives by inflicting pain and terrorizing children needs to be probed. This can be followed by identifying the possible roots of this pathology and taking appropriate measures for its eradication.

Prostitution has existed since times immemorial. The very fact that we have red light areas in our towns and cities; it proves that society has tacitly accepted and even set a seal of approval on the system of Prostitution. Social toleration of prostitution has led to the systematic exploitation of young women and commercialization of the flesh trade by anti-social elements. The children of prostitutes are the main victims of this institution as they are discriminated against socially isolated and deprived of normal life for no fault for theirs. They remain deprived of basic opportunities and a conducive environment and conditions necessary for the overall physical and psychological development.

A study on 'Rehabilitation of Children of Prostitutes and Devadasis' by Tata Institute of Social Sciences (1991) estimated that there were about 20 Lakh prostitutes in India in 817 red light areas, with more than 5 million children whose father's identity was not known to the mothers. It was estimated that Mumbai had 17,000 prostitutes, and they had 45,000 children. Besides being born with the stigma of illegitimacy, they grew up in red light areas, where primps, brothel keepers, '*hafta*' receiving police and anti-social elements existed all around. These children lived in small dingy, ill ventilated rooms, lacking toilet facilities had insufficient water for bathing and moved around in inadequate clothes, in unclean byelanes in the area. To have a physically and emotionally healthy generation, these children need a better environment to grow and become responsible citizens.

A study on 'Rehabilitation of Children of Prostitutes and Devdasis' was conducted by Anuradha Patil et al. at Karve Institute of Social Service, Pune in 1999. The study was undertaken in five cities in Maharashtra, covering 458 commercial sex workers and 600 children. About 52 percent respondents had one child, 24 percent had three children and 23 percent of the children below 5 years were looked after by other women, only 18 percent were looked after by their mothers. About one third of the children went to school, while about 25 percent did not attend school. The children of prostitutes lived in an environment which exposed them to harsh realities of life gambling, addiction, physical harassment of mothers by customers, etc. and girl children were especially vulnerable. The study



concluded that the schemes need to be introduced for the welfare, employment and rehabilitation of prostitutes.

A study on 'Children of Prostitutes and Children Dependent on Prostitutes in Rajasthan' conducted by Hema Agrawal and Arvind Agrawal at Creative Youth Society, Jaipur in 1996. The study covered six districts of Rajasthan viz. Dholpur, Bharatpur, Dausa, Alwar, Baran and Sirohi, covering a sample of 261 prostitutes and 724 children. The study highlighted that the most of the prostitutes were belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes' category. On an average each prostitute had 3 children. Most of the prostitutes preferred to live in joint families for reasons of security, comfort, sharing etc. The average age of children entering prostitution was 16 years. Almost 55 percent prostitute started their illicit trade as a child prostitute in these areas. The study highlighted the importance of informal education, vocational guidance, and training of children and their family members.

Central Social Welfare Board, Delhi, organized a workshop on 'Prostitutes and Their Children' in 1990. As per estimate there were about 5 million children of Prostitutes in India and about 0.175 million Prostitutes. In Uttar Pradesh, out of 883 women in the trade, 570 were born of married parents, while 313 were born out of wedlock. The former gave birth to 996 children and the latter had 662 children. On a whole, 883 prostitutes gave birth to 1658 socially handicapped children. The Board recommended that in order to improve the lot of these children development-cum-care centres should be opened in red light areas to provide a conducive environment to the children for their proper physical, emotional and

intellectual development. An action plan for prevention protection and rehabilitation of prostitutes and their children should be prepared for different groups. Vocational guidance and training cells should be opened to give orientation and guidance to children regarding various occupations available and avenues of income generation and they should provide training in different vocations.

Indian Institute of Data Interpretation and Analysis, Jaipur conducted a study on children of prostitutes and children dependent on prostitution in Rajasthan in 1997. The majority of the children belonged to scheduled castes such as *Nats*, *Kanjars* etc. and most children were Hindus. The children were tradition bound in their beliefs and customs, which compelled them to accept their profession as their destiny. The women adopted prostitution as a profession because their families were traditionally linked with it. Among the younger generation also there were very few girls who had chosen to way out of this profession by opting for marriage. The Institute felt that a socio-economic security system should be developed for erstwhile prostitutes to enable them to abandon prostitution totally so that they do not push their girls into prostitution.

Department of Women and Child Development ( now Ministry of Women and Child Development), New Delhi, setup a committee on prostitution, child prostitutes and children of prostitutes in 1998. The committee concluded that the major contributory factors for the commercial sexual exploitation of women and children were poverty and unemployment or lack of appropriate rehabilitation. The woman and child victims were in a very helpless condition, caught-up in the

stranglehold of organized criminal networks, with enormous economic turnover involving a variety of operators starting from pimps, house-owners, brothel keepers, taxi drivers, hotel managements, industrial interests and the local police. The committee recommended that preventive measures should be adopted so that woman or children are not forced into prostitution. This requires improved coordination between police forces, both within the country and between neighbouring countries to prevent trafficking.

K. K. Mukherjee and Deepa Das conducted a study in prostitution on Metropolitan cities of India at Central Social Welfare Board Delhi on 1996. The study was conducted in Bangalore, Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi, and Chennai, covering a sample of 2906 prostitutes. The study concluded that most of the prostitutes have children. About 40 percent children of prostitutes were illiterate and more than one third children had educated up to primary level. The study concluded that supply points should be plugged by providing comprehensive developmental programmes after identifying the main supply centres. Stress should be laid on social development, creation of employment opportunities, education and awareness generation.

PRERNA, Mumbai, conducted a study on girl children in prostitution in Mumbai, in 1995. The study concluded that the majority of the girls became sex workers before 18 years of age, average age being 16 years. They joined this profession due to deception about a job or marriage, in addition to desperate

circumstances. The majority of the children in category of 11 – 14 years went to school due to their association with PRERNA.

R. Suryamoorthy conducted a study on 'Girl Children in Prostitution in Kerala' at Loyola College of Social Sciences, Trivendrum in 1997. He concluded that a large majority of prostitutes were forced to enter the profession before they attained the age of 16 years. He is of the view that the children of prostitutes need to be protected and taken care of before they too become victims of the environment.

S. Gokilvani conducted a study on 'Child Prostitution in Tamil Nadu' at Centre for Women Studies, Alagappa University, Karaikudi, in 1998. He is of the view that in order to rehabilitate sex workers, the rehabilitation of male members is also needed. Residential education, vocational employment guarantee scheme and marriage aid deposit scheme may be formulated. Sustainable development programmes may be introduced for their welfare and rehabilitation.

The above studies simply demonstrate that there is paucity of empirical data, research findings and literature on the status of children dependent on prostitutes in Uttar Pradesh. Thus, it is imperative to conduct a field survey in the state of Uttar Pradesh to examine the social problem of trafficking and prostitution in children and women and status of children depending on prostitutes.

## **Objectives of Study:**

The study has following main objectives:-

1. to identify all those villages settlements and hamlets in the selected area where erstwhile prostitutes or presently working prostitutes are living with or without their children;
2. to estimate the number of children of erstwhile and presently working prostitutes, child prostitutes and children dependent on prostitutes;
3. to study the background profile of the children of prostitutes and their mothers and also to examine the socialization process, values and associated socio-cultural and economic factors responsible for prostitution and negligence of children of prostitutes;
4. to study the implementation of the rehabilitation programme for prostitutes and care, protection and welfare of their children;
5. to study the acceptance and rejection of the reformatory and welfare oriented proposals and plans by the target groups;
6. to assess the impact of rehabilitation and welfare oriented programme on prostitutes and their children;
7. to examine the problems, constraints and challenges being faced in reformatory and welfare oriented programmes and also suggest policy measures for improving the socio-

economic conditions and rehabilitation of prostitutes and their children.

## **Methodology:**

The study is empirical in nature and based on mainly primary data collected through field survey. The field survey has been conducted in selected districts of Uttar Pradesh. The survey has been conducted in *Lucknow, Kanpur, Meerut, Allahabad, Sultanpur and Hardoi* where the concentration of prostitutes and erstwhile prostitutes is found to be high. Besides field survey the secondary data and pertinent literature have been compiled from published, documented and internet sources. The field survey has been conducted in the institutions, juvenile homes, aftercare homes, shelter homes and observatory homes etc. situated in the selected district where the children of prostitutes, erstwhile prostitutes and sexually exploited children were kept for their care, protection and rehabilitation. Besides, *Tawaifs*, professional singer, dancers, bar girls, and the traditional female headed households as well as women of *Nats, Kanjars, Banjaras, Sansis, Bedias* etc. who are vulnerable to prostitution or engaged in prostitution were selected for interview. Overall 800 persons were surveyed with the help of structured interview schedules. About 300 children, 500 mothers, were randomly selected for field survey in the selected districts. The interview schedules pertained the relevant questions, research points and scales of views related to socio economic background, causes of prostitution, and family occupation / profession,

educational developments, and health care, training, vocational skills, rehabilitation and reformation process, socialization, harassment by police and anti social elements, etc. The filled in interview schedules were thoroughly checked, processed and tabulated for drawing out inferences and results for analysis. The policy measures are based on analysis and interpretation of field survey data and critical review of pertinent literature.

### **Scope of the Study:**

The study is limited to the state of Uttar Pradesh, however, it is equally useful for the policy makers, social scientists, social reformers, and NGO's who are interested in combating the trafficking in women and children as well as rehabilitation of children of prostitutes along with their mothers. The study is useful for other states too since it provides insights for understanding of the dynamic of social problems and steps for care, protection, and welfare of children depending on prostitutes.

## **Trafficking In Women and Children in India**

Trafficking of women and children for flesh trade has emerged as one of the most profitable illegal trades next to illegal trade in arms and narcotics. All of three became the toughest forms of organized crime. Every year, an estimated 4 million people, mainly women and children, are trafficked through out the world and one-million children are trafficked into local and international sex industries (Cook, 1998). Selling of young women is one of the fastest growing organized crime making the traffickers richer by \$ 6 billion every year (Shelley, 1997). Richards (1999) maintains that trafficking in persons, particularly women and children is significant on nearly every continent. About 4 million women and children trafficked globally each year, 45000 to 50,000 of these women and children are trafficked to US alone. About 30,000 women and children are trafficked annually from South East Asia and 10,000 from Latin America. According to the Report on the State of World Populations, 1997, commercial sex is increasing in third world countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America and in Eastern Europe because of high unemployment, rural poverty, growing inequalities in wealth and increased demand. This problem also exists in rich countries like US, UK, and other European countries. Trafficking in women and children is reported to be on the rise in Asia. In the scale of organized crimes, human trafficking ranks third behind drugs and arms smuggling. Trafficking- involves gross violation of human



rights. People suffer from physical and mental abuse and social stigmatization. They become isolated, losing ties with their former lives and families (Heeswijk, 2003). The alarming number of women and children being trafficked for forced labour or slavery like practices, including commercial sex exploitation, is a concern for development agencies and government. The complexity of trafficking, the links with visceral issues such as commercial sex work and exploitation of children, and the politics of migration management have meant that there is much contention over the definition of trafficking and the types of policies and programming that would effectively combat this serious crime and effort to basic human rights (Asian Development Bank, 2003).

Coomar Swammi has attempted to define the concept of trafficking in the following manner:

- "The recruitment, transportation, purchase, sale, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by treat or use of violence, abduction, force, fraud, deception, or coercion, or debt bondage, for the purpose of;
- Placing or holding such persons, whether for pay or not, in forced labour or slavery like practices, in a community other than the one in which such person lived at the time of original act described in".

Increasing economic hardship, particularly in developing and transitional countries, onerous obstacles to legal migration and serious armed conflicts have coincided with arise in the number of

trafficking cases as well as a spreading of the problem to areas which were previously less affected. Trafficking is a phenomenon that affects and implicates all regions and most countries of the world. While trafficking routes are constantly changing, one constant factor is the economic distinction between countries of origin and countries of destination. As with all, other forms of irregular migration, trafficking invariably involves movement from a poorer country to a wealthier one. South East Asian women are trafficked to North America and South East Asian countries. African women are trafficked to Western Europe. Traffickers use a variety of recruitment methods including outright abduction and purchase from family member (World Conference against Racism. September, 2001).

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In order to explore potential entry points to address trafficking through poverty reduction initiatives, dynamics of trafficking is to be understood. The most commonly identified push factor driving the trafficking process is poverty. Lack of human and social capital, gender discrimination also leads to trafficking. Lack of effective governance, deprivation, marginalization and vulnerability may also cause trafficking. Macro factors such as impacts of globalization, employment, trade, migration policies and conflicts and environmental disasters can set into motion circumstance that increases vulnerabilities. Development induced risks and displacement also play a role in trafficking. The demand for younger sexual partners in commercial sex sector is linked to many clients seeking STD and HIV/AIDS syndrome free partners.

It is estimated that 200,000 Nepalese women and girls are trafficked to work as prostitutes worldwide and approximately 12000 are trafficked to India each year. The illegal trade of trafficking has been estimated to be \$ 5-7 billion annual at the globe level. Some times unaware of the traps of traffickers and enticed by money. Parents encourage their daughters to leave home to accept job elsewhere or the girls themselves may leave home to find work to help and support their family back home. Often, traffickers falsely promise parents that their daughter will be taken to work at a factory to provide financial support for the family. And in some cases, parents unwillingly marry their daughters off to traffickers - ([asia-observer.com/India-story3.htm](http://asia-observer.com/India-story3.htm)). After these young girls are trafficked, they are sold into Indian brothels and immediately forced into submission by being gang raped, starved, locked in isolation, beaten, and forced to use drugs. If the girls resist, they are beaten further and often bounded and gagged during the initial rape. After months of physical and emotional torture, isolation, and rape, the girls break down and fully submit to their new life ([Asiaobserver.com/India-Story/3.htm](http://Asiaobserver.com/India-Story/3.htm)).

A report of the Central Advisory Committee on Child Prostitution, published in May 1994, stated that 12-15 per cent of the prostitutes in Mumbai, Delhi, Madras, Calcutta, Hyderabad and Bangalore are children. It is estimated that 30 per cent of the prostitutes in these six cities are aged between 20, and nearly half of them had become commercial sex workers when they were minors. Conservative estimates put the number of children in India suffering commercial sex abuse at 300,000. The number of sex workers is increasing 8-10

per cent per annum. Child prostitution is ultimate denial of rights to the child. It is said that Indian sex industry is driven by demand. Trafficking occurs for a number of reasons. On the demand side, it is due to increasing tourism and industrialization, rural-urban migration, expanding demand for commercial sex workers promoted by organized criminal networks; a demand for exploitation for cheap labour and the male dominated value system. On the supply side, the primary reason is poverty. The other causes are erosion of the traditional family system and values,

gender disparity and feminization of poverty (Hindu, December 15, 2005).

About 7000 sex workers cross over from Nepal into India every year. It is reported that 86 per cent of the prostitutes come from Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh (NCW, 1995-96). About 66 per cent of the girls are from families where the annual income is about Rs.5000. While they are sold off by their parents, deceived with promises of marriage of a lucrative job, others are children who are kidnapped and sold to brothel owners (Week, August 4, 1996). Importantly, the average age of girls supplied to the brothels in the last years has decreased from 14-15 years to 10-12 years since demand for younger sex partners has increased recently. Importantly, child sex workers are not confined to big cities. The demand for child sex workers is increasing even in small towns and districts of backward states. A conservative estimate suggests that there are about 23.88 lakh prostitutes in India. Most of them are concentrated in Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Tamil

Nadu and Bihar. The estimated number of children of prostitutes has been reported to be 42.49 lakh. They are mainly concentrated in Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Bihar, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh (Table 2.1).

**Table: 2.1**  
**State-wise Number of Prostitutes and Their Children in India**  
**(In Lakh)**

State	Prostitutes	Children	Percentage of	
			Prostitutes	Children
Delhi	0.04	0.04	0.17	0.09
Uttar Pradesh	0.17	3.00	0.71	7.06
Bihar	1.50	3.00	6.28	7.06
Rajasthan	2.80	3.00	11.73	7.06
Gujarat	2.50	3.00	10.47	7.06
West Bengal	2.75	4.30	11.52	10.12
Assam	0.60	1.30	2.51	3.06
Madhya Pradesh	1.40	3.35	5.86	7.88
Maharashtra	3.40	0.281	14.24	4.71
Karnataka*	2.40	1.10	10.05	2.59
Andhra Pradesh	2.50	3.00	10.47	7.06
Orissa	0.40	0.90	1.67	2.12
Goa	0.05	0.10	0.21	0.24
Tamil Nadu	1.50	3.40	6.28	14.78
<b>All India</b>	<b>22.88</b>	<b>42.49</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>

\* Denotes inclusion of Devadasis

**Note: Red light areas are 1100 in India.**

**Source: *Patita Udhar Sabha*, Delhi, 2004.**

According to a 1994 report in *Asian Age*, there are at least 70,000 women sex workers in Delhi, Madras, Calcutta, Bangalore and Hyderabad. About 30 per cent of these women are under 20 years of age, 40 per cent are 15-20 years of age, and approximately

15 per cent of them became prostitutes as children under the age of 12 years. The majority of these women are *Dalits* or from lower castes. Many innocent victims are forced into prostitution by their husbands or relatives. Some are tricked or enticed into prostitution.

Increasing incidence of trafficking has threatened the social fabric of the country. Girls under 18 are being lured from Nepal, Bangladesh to Indian metropolitan cities. Traffickers also lure girls and young women from Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh. The false promises of jobs and better living standards push these girls and young women into prostitution. The problem is not sensitive but also a serious one. Commercial exploitation of the vulnerability of women and children has become an organized crime and multi-million dollar business. Several studies have also showed a correlation between HIV/AIDS and trafficking and other sexually transmitted diseases. The problem is compound by the increase in the number of children orphaned by pandemic. Society discriminates against such children and their rights are being violated. This also led to the family system breaking down. Traffic women and children face health hazards and deprivation of educational opportunities. They lead a miserable life, devoid of dignity and self-esteem (The Hindu, December 15, 2005).

The prostitution is not confined to sexual abuse. It also encompasses (i) sexual harassment, (ii) rape, (iii) battering, (iv) verbal abuse, (v) domestic violence, (vi) a racist practice, (vii) a violence of human rights, (viii) childhood sexual abuse, (ix) a

consequence of male domination of women, (x) a means of maintaining male domination of women, (xi) all of above (Prostitution-research.com). The commercial sex industry includes street prostitution; massage brothels, escort out call services, strip clubs, lap-dancing, phone sex, adult and child pornography, internet pornography, and prostitution tourism. Most women who are in prostitution than a few months drift among these various permutations of the commercial sex. All prostitution causes harm to women. Whether it is being sold by one's family to whether it is being sexually abused in ones' family, running away from home, and pimped by one's boyfriend, or whether one is in college and needs to pay for next tuition and one work's out at a strip club behind glass where men have actually touch forms of prostitution hurt the women in it (Melissa, 2000). It is to be noted that about 80 per cent of women in prostitution have been the victim of a rape (Susan and Reed, 1990). Other studies report that 68 per cent to 70 per cent of women in prostitution being raped (Silbert, 1998). Prostitution is an act of violence against women, which is intrinsically traumatizing. Melissa et al. (1998) reported that most women have been raped in prostitution, and have experienced physical assault in prostitution. They are mainly homeless, and wanted to escape from prostitution immediately.

About 15 per cent of India's two million prostitutes are believed to be children. A study conducted by the Central Social Welfare Board, 1990 reported that 40 per cent of the population of commercial sex workers entering the trade is below 18 years of age. At least 400,000 are estimated to be minor of which 20,000 are



annually brought to India from Nepal. The children of sex workers, a very vulnerable group are estimated to be 53 lakhs (NCW, 1997).

Poverty and exploitation make girls and women a cheap commodity. Low yielding agricultural, no alternate sources of employment, all result in hapless, impoverishment, economic hardships, deprivation and resourcelessness, marginalization all - provide ideal environment to flourish sex trade. This is also true in case of trafficking in women and children since two-thirds of the girls and women inducted into the trade are from backward regions. The cultural traditions such as *Jogini*, *Devadasi*, *Basavi* in Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Maharashtra and Karnataka also encourage the sex trade. The economic reasons among tribes and communities like *Bedias*, *Jahats*, *Kanjars*, *Kolta*, *Banchra*, *Mahar*, *Matang* and *Sansi* also promote sex trade. Delhi and Bombay have emerged as expanded flesh trade centres. Though there are about 1100 red light areas and *Sonagachchi* is the biggest red light area of India. About 80 per cent of child prostitutes are found in five major metropolitan centres viz. Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai and Bangalore. When rural poor migrate to cities, traffickers took full advantage of their absolute poverty and lure their children into this profession with promises of money and jobs. It is also reported that often working population migrate to industrial centres and children and women satisfy their sexual and money desires by visiting brothels, thereby increasing the demand for girls prostitutes. Tourism has also promoted trafficking of girls and women especially in the coastal tourism destinations. It is to be noted that Thailand, Philippines, Sri Lanka and India have emerged as organized tourism flesh trade.

A study conducted by National Commission for Women in 2002, pointed out that a majority of children were trafficked from places in and around the tourism destinations. The majority of the children are from poor socio-economic status and in between 10 and 18 years. Most of the children came with their neighbourhood uncle. They were promised marriage or better jobs. The children were asked by tourist for oral sex. They are mainly substance abusers. The tourists exploit sexually the children. Coercive sexual experience, compulsive sexual experiences are some of the factors that initiate children towards selling their bodies. The profile of pimps and middlemen that form the nexus varies from van-puller to hotel worker and tour operator. Thus, it may be stated that sex tourism, or traveling to a foreign country in search of sex has become a well, developed component of the commercial sexual exploitation of children.

### **Cultural Traditions:**

The traditional cultural practice of dedication of girls to gods and goddesses in temples has been in existence for ages. As these norms gained social sanction of feudal societies, prostitution as a system became institutionalized. Once initiated into the profession, the girls become the property of wealthy men and a wage earner for her family. Though, many states have banned this practice, various reports indicate that this dedication still continue in any form as *Jogini*, *Devadasi* and *Basavi System* in Orissa, Andhra Pradesh,

Maharashtra and Karnataka. In some other communities the practice of prostitution has been accepted as tradition and given the name of 'Parivarik Dhandha' (Traditional family occupation) *Bedia*, *Rajnats*, *Kolta*, *Banchra*, *Mahar*, *Matang* and *Sansi* are a few communities which have socially sanctioned system of prostitution. The *Bedia* boys are married to *Kanjar* or *Sansi* communities. They protect their daughters in law keeping them indoors under 'pardah'. They believe that their *Bahus* are pride of their families. However the same attitude and sentiments are not extended to their daughters. They are pushed into the flesh trade immediately after puberty. This practice is socially sanctioned. Rituals known as 'Nathi utherna' (taking off the nose ring) or 'sar dhakwana' (covering of head) are performed. It symbolizes womanhood. This makes the beginning of their existence as commodities exclusively for the consumption of manifold; children borne out of wedlock are called 'Gharela' who are considered to be superior to 'Bharela' progeny of the *Bedia* girls. *Bedia* community resides mainly in Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. Minor girls from *Kolta* a Dalit community mainly from hilly tracks are procured for child prostitution. They come from *Jaunsar-Bhabar* about 140 Km. away from Dehradun. The minor girls are brought to village 'Lakhamandal', 40 Km from Dehradun. Girls before puberty are taken to *Vikas Pattar* for training into prostitution. In order to give the entire profession a social sanction, the girls in their homes is initiated to the trade by a 'Reeth' ceremony where in the entire village is invited to dine and dance. The *Kolta* girls are dedicated and are very regular in sending part of their earnings to their families. Also the girls ensure that the debt incurred by the 'Malkeens' in buying them is repaid at the earliest. The community also accepts back the girls in their society when they

leave the red light area. To formally accept them back to the society. A '*kheeth*' ceremony is performed where the village is again invited to wine and dine. After this girls may opt for settled life by marriage. '*Tawaif*' tradition is also age old tradition. The Muslim girls take initiative for dancing, and singing '*Mujras*' for the affluent clients. These dancing girls are called '*Tawaifs*' (Nautch girls). Their number is however on decline; however, the relatives of *Tawaifs* adopted bar dancing tradition in metropolitan cities as it is excretive business.

## **Sexual Exploitation of Children:**

About 15 percent of India's prostitutes believed to be children. As trafficking and prostitution among children assumes alarming proportions, we confront with a grim reality which is hard to ignore. No nation can afford to leave its supreme asset, its children at the mercy and caprice of sex predators. Interestingly, the term Pedophilia gained currency during the 1980's and 1990's and is defined as sexual attraction of an adult towards a child. Sexual exploitation of children has it's over peculiar characteristics in every region. In Goa, Pedophilia is growing rapidly due to tourist paradise. A large number of children victimized by Pedophilia and are used for dancing in sea side bars and steamship which attract tourists. In Gujarat too, there have been rising instances of Pedophilia, rape and molestation of children. Karnataka has the *Devadasi* system and Andhra Pradesh has the *Besari* and *Venkataswami* system which has a religious sanction. In the *Devdasi* system, young girls are dedicated to temples whereas in *Besari* and *Venkataswami*

systems they are dedicated to men considered close to the gods. In Madhya Pradesh, Children of the *Banchanas* of *Malma* and *Bedias* of Bundelkhand are inducted into prostitution with community sanction. *Nats*, *Sansis*, and *Kanjars* also practice prostitution involving children. Child prostitution is rampant in Orissa especially in Phulbani, Kalhandi, Balasore, Paradeep and Puri. In Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, girls are forced into prostitution because of their subordinate status. The tradition of *Tawaif* in the state has degenerated to prostitution with erstwhile families in the profession forcing their girl children to prostitution themselves to supplement family incomes. Child widows from West Bengal living in Varanasi and Gaya have been inducted into prostitution. Tribal children are being used for highway prostitution in Aurangabad, Dandnagar, and Salalam areas. Bihar and Uttar Pradesh have also porous borders with Nepal and several entry points are used for trafficking of young women and children from Nepal. The *Bedias*, *Bhils*, *Kanjars* and *Gardia Lohars* are some of the rural communities where the girls are made into prostitutes. In Delhi brothels, young girls are trafficked from Rajasthan, Nepal and Southern states. A different trend has been noticed in the metropolitan cities, young schools and college going girls and boys of good socio-economic background has been reported for their involvement in the sexual network. Blue film and sex induced pornography are desire for easy money is behind the involvement of young children in sex rackets. In the districts of Giripar and Sirmore of Himachal Pradesh, children are forced into sex. In Tamil Nadu, girls are dedicated to temples in the '*Vardiyar*' tradition which facilitates their sexual abuse, trafficking and exploitation. Chennai, Maduari, Coimbtore and Perambore serve as

supply centres for young girls trafficked to Kolkata and Delhi. In Kolkata, a large number of commercial sex workers are girl children.

The spread of HIV/AIDS is exacerbated by the illegal sex trade and is affecting the population and health especially females. Contraception is often not available in the brothels, increasing the rates of pregnancy and sexually transmitted diseases. Unfortunately, most of the girls die young or become extremely ill from malnutrition, abuse, neglect, STD's and most notably HIV/AIDS and emotional breakdown. The average life span for these young girls is only 30 years. It is well-established fact that sex workers are the most vulnerable victims of HIV/AIDS in India (Moni Nag, 2005). Ministry of Human Resource Development, Govt. of India, is already committed to amend the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act to make the law more effective. The Ministry has already made efforts in this direction since National Plan of Action on Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for commercial sexual exploitation and a Central Advisory Committee to monitor the implementation of plan of action has been setup. Central Government has also launched a few programmes for economic empowerment of women and children particularly Kishori Shakti Yojana, Swa-Shakti Yojana, Swayam Siddha and Swavlamban while National AIDS Control Society, Government of India in collaboration with civil society organizations, has implemented social marketing programme for prevention of HIV/AIDS among the commercial sex workers in the red light areas of India.

## **Legal Dimensions:**

International cooperation in the legal field has grown markedly against the trafficking in persons, especially children. There are age old treaties on the issue of trafficking. These include the International Agreement for the suppression of White Slave Traffic (1904), the International convention for the suppression of White Slave Traffic (1910), the International convention for the suppression of traffic in women and children (1921), the International convention for the suppression of Traffic in women in full age (1933) and the convention on the suppression of trafficking and exploitation of the prostitution of others (1949). All of them, to a lesser or greater extent, were aimed at crime prevention and suppression. However, early treaties were not gender sensitive enough and were not broad enough to cover the range of the trafficking situations. A variety of treaties tackle the issue of trafficking with increasing emphasis on a human rights perspective from the angle of protection of the victims. These include:

1. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (1979).
2. The Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989).
3. The International Convention on the Protection of Rights of All Migrant Workers and Their Families (1990).
4. The Hague Convention on the Protection of Children and Cooperation in Respect of Inter Country Adoptions (1993).

5. The Inter-nation Labour Organization's Convention No 182 Concerning the Prohibition and Immediate Action for the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour (1999).
6. The Optional Protocol to the CRC on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography (2000).

In addition, a range of international declarations and plans of Actions call for action against trafficking. These include plan of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development (1994), the Beijing Platform of the World Conference on Women (1995), the Declaration and Agenda for Action against Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Children Adopted by the Stockholm World Congress (1996). An array of regional initiatives have arisen in recent years against trafficking in South Asia. The convention on Preventing and combating trafficking in women and children for prostitution has been adopted by South Asian countries in 2002.

The Constitution of India, under Article 23(1), prohibits trafficking in Human beings and forced labour. The relevant provisions under the Indian Penal Code (IPC) are 293, 294, 317, 339, 341, 342, 354, 359, 361, 362, 363, 365 and 366, 370, 371, 372, 373, 375, 376, 496, 498, 506, 509 and 511. The suppression of human traffic in women and girls Act 1956 (SITA) was enacted under Article 35 of Indian Constitution with the object of inhibiting or abolishing trafficking in women and girls. It was also in pursuance of the UN's Trafficking Convention, which India signed on 9 May, 1950.



The Act aimed to rescue exploited women and girls, to prevent the deterioration of public morals and to stamp out the evil of prostitution that was rampant in various parts of the country. In 1978, SITA was amended. This was owing to the realization that this social evil needed to be curbed and that the existing provisions had failed to do so. In 1986, SITA was drastically amended and renamed the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956. The Act is a special legislation that deals exclusively with trafficking. The Act defines the term brothel, child, corrective institutions, prostitutions, protective home, public place, special police officer and trafficking officer. The law confers inside powers on the concerned authorities to matters of the rescue and rehabilitation of victims and survivors and providers for strong action against exploiters, including inaction from brothels, surveillance, externment, as well as aggravated punishment when the offences are committed on children.

The probation of offenders Act, 1958 is aimed at offenders. Its important features include (i) empowering courts to release certain offenders after admonition and place certain offenders on probation for good conduct, (ii) restriction on courts for forbidding the imprisonment of any offender below the age of 21 years, who has not committed an offence punishable with imprisonment for life, unless the circumstances of the case or nature of the offence requires that offender be punished.

The Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act, 1956 defines indecent representation of women's as the depiction in any manner of the figure of a woman, her form of body or any part

there of in such a way as to have the effect of being indecent or derogatory to, or denigrating of women, or is likely to deprave, corrupt or injure public morality. The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 defines the legal age at marriage as 18 years for girls and 21 years for boys. The Act empowers the court to issue injunctions prohibiting child marriage. The Juvenile Justice Act (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 was passed in consonance with the connection on the Rights of the child. It attempts to consolidate and amend the rules dealing with juveniles in conflicts with the law and with other children. The focus of the Act is to provide for the proper care, protection and treatment of the child's development needs and adopts and child friendly approach.

# Care and Protection of Children

Children form the first priority on the National Agenda as they are most vulnerable and foundations for life long learning and human development are laid in the most crucial years of early childhood. Thus, the opportunities of early childhood development determine the present and future human resource development of a nation. As per 2001 Census, children in the age group 0-14 years account for 347.54 million (33.44 percent) of the total population in the country. Of these, 169.03 million (48.64 percent) are female children. Of the total child population below 1 year; 41.75 million (12.01 percent) are toddlers in the age group 1-2 years; 77.32 million (22.25 percent) are pre-school going in the age group 2-6 years; and another 207.76 million (59.78 percent) are in the age group 6-14 years. Indian Constitution has laid down certain special safeguards to ensure survival, protection and development of children. Article 14 guarantees that the state shall not deny to any persons' equality before the law or the equal protection of laws within the territory of India. Article 15(3) empowers of children. Article 21 states that no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to the procedure established by law. Article 23 prohibits trafficking human beings and beggary and other forms of forced labour and any contravention of this provision shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law. Article 24 prohibits employment of children below the age of 14 years in any factory or mine or other hazardous occupations. Article 39 states that the right of the children and the young to be protected against

exploitation and to opportunities for healthy development, consonant with freedom dignity. Article 42 provides right for children to compulsory education up to the age of 14 years. Article 47 states that the state shall endeavor to raise the level of nutrition and standard of living and to improve the public health. Besides, Directive Principles of State Policy also provide guidance to the state for protection, and development of children.

The legal provisions were made for legislative support to the programmes oriented towards development welfare and empowerment of children. Among them significant are the Guardian and Wards Act, 1890; The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929; The Factories Act, 1948; Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956; Probation of Offenders Act, 1958; The Orphanage & Other Charitable Homes (Supervision and Control) Act, 1960; Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, 1986; The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulations) Act, 1986; The Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Food (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1992; The Prenatal Diagnostic Technique (Regulation, Prevention and Misuse) Act, 1994; The Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights & Full Participation) Act, 1996; Juveniles Justice Act, 2000. Child development has been a priority subject in the country developmental planning right from first Five Year Plan (1951-56). The Central Social Welfare Board was set up in 1953 to promote voluntary action in the field of women and child development. During the second to fourth Five Year Plan (1956 – 74), child welfare sources were linked to different sectors of the Plan such as health, family welfare, nutrition, education, rural and

urban development. The Fifth Five Year Plan (1974-78) has proved to be the landmark in the field of child development through the adoption of the National Policy for Children (1974), and launching of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) with a shift from welfare to development in the approach towards development of children. The Sixth five year Plan (1980-85) witnessed an effective consolidation and expansion of programmes started in the earlier plans. The National Policy of Health adopted in 1983 set certain specific targets like bringing down the high rates of infant and child mortality and take up universalization by the year 2002.

The National Policy on Education of 1986 emphasized universal enrolment and retention of children in the schools especially the girl children. Non-formal education Programmes were also promoted intensively. The seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) continued the major strategy of promoting early childhood arrival and development through programmes in different sectors, including ICDS, universal immunization, maternal and child care services, nutrition, pre school education, protected drinking water, environmental sanitation and hygiene, and family planning. The Juvenile Justice Act was enacted in 1986 to deal effectively and provide for a standardized framework for dealing with such children. Government also enacted the child labour prohibition and Regulation Act 1986 and in 1987 the National Policy on Child Labour was formulated. Eighth Five Year Plan (1992-97) focused on Policies and programmes relating to child survival, protection and development. Following the ratification of the convention on the Rights of the Child, in 1992 the Government of India formulated two National Plans of

Action – one for children and other exclusively for girl child. While the NPA for children sets out quantifiable goals to be achieved by 2000 in the priority areas of health nutrition, education, water, sanitation, and environment.

The Ninth Five year Plan (1997-2002) reaffirmed its priority for the development of early childhood as an investment in the country's human resource development through the following strategies as to place the young child at the top of the country's development agenda with a special focus on the girl child; (ii) to institute a national charter for children ensuring that no child remains illiterate, hungry or lacks medical care; (iii) to ensure survival protection and development through the effective implication of the two National plans of Actions for the children and the other for girl child; (iv) acknowledge that the first six years as critical for development of children; (v) universalize ICDS as the main stay for promoting the overall development of the young children; (vii) to arrest the declining sex ratio and its related problems of female foeticide and female infanticide; (viii) to bring down the IMR to less than 6 percent and IMR to below 10 by 2002 through providing easy access to health care services (ix) to universalize the nutrition supplementary feeding programmes to fill the existing gaps in respect of both pre-school and school children and expectant and nursing mothers; (x) to expand the scheme of adolescent girls in preparation for their productive and reproductive rates. Tenth five Year Plans (2002-07) focuses on survival, protection and development of children. The priority is on arresting the declining sex ratio and curbing its related problems of female foeticide and female infanticides. The RCH II

and National Rural Health Mission are expected to result in improving the reproductive and child health.

The care and protection of children in need of special care has to be given the highest priority in the planning of programmes for social deviants and other disadvantage groups. The scheme for the prevention and control of social maladjustment introduced in 1986-87 was revised in 9<sup>th</sup> Five year Plan and termed as the programme for Juvenile Justice. The programme is primarily for implementation of the Juvenile Justice Act through participatory processes. Government of India provides 50 percent assistance under the programme to state government's themselves. In case of union territories, 100 percent assistance is provided by government of India. There were 662 juvenile homes in country during 2001. Out of it, 245 juvenile homes, 287 observation homes, 39 special homes, 47 after care homes were functioning in the country. Also, 202 Juvenile Courts, and 260 Juvenile Welfare Centres have been set up across the country. The expenditure incurred during the 9<sup>th</sup> plan is shown in table 3.1.

**Table 3.1**

**Expenditure under Juvenile Homes in India**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Expenditure (Rs. Crores)</b>	<b>Number of Institutions / homes Assisted</b>
1997-98	4.31	306
1998-99	11.95	469
1999-2000	10.46	390

2000-2001	10.53	522
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**Source:** Planning Commission, Govt. of India, Delhi, 2001.

As per information available, there were 662 juvenile homes across the country (Table 3.2).

**Table 3.2**

**Number of Juvenile Homes in India**

Homes / Institution	Number
Observation Homes	287
Juvenile Homes	290
Special Homes	35
After care organizations	50
Total	662

**Source:** Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Govt. of India, New Delhi 2001.

The street children scheme was revised during the 9<sup>th</sup> Five Year Plan and renamed as Integrated Programme for Street Children, with a view to supporting and strengthening voluntary organizations engaged in the welfare and development of street children the government allocates funds to them in which 90 percent of the project cost is met by the government and the remaining 10 percent is borne by the concerned voluntary organization. The



physical and financial achievements during the 9<sup>th</sup> plan are shown in table 3.3.

**Table 3.3**  
**Physical and Financial Achievements under Street Children Programme**

<b>Year</b>	<b>No. of NGO's Assisted</b>	<b>No. of Beneficiaries</b>	<b>Expenditure (Rs. Lakh)</b>
1997-98	52	15596	326.01
1998-99	81	24176	480.32
1999-2000	102	31901	694.94
2000-2001	79	24882	616.32

**Source:** Planning Commission, Govt. of India Delhi, 2001.

Child line, an emergency phone out reach service for children in need of care and protection was initiated with a view to save them from abuse and exploitation. This service is operated in 24 cities in India. The government is planning to expand this service to 50 cities / districts. Till December 2000, child line had responded to 6.28 lakh calls from children and concerned adult. The nature of calls received were of medical assistance, shelter, protection from abuse, repatriation, missing children, death related services, calls for information about services for children and calls from concerned individuals to volunteer for children. The details of child line service scheme are shown in table 3.4.

**Table 3.4**  
**Details of Child-line Service Scheme**

<b>Year</b>	<b>No. of Organizations Assisted</b>	<b>Total grant released (Rs. Lakh)</b>
1998-99	25	34.98
1999-2000	45	66.69
2000-2001	48	103.03

**Source:** Planning Commission, Govt. of India, Delhi, 2001.

The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, has established child line India Foundation, a partnership between the Ministry, NGO's, the corporate sector and the UNIEF. This foundation is primarily responsible for the establishment and monitoring of the children services. The Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has also launched a National Initiative for Child Protection in June 2000. The Primary objective of this service is to train functionaries of the allied systems (Police, health care functionaries, labour department, education personnel, elected representative and the community) on issues related to child's rights and child Protection. The Central Adoption Resource Agency was set up as one of the sections of the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment in 1990 as an autonomous institute with an objective of providing and detailed programme for legislative and expediting adoptions in India. Various efforts have been made to ensure promotion of adoptions as well as streamline adoption services. The

scheme of assistance to women for promoting in country adoptions has been revised. The main emphasis has been laid on providing grant in aid to government institution along with non government organizations. The details of the scheme are given in table 3.5.

**Table 3.5**  
**Details of Shishu Grih Scheme**

<b>Years</b>	<b>Expenditure</b>
1997-98	0.77
1998-99	1.26
1999-2000	1.62
2000-2001	1.88

**Source:** Planning Commission, Govt. of India, Delhi, 2001.

In order to rehabilitate child labour in India, National Child Labour Project was initiated. Under the project based action plan, 12 National Child Labour Projects were started in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Pajasthan, Tamil Nadu, and Uttar Pradesh. A major activity undertaken under NCLP is to establishment of special schools to provide non formal education, vocational training, supplementary nutrition stipend health care etc. to children withdrawn from employment. During 1999-2000, 100 NCLP were sanctioned in Child Labour endemic states for rehabilitation of nearly 2 lakh children who were reviewed framework ( Table 3.6).

**Table 3.6****Coverage under National Child Labour Project in India**

State	Number of districts	Sanctioned Coverage		Actual Coverage	
		No. of Schools	No. of Children	Schools	Children
Andhra Pradesh	22	915	58050	797	50508
Bihar	08	194	12200	187	11213
Karnataka	03	110	5500	039	1950
Madhya Pradesh	06	137	9500	69	3858
Maharashtra	02	74	3700	61	3170
Orissa	18	530	36250	511	31456
Rajasthan	05	140	7000	60	3000
Tamil Nadu	09	425	21900	353	17190
Uttar Pradesh	11	350	22500	170	11730
West Bengal	07	279	14000	232	11650
Total	91	3154	190600	2479	145725

**Source:** Annual Report, 1999-2000, Ministry of Labour, Govt. of India.

India has undoubtedly made considerable progress in the last two decades in promoting child survival and basic education. Along with a supportive policy frame work, including the recent legislation to make elementary education a fundamental rights, there have been in existence some major initiatives for children. More prominently, these are in the form of centrally approved schemes

such as Reproductive Child Health Scheme (RCH) in the Department of Health and Family Welfare, the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) in Department of Women and Child Development and Several Primary education schemes, including the District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) and the government's flagship programme, the *Sarva Siksha Abhiyan*. As a result, noticeable progress has been made over the last fifty years, as seen in the rapid expansion of the ICDS and primary education services delivery network across the country. Moreover, *Balika Samriddhi Yojana*, *Swashakti*, and *Swayamsidha Projects* have provided impetus for socio-economic empowerment of women and girls.

## **Socio-economic Profile of Professionals**

As it has already been mentioned that 500 professionals (bar dancers, dancers, singers, and *tawaifs* etc.) were surveyed in the state of Uttar Pradesh. It is assumed that most of such female professionals are vulnerable for sexual exploitation as well as they are engaged in sex trade, though they do not admit this fact, occasionally provided them opportunity to earn substantially much higher in a short span of time. It is also reported that *Tawaifs/Paturia* and some communities such as *Nat*, *Bedia*, *Sansi*, etc have socially recognized the prostitution. They either marry among their male colleagues and some local affluent persons such as police personnel, money lenders and land lords or remain as kept with them, even they deliver babies illegally. In this part of report, an attempt has been made to analyse the profile of such professionals.

Most of the respondents were found belonging to the middle age group i.e. 26 to 45 years. The proportion of respondents belonging to upper age group has been recorded high in Lucknow and Kanpur. Similarly, the proportion of respondents belonging to lower age group i.e. less than 25 years has been reported high in Meerut and Sultanpur (Table 4.1).

**Table 4.1**  
**Age of Respondent**

	Allahabad	Hardoi	Kanpur	Lucknow	Meerut	Sultanpur	Total
Less than 25 years	17 [18.88]	18 [22.50]	9 [13.84]	32 [29.09]	30 [33.33]	21 [32.30]	127 [25.4]
26 – 35 years	51 [56.66]	30 [37.50]	29 [44.61]	47 [42.72]	45 [50.00]	24 [36.92]	226 [45.20]
36 – 45 years	18 [20.00]	26 [32.50]	19 [29.23]	16 [14.54]	15 [16.66]	15 [23.07]	109 [21.8]
46 – 55 years	4 [4.44]	6 [7.5]	8 [12.30]	15 [13.63]	-	5 [7.69]	38 [7.60]
N	90	80	65	110	90	65	500

Most of the respondents were belonging to scheduled castes and scheduled tribes (41.6 percent). It was reported to be high in Lucknow (80 percent), Allahabad (45.55 percent) and low in Sultanpur (10.76 percent). Only a small proportion of respondents were reported to be of general castes and OBCs (Table 4.2).

**Table 4.2**  
**Caste of Respondent**

	Allahabad	Hardoi	Kanpur	Lucknow	Meerut	Sultanpur	Total
General	26 [28.88]	14 [17.50]	10 [15.38]	-	6 [6.66]	8 [12.30]	64 [12.80]
OBC	23 [25.55]	20 [25.00]	8 [12.30]	4 [3.63]	17 [18.88]	3 [4.61]	75 [15.0]
S.C./S.T.	41 [45.55]	22 [27.5]	21 [32.30]	88 [80.00]	29 [32.22]	7 [10.76]	208 [41.60]
Others	-	24 [30.00]	26 [40.00]	18 [16.36]	38 [42.22]	47 [72.30]	153 [30.6]
N	90	80	65	110	90	65	500

Again 67 percent respondents were found to be Hindus. It was found more pronouncing in Lucknow, Allahabad and Kanpur. The Muslim respondents have been recorded high Sultanpur (69.23 percent) and Hardoi (60 percent). The proportion of respondents belonging to Christian has been recorded to be high in Kanpur (10.76 percent) and Hardoi (7.5 percent). Only small proportion of Sikh respondents has been found low (Table 4.3).



**Table 4.3**  
**Religion of Respondent**

	Allahabad	Hardoi	Kanpur	Lucknow	Meerut	Sultanpur	Total
Hindu	90 [100.00]	26 [32.50]	39 [60.00]	110 [100.00]	52 [57.70]	18 [27.69]	335 [67.00]
Muslim	-	48 [60.00]	17 [26.15]	-	30 [33.33]	45 [69.23]	140 [28.0]
Sikh	-	-	2 [3.07]	-	5 [5.55]	-	7 [1.40]
Christian	-	6 [7.50]	7 [10.76]	-	3 [3.33]	2 [3.07]	18 [3.60]
N	90	80	65	110	90	65	500

The occupation of respondents' family has been shown in table 4.4. Most of the respondents reported that their main family business / occupation are dancing, singing and theatre (66.2 percent). It was found more pronouncing in Sultanpur, Allahabad, and Hardoi. A significant number of professionals also said that family occupation is pretty business. It was reported slightly higher in Meerut, Hardoi, Sultanpur and Kanpur. About 20 percent respondents of Kanpur also reported that their family business is labour. Thus, economic hardship is one of the important factors responsible for prostitution.

**Table 4.4**  
**Family Occupation of Respondent**

	Allahabad	Hardoi	Kanpur	Lucknow	Meerut	Sultanpur	Total
<b>Govt. Service</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private Service</b>	2 [2.22]	-	-	5 [4.54]	8 [8.88]	-	15 [3.00]
<b>Business</b>	9 [10.00]	12 [15.00]	9 [13.84]	2 [1.81]	16 [17.77]	9 [13.84]	57 [11.40]
<b>Agriculture</b>	6 [6.66]	-	-	9 [8.18]	-	-	15 [3.00]
<b>Animal Husbandry</b>	-	-	-	3 [2.72]	-	-	3 [0.60]
<b>Labour</b>	-	-	13 [20.0]	-	-	-	13 [2.60]
<b>Dancing / Theatre</b>	66 [73.33]	56 [70.00]	31 [47.69]	70 [63.63]	60 [66.66]	48 [73.84]	331 [66.2]
<b>Others</b>	7 [7.77]	12 [15.00]	12 [18.46]	21 [19.09]	6 [6.66]	8 [12.30]	66 [13.20]
<b>N</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>500</b>

Most of the respondents revealed that they are from rural areas. However, about one third respondents said that their birth place is urban areas. The urban origin professionals have been found more pronouncing in Meerut (66.66 percent) followed by Kanpur (44.61 percent) and Allahabad (34.44 percent). The proportion of respondents living in semi urban areas has been recorded to be 14 percent only, however, it was found more pronouncing in Kanpur (Table 4.5).

**Table 4.5**

### Birth Place of Respondent

	Allahabad	Hardoi	Kanpur	Lucknow	Meerut	Sultanpur	Total
<b>Rural</b>	52 [57.77]	56 [70.00]	21 [32.30]	80 [72.72]	16 [17.77]	44 [67.69]	269 [53.8]
<b>Urban</b>	31 [34.44]	15 [18.75]	29 [44.61]	13 [11.81]	60 [66.66]	13 [20.00]	161 [32.20]
<b>Semi-Urban</b>	7 [7.77]	9 [11.25]	15 [23.0]	17 [15.45]	14 [15.55]	8 [12.30]	70 [14.00]
<b>N</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>500</b>

About half of the respondents were reported to be married. It was found more pronouncing in Lucknow followed by Sultanpur and Hardoi which it was reported least in Meerut. About one third respondents were found unmarried. It was reported as high as 78.88 percent in Meerut and as low as 2.72 percent in Lucknow. The proportion of separated and divorced respondents was recorded high in Kanpur and Lucknow (Table 4.6).

**Table 4.6**  
**Marital Status of Respondent**

	Allahabad	Hardoi	Kanpur	Lucknow	Meerut	Sultanpur	Total
<b>Married</b>	38 [42.22]	54 [67.5]	8 [12.30]	91 [82.72]	8 [8.88]	46 [70.76]	245 [49.00]
<b>Unmarried</b>	41 [45.55]	16 [20.00]	32 [49.23]	3 [2.72]	71 [78.88]	11 [16.92]	174 [34.80]
<b>Separated</b>	3 [3.33]	-	7 [10.76]	10 [9.09]	-	-	20 [4.00]
<b>Divorced</b>	-	4 [5.00]	13 [20.00]	-	4 [4.44]	3 [4.61]	24 [4.80]
<b>Widow</b>	8 [8.88]	6 [7.50]	5 [7.69]	6 [5.45]	7 [7.77]	5 [7.69]	37 [7.4]
<b>Others</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>N</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>500</b>

Most of the respondents reported that their main occupation is folk performance or dancing, singing and theatre play. It was found more pronouncing in Sultanpur, Hardoi, Allahabad and Kanpur. About one fourth respondents were reported to be housewives. It was reported as high as 90.90 percent in Lucknow. Only 5.6 percent respondents were found students. It was reported to be high in Meerut and Allahabad (Table 4.7). Unemployment is also one of the important factors responsible for the traditional profession. In Allahabad, Kanpur and Meerut districts the proportion of employed respondents has been recorded to be high.

**Table 4.7**  
**Occupation of Respondent Prior to Profession**

	Allahabad	Hardoi	Kanpur	Lucknow	Meerut	Sultanpur	Total
<b>Student</b>	<b>9</b> [10.00]	-	<b>6</b> [9.23]	-	<b>13</b> [14.44]	-	<b>28</b> [5.60]
<b>Housewife</b>	<b>8</b> [8.88]	-	<b>11</b> [16.92]	<b>100</b> [90.90]	<b>15</b> [16.66]	-	<b>134</b> [26.8]
<b>Unemployed</b>	<b>16</b> [17.77]	<b>6</b> [7.50]	<b>8</b> [12.30]	-	<b>11</b> [12.22]	-	<b>41</b> [8.20]
<b>Dancing / Singing / Theatre</b>	<b>57</b> [63.33]	<b>74</b> [92.5]	<b>40</b> [61.5]	<b>10</b> [15.38]	<b>51</b> [56.66]	<b>65</b> [100.00]	<b>297</b> [59.40]
<b>N</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>500</b>

Religion wise occupation of respondents' profession is shown in table 4.8. The professionals are mainly Hindus (65.32 percent). Similarly, housewives are also Hindus. However, unemployment has been reported to be higher among Muslim respondents.

**Table 4.8**  
**Religion wise Occupation of Respondent Prior to Profession**

	Student	Housewife	Unemployed	Dancing / Singing / Theatre	Total
Hindu	14 [50.00]	109 [81.34]	18 [43.90]	194 [65.32]	335
Muslim	11 [29.29]	24 [17.91]	17 [41.46]	88 [29.63]	140
Sikh	2 [7.14]	1 [0.75]	-	4 [1.35]	7
Christian	1 [3.57]	-	6 [14.63]	11 [3.70]	18
N	28	134	41	297	500

Annual family income of respondents is shown in table 4.9. The respondents from higher income groups have been reported to be higher in Meerut, Sultanpur and Lucknow. The respondents from low family income have been recorded high in Allahabad, Kanpur and Lucknow. Thus, the profession of respondents belonging to middle income group has been reported to be high in Hardoi and Sultanpur.

**Table 4.9**  
**Annual Family Income of Respondent**

	Allahabad	Hardoi	Kanpur	Lucknow	Meerut	Sultanpur	Total
<b>Less than 20,000</b>	<b>35</b> [38.88]	<b>15</b> [18.75]	<b>18</b> [27.69]	<b>21</b> [19.09]	<b>12</b> [13.33]	<b>8</b> [12.30]	<b>109</b> [21.80]
<b>20,000 – 35,000</b>	<b>21</b> [23.33]	<b>4</b> [5.00]	<b>4</b> [6.15]	<b>38</b> [34.54]	<b>11</b> [12.22]	<b>2</b> [3.07]	<b>80</b> [16.00]
<b>35,000 - 50,000</b>	<b>12</b> [13.33]	<b>31</b> [38.75]	<b>18</b> [27.69]	<b>9</b> [8.18]	<b>7</b> [7.77]	<b>27</b> [41.5]	<b>104</b> [20.80]
<b>50,000 – 75,000</b>	<b>17</b> [18.88]	<b>18</b> [22.50]	<b>15</b> [23.07]	<b>23</b> [20.90]	<b>15</b> [16.66]	<b>8</b> [12.30]	<b>96</b> [19.20]
<b>75,000 – 1,00,000</b>	<b>5</b> [5.55]	<b>8</b> [10.00]	<b>7</b> [10.76]	<b>11</b> [10.00]	<b>24</b> [26.66]	<b>5</b> [7.69]	<b>60</b> [12.00]
<b>1,00,000 to above</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>4</b> [5.00]	<b>3</b> [4.61]	<b>8</b> [7.27]	<b>21</b> [23.33]	<b>15</b> [23.07]	<b>51</b> [10.20]
<b>N</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>500</b>

Family income-wise educational status of respondents is shown in table 4.10. Those respondents whose educational levels are higher said that they belong to higher income groups. Thus, education and income show positive correlation.

**Table 4.10**  
**Family Income wise Educational Status of Respondents**

	Less than 20,000	20,000 – 35,000	35,000 – 50,000	50,000 – 75,000	75,000 – 1,00,000	1,00,000 to above	Total
<b>Illiterate</b>	30 [27.52]	18 [22.50]	8 [7.69]	-	-	-	56
<b>Literate</b>	53 [48.62]	11 [13.75]	22 [21.15]	28 [29.17]	-	-	114
<b>Primary</b>	4 [3.67]	14 [17.50]	17 [16.35]	31 [32.29]	1 [1.67]	-	67
<b>Jr. High School</b>	5 [4.59]	18 [22.50]	31 [29.81]	27 [28.13]	20 [33.33]	-	101
<b>High School</b>	10 [9.17]	9 [11.25]	10 [9.62]	8 [8.33]	14 [23.33]	6 [11.76]	57
<b>Intermediate</b>	7 [6.42]	10 [12.50]	15 [14.42]	-	17 [28.33]	31 [60.78]	80
<b>Graduate</b>	-	-	1 [0.96]	2 [2.08]	8 [13.33]	14 [27.45]	25
<b>N</b>	109	80	104	96	60	51	500

Average income from main sources is shown in table 4.11. The average family has been reported to be Rs.3291.00 in case of dancing, singing and theatre play. It was found more pronouncing in Kanpur followed by Hardoi, and Meerut. The average income from private service has been reported to be Rs.1927.00. It was reported high in Kanpur and Allahabad, being industrial cities. Similarly, average income from business has been recorded to be Rs.2842.00. It was found more pronouncing in Kanpur and Meerut, being industrial cities (Table 4.11).



**Table 4.11**  
**Average Monthly Income from Main Sources**

	Allahabad	Hardoi	Kanpur	Lucknow	Meerut	Sultanpur	Total
<b>Govt. Service</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Private Service</b>	2450	1000	2560	-	1700	-	1927
<b>Agriculture &amp; Allied Sector</b>	850	950	-	-	-	870	890
<b>Business</b>	1260	-	2400	1100	2610	-	1842
<b>Dancing / Singing / Theatre</b>	2850	3440	3590	3260	3490	3120	3291

The respondents were asked regarding number of years engaged in the profession. Most of the respondents reported that they are engaged in the traditional profession since long period. About one third respondents reported that they are engaged in the profession for last 10-15 years. It was found more pronouncing in Sultanpur, Hardoi, and Allahabad because of the fact that the respondents are mainly *Tawaifs* or traditional singers and dancers. Slightly more than one fourth respondents said that they are engaged in the tradition since last 5 years. It was found more pronouncing in Lucknow, Kanpur and Meerut. It is because of the fact that most of the bar girls have return back from Bombay due to closer and ban on bar dancing in the Metropolitan cities (Table 4.12).

**Table 4.12**  
**Number of Years Engaged in Profession**

	Allahabad	Hardoi	Kanpur	Lucknow	Meerut	Sultanpur	Total
<b>0 – 5 years</b>	<b>8</b> [8.88]	<b>10</b> [12.5]	<b>35</b> [53.84]	<b>44</b> [40.00]	<b>21</b> [23.33]	<b>5</b> [7.69]	<b>123</b> [24.6]
<b>5 – 10 years</b>	<b>30</b> [33.33]	<b>10</b> [12.50]	<b>23</b> [35.38]	<b>43</b> [39.09]	<b>35</b> [38.88]	<b>10</b> [15.38]	<b>151</b> [30.2]
<b>10 – 15 years</b>	<b>42</b> [46.66]	<b>45</b> [56.25]	<b>7</b> [10.76]	<b>16</b> [14.54]	<b>13</b> [14.44]	<b>41</b> [63.07]	<b>164</b> [32.8]
<b>15 – 20 years</b>	<b>10</b> [11.11]	<b>15</b> [18.75]	<b>-</b>	<b>7</b> [6.36]	<b>21</b> [23.33]	<b>9</b> [13.84]	<b>62</b> [12.4]
<b>N</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>500</b>

Family income wise daughter / sister engagement in traditional profession is shown in table 4.13. The proportion of respondents whose family income is higher has been recorded high who said that their close relatives such as sisters and daughters are engaged in traditional profession. It was found low in the low income groups as compared to high income group. Thus, engagement of sisters, daughters and other close relatives in traditional profession has augmented the family income.

**Table 4.13**  
**Family Income wise Daughter / Sister Engaged In Profession**

	<b>Less than 20,000</b>	<b>20,000 – 35,000</b>	<b>35,000 - 50,000</b>	<b>50,000 – 75,000</b>	<b>75,000 – 1,00,000</b>	<b>1,00,000 to above</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Yes</b>	<b>29</b> [26.61]	<b>29</b> [36.25]	<b>40</b> [38.46]	<b>47</b> [48.96]	<b>33</b> [55.00]	<b>34</b> [66.67]	<b>212</b>
<b>No</b>	<b>80</b> [73.39]	<b>51</b> [63.75]	<b>64</b> [61.54]	<b>49</b> [51.04]	<b>27</b> [45.00]	<b>17</b> [33.33]	<b>288</b>
<b>N</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>500</b>

Family income wise years engaged in profession are shown in table 4.14. Those who reported that their family income is high said that they are engaged in the profession since last 20 years. However, it is also found that young professionals have also higher income because they were earlier bar girls whose income may be higher.

**Table 4.14**  
**Family Income wise Years Engaged in Profession**

	<b>Less than 20,000</b>	<b>20,000 – 35,000</b>	<b>35,000 - 50,000</b>	<b>50,000 – 75,000</b>	<b>75,000 – 1,00,000</b>	<b>1,00,000 to above</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>0 – 5 years</b>	32 [29.36]	33 [41.25]	11 [10.58]	23 [23.96]	-	24 [47.06]	123
<b>5 – 10 years</b>	24 [22.02]	24 [30.00]	41 [39.42]	31 [32.29]	19 [31.67]	12 [23.53]	151
<b>10 – 15 years</b>	50 [45.87]	20 [25.00]	25 [24.04]	32 [33.33]	28 [46.67]	9 [17.65]	164
<b>15 – 20 years</b>	3 [2.75]	3 [3.75]	27 [25.96]	10 [10.42]	13 [21.67]	6 [11.76]	62
<b>20 years to above</b>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>N</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>500</b>

Family income wise receiving of professional training is shown in table 4.15. Those whose family income is higher revealed that they have received the professional training. The high proportion of respondents having middle income has also received the vocational training to the greater extent.

**Table 4.15**  
**Family Income wise Receiving of Professional Training**

	<b>Less than 20,000</b>	<b>20,000 – 35,000</b>	<b>35,000 - 50,000</b>	<b>50,000 – 75,000</b>	<b>75,000 – 1,00,000</b>	<b>1,00,000 to above</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Yes</b>	<b>44</b> [40.37]	<b>49</b> [61.25]	<b>71</b> [68.27]	<b>56</b> [58.33]	<b>32</b> [53.33]	<b>37</b> [72.55]	<b>289</b>
<b>No</b>	<b>65</b> [59.63]	<b>31</b> [38.75]	<b>33</b> [41.25]	<b>40</b> [41.67]	<b>28</b> [46.67]	<b>14</b> [27.45]	<b>211</b>
<b>N</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>60</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>500</b>

Migration status of respondents is shown in table 4.16. About 72 percent respondents revealed that they have migrated. It was found more pronouncing in Allahabad, Lucknow. The migration has been mainly from rural to urban areas. It was reported high in Lucknow, only small proportion of respondents accepted that they migrated from other state. It was found more pronouncing in Meerut and Allahabad.

**Table 4.16**  
**Migration Status of Respondents**

		Allahabad	Hardoi	Kanpur	Lucknow	Meerut	Sultanpur	Total
	<b>Yes</b>	<b>75</b> [83.33]	<b>58</b> [72.5]	<b>48</b> [73.84]	<b>103</b> [93.6]	<b>26</b> [28.88]	<b>49</b> [75.38]	<b>359</b> [71.80]
	<b>No</b>	<b>15</b> [16.66]	<b>22</b> [27.50]	<b>17</b> [26.15]	<b>7</b> [6.36]	<b>64</b> [71.11]	<b>16</b> [24.61]	<b>141</b> [28.20]
	<b>N</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>500</b>
<b>If yes</b>	<b>Rural to</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>233</b>
	<b>Urban</b>	[53.33]	[72.41]	[83.33]	[47.57]	[69.23]	[89.79]	[64.90]
	<b>Small</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>111</b>
	<b>District to</b>	[38.66]	[20.68]	[16.66]	[52.42]	[11.53]	[10.20]	[30.91]
	<b>Cities</b>							
	<b>From</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>15</b>
	<b>Other</b>	[8.00]	[6.89]			[19.23]		[4.17]
	<b>State</b>							
	<b>From</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
	<b>Other</b>							
	<b>Country</b>							
	<b>N</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>359</b>

Migration wise birth place of respondents is shown in table 4.17. Those who migrated said that their birth place is rural. Thus, in view of business opportunities and more prospects for traditional folk performance.

**Table 4.17**  
**Migration wise Birth Place of Respondents**

	<b>Rural</b>	<b>Urban</b>	<b>Semi Urban</b>	<b>Total</b>
<b>Yes</b>	<b>267</b> [99.26]	<b>48</b> [29.81]	<b>44</b> [62.86]	<b>359</b>
<b>No</b>	<b>2</b> [0.74]	<b>113</b> [70.19]	<b>26</b> [37.14]	<b>141</b>
<b>N</b>	<b>269</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>500</b>

Educational status of respondent is shown in table 4.18. Most of the respondents revealed that their educational levels are poor i.e. up to junior high school. Even, 23 percent respondents were found literate only. It was found more pronouncing in Allahabad followed by Sultanpur, Lucknow and Hardoi. The higher educational levels are reported higher in Lucknow, Meerut and Allahabad. About 19 percent respondents in Meerut were found graduates while more than one third respondents in the district were intermediate educated professionals.

**Table 4.18**  
**Education of Respondents**

	Allahabad	Hardoi	Kanpur	Lucknow	Meerut	Sultanpur	Total
<b>Illiterate</b>	<b>11</b> [12.22]	<b>16</b> [20.00]	<b>17</b> [26.15]	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>12</b> [18.46]	<b>56</b> [11.20]
<b>Literate</b>	<b>28</b> [31.11]	<b>23</b> [28.75]	<b>15</b> [23.07]	<b>31</b> [28.18]	<b>8</b> [8.88]	<b>19</b> [29.23]	<b>114</b> [22.80]
<b>Primary</b>	<b>8</b> [8.88]	<b>15</b> [18.75]	<b>8</b> [12.30]	<b>15</b> [13.63]	<b>10</b> [11.11]	<b>11</b> [16.92]	<b>67</b> [13.40]
<b>Jr. High School</b>	<b>17</b> [18.88]	<b>26</b> [32.50]	<b>21</b> [32.30]	<b>14</b> [12.72]	<b>8</b> [8.88]	<b>15</b> [23.07]	<b>101</b> [20.20]
<b>High School</b>	<b>13</b> [14.44]	<b>4</b> [5.00]	<b>4</b> [6.15]	<b>17</b> [15.45]	<b>16</b> [17.77]	<b>3</b> [4.61]	<b>57</b> [11.40]
<b>Intermediate</b>	<b>10</b> [11.11]	<b>6</b> [7.5]	<b>-</b>	<b>28</b> [25.45]	<b>31</b> [34.44]	<b>5</b> [7.69]	<b>80</b> [16.00]
<b>Graduate</b>	<b>3</b> [3.33]	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b> [4.54]	<b>17</b> [18.88]	<b>-</b>	<b>25</b> [5.00]
<b>N</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>500</b>

Type of family is given in Table 4.19. Most of the professional reported that they have nuclear families (84.61 percent). It was found more promising in Sultanpur, Lucknow, Allahabad and Kanpur. Thus, the proportion of respondents living in joint families has been reported to be low.



**Table 4.19**  
**Type of Family of Respondents**

	Allahabad	Hardoi	Kanpur	Lucknow	Meerut	Sultanpur	Total
<b>Joined</b>	5 [5.55]	8 [10.00]	-	-	4 [4.44]	-	17 [3.40]
<b>Nuclear</b>	72 [80.00]	56 [70.00]	53 [81.53]	110 [100.00]	71 [78.88]	60 [93.84]	422 [84.61]
<b>Mixed</b>	13 [14.44]	16 [20.00]	12 [18.46]	-	15 [16.66]	5 [7.69]	61 [12.20]
<b>N</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>500</b>

Average family members are shown in Table 4.20. Average family size has been reported to be 4.46, slightly higher in Sultanpur and Hardoi. Average working members has been recorded to be 1.97, slightly higher in Sultanpur, and Meerut. Average female members are higher than the average male members in the surveyed areas.

**Table 4.20**  
**Average Members per Family of Respondents**

	Allahabad	Hardoi	Kanpur	Lucknow	Meerut	Sultanpur	Total
<b>Total Family Members</b>	<b>4.66</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>4.00</b>	<b>3.72</b>	<b>4.40</b>	<b>5.00</b>	<b>4.46</b>
<b>Married Family Members</b>	<b>1.66</b>	<b>2.30</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>1.88</b>	<b>1.68</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>1.92</b>
<b>Working Members</b>	<b>1.50</b>	<b>1.80</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>1.88</b>	<b>2.34</b>	<b>2.33</b>	<b>1.97</b>
<b>Average Number of Males</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>2.40</b>	<b>1.50</b>	<b>1.88</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>2.55</b>	<b>2.05</b>
<b>Average Number of Females</b>	<b>2.66</b>	<b>2.60</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>1.83</b>	<b>2.40</b>	<b>2.56</b>	<b>2.50</b>

Average number family members engaged in traditional profession has been reported to be low, however, it was recorded high in Meerut, and Allahabad. About two fifth respondents said that their sisters, daughters and some close relatives are engaged in traditional profession. It was reported high in Meerut, Hardoi, Sultanpur and Kanpur (Table 4.21).

**Table 4.21**  
**Number of Girls / Women of Family Are Engaged in Profession**

		Allahabad	Hardoi	Kanpur	Lucknow	Meerut	Sultanpur	Total
1		52 [57.77]	48 [60.00]	53 [81.53]	90 [81.81]	12 [13.33]	41 [63.07]	296 [59.20]
2		21 [23.33]	23 [28.75]	7 [10.76]	20 [18.18]	30 [33.33]	19 [29.23]	120 [24.00]
3		-	5 [6.25]	2 [3.07]	-	27 [30.00]	3 [4.61]	37 [7.40]
4 and above		17 [18.88]	4 [5.00]	3 [4.61]	-	21 [23.33]	2 [3.07]	47 [9.40]
N		90	80	65	110	90	65	500
Whether your daughters / sisters are also involved in the profession	Yes	31 [34.44]	36 [45.00]	24 [36.92]	10 [9.09]	83 [92.22]	29 [43.07]	212 [42.40]
	No	59 [65.55]	44 [55.00]	41 [63.07]	100 [90.90]	7 [7.77]	37 [56.92]	288 [57.60]
	N	90	80	65	110	90	65	500

The respondents were asked whether they received vocational training. About 60 percent respondents revealed that they received professional or vocational training. It was found more pronouncing in Meerut, followed by Sultanpur and Hardoi (Table 4.22).

**Table 4.22**  
**Whether Received Professional / Vocational / Skill Education / Training**

	Allahabad	Hardoi	Kanpur	Lucknow	Meerut	Sultanpur	Total
<b>Yes</b>	<b>43</b> [47.77]	<b>52</b> [65.00]	<b>14</b> [21.53]	<b>60</b> [54.54]	<b>80</b> [88.88]	<b>40</b> [61.50]	<b>289</b> [59.60]
<b>No</b>	<b>47</b> [52.22]	<b>28</b> [35.00]	<b>51</b> [78.46]	<b>50</b> [45.45]	<b>10</b> [11.11]	<b>25</b> [38.46]	<b>211</b> [42.20]
<b>N</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>500</b>

Educational status wise receiving of vocational training is shown in table 4.23. Those who are low educated received vocational training, however, those who are highly educated did not received training. It is because of the fact that they learnt the profession by themselves without any vocational and professional training.

**Table 4.23**  
**Educational Status wise Receiving of Vocational Training**

	Yes	No	Total
<b>Illiterate</b>	<b>31</b> [10.73]	<b>25</b> [11.85]	<b>56</b>
<b>Literate</b>	<b>66</b> [22.84]	<b>48</b> [22.75]	<b>114</b>
<b>Primary</b>	<b>38</b> [13.15]	<b>29</b> [13.74]	<b>67</b>
<b>Jr. High School</b>	<b>70</b> [24.22]	<b>31</b> [14.69]	<b>101</b>
<b>High School</b>	<b>27</b> [9.34]	<b>30</b> [14.22]	<b>57</b>
<b>Intermediate</b>	<b>47</b> [16.26]	<b>33</b> [15.64]	<b>80</b>
<b>Graduate</b>	<b>10</b> [3.46]	<b>15</b> [7.11]	<b>25</b>
<b>N</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>211</b>	<b>500</b>

The housing conditions of the respondents' families are shown in table 4.24. Only 27.4 percent respondents said that they are living in their own houses. It was reported high in Sultanpur, Kanpur and Allahabad. Most of the respondents reported that they lack safe drinking water sources and in Sultanpur a large number of respondents also do not have sanitation facility.

**Table 4.24**  
**Economic Status of Family of Respondent**

		Allahaba d	Hardoi	Kanpur	Luckno w	Meerut	Sultanpu r	Total
<b>Owners hip of House</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>43</b> [47.77]	<b>9</b> [11.25]	<b>34</b> [52.30]	<b>-</b>	<b>7</b> [7.77]	<b>44</b> [67.69]	<b>137</b> [27.40]
	<b>No</b>	<b>47</b> [52.22]	<b>71</b> [88.75]	<b>31</b> [47.69]	<b>110</b> [100.00]	<b>83</b> [92.22]	<b>21</b> [32.30]	<b>363</b> [72.60]
<b>N</b>		<b>90</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>500</b>
<b>Electric ity in House</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>84</b> [93.33]	<b>73</b> [91.25]	<b>50</b> [76.92]	<b>110</b> [100.00]	<b>90</b> [100.00]	<b>65</b> [100.00]	<b>472</b> [94.40]
	<b>No</b>	<b>6</b> [6.66]	<b>7</b> [8.75]	<b>15</b> [23.07]	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>28</b> [5.60]
<b>N</b>		<b>90</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>500</b>
<b>Toilet Facility</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>62</b> [68.88]	<b>56</b> [70.00]	<b>65</b> [100.00]	<b>93</b> [84.54]	<b>90</b> [100.00]	<b>39</b> [60.00]	<b>405</b> [81.00]
	<b>No</b>	<b>28</b> [31.11]	<b>24</b> [30.00]	<b>-</b>	<b>17</b> [15.45]	<b>-</b>	<b>26</b> [40.00]	<b>95</b> [19.00]
<b>N</b>		<b>90</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>500</b>
<b>Sources of Drinking Water</b>	<b>India Mark II Hand Pump</b>	<b>35</b> [38.88]	<b>75</b> [93.75]	<b>28</b> [43.07]	<b>110</b> [100.00]	<b>-</b>	<b>60</b> [92.30]	<b>308</b> [61.60]
	<b>Tap</b>	<b>47</b> [52.22]	<b>-</b>	<b>33</b> [50.76]	<b>-</b>	<b>90</b> [100.00]	<b>-</b>	<b>170</b> [34.00]
	<b>Well</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
	<b>Others</b>	<b>8</b> [8.88]	<b>5</b> [6.25]	<b>4</b> [6.15]	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b> [7.69]	<b>22</b> [4.40]
	<b>N</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>500</b>

They are living in mainly Pacca houses and are landless households. Those who reported that they own lands said that the size of land holdings is small and marginal (Table 4.25).

**Table 4.25**  
**Housing Conditions of Respondent's Families**

		Allahabad	Hardoi	Kanpur	Lucknow	Meerut	Sultanpur	Total
Type of House	Pacca	60 [66.66]	49 [61.25]	40 [61.53]	110 [100.00]	90 [100.00]	35 [53.84]	384 [76.80]
	Semi Pacca	30 [33.33]	28 [35.00]	25 [38.46]	-	-	23 [35.38]	106 [21.20]
	Kachcha	-	3 [3.75]	-	-	-	7 [10.76]	10 [2.00]
	N	90	80	65	110	90	65	500
Size of Land Holding	Landless	90 [100.00]	55 [68.75]	57 [87.69]	86 [78.18]	90 [100.00]	51 [78.46]	429 [85.80]
	Small	-	9 [11.25]	8 [12.30]	21 [19.09]	-	10 [15.38]	48 [9.60]
	Marginal	-	9 [11.25]	-	3 [2.72]	-	2 [3.07]	14 [2.8]
	Large	-	7 [8.75]	-	-	-	2 [3.07]	9 [1.80]
N		90	80	65	110	90	65	500

Behaviour of respondents with family is shown in table 4.26. The family behaviour towards respondents has been reported to be mainly cooperative and general. However, about 11.4 percent respondent accepted that their relations with their family members are tense. It was reported to be high in Kanpur. The respondents' behaviour towards family members has been reported to be neutral

in more than one third cases. It was reported much high in Allahabad and Hardoi. About 60 percent respondents in Kanpur said that their family relations are tense and stress.

**Table 4.26**  
**Behaviour of Respondents with Family**

		Allahabad	Hardoi	Kanpur	Lucknow	Meerut	Sultanpur	Total
<b>Family Behaviour Towards You</b>	<b>Cooperative</b>	80 [88.88]	63 [78.75]	6 [9.23]	76 [69.09]	47 [52.22]	12 [18.46]	284 [56.8]
	<b>General</b>	7 [7.77]	14 [17.50]	5 [7.69]	9 [8.18]	28 [31.11]	36 [55.38]	99 [19.80]
	<b>Neutral</b>	3 [3.33]	3 [3.75]	8 [12.30]	21 [19.09]	8 [8.88]	17 [26.15]	60 [12.00]
	<b>Tense / Stress</b>	-	-	46 [70.76]	4 [3.63]	7 [7.77]	-	57 [11.40]
<b>N</b>		<b>90</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>500</b>
<b>Your Behaviour with Family Members</b>	<b>Cooperative</b>	5 [5.55]	5 [6.25]	4 [6.15]	7 [6.36]	3 [3.33]	8 [12.30]	30 [6.00]
	<b>General</b>	17 [18.88]	30 [37.50]	6 [9.23]	90 [81.80]	56 [62.22]	41 [63.07]	240 [48.00]
	<b>Neutral</b>	65 [72.22]	42 [52.50]	16 [24.60]	10 [9.09]	31 [34.44]	13 [20.00]	177 [35.40]
	<b>Tense / Stress</b>	3 [3.33]	3 [3.75]	39 [60.00]	3 [2.72]	-	3 [4.61]	53 [10.60]
<b>N</b>		<b>90</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>65</b>	<b>500</b>

Thus, the over all status of professional is found to be satisfactory. They mainly belong to rural areas and are engaged in traditional profession. Their family members are also engaged in the tradition. Moreover, their income levels are quite high that shows their improved living standards, however, their educational levels are



found to be poor. They also live in stress and tense life due to conflict in cultural and social value system.

# Profile of Children

As it has been already mentioned that 300 children of traditional singers, dancers and prostitutes were selected for field survey in order to examine their socio-economic status. In this part of the report, an attempt has been made to examine their social status and their problems related to development, welfare and empowerment.

Age of children is shown in table 5.1. Most of the children belong to 8 to 18 years. Again, about one third respondents were found belonging to the age group of 15-18 years. It was found more pronouncing in Sultanpur district. The proportion of children belonging to low age group has been recorded high in Lucknow and Meerut.

**Table 5.1**  
**Age Group of Children**

	Allahabad	Hardoi	Kanpur	Lucknow	Meerut	Sultanpur	Total
Less than 5 years	3 [6.00]	2 [4.00]	-	3 [6.00]	9 [18.00]	5 [10.00]	22 [7.33]
6-7 years	5 [10.00]	6 [12.00]	4 [8.00]	14 [28.00]	3 [6.00]	4 [8.00]	36 [12.00]
8-10 years	13 [26.00]	11 [22.00]	12 [24.00]	20 [40.00]	6 [12.00]	3 [6.00]	65 [21.67]
11-14 years	21 [42.00]	16 [32.00]	20 [40.00]	4 [8.00]	17 [34.00]	5 [10.00]	83 [27.67]
15-18 years	8 [16.00]	15 [30.00]	14 [28.00]	9 [18.00]	15 [30.00]	33 [66.00]	94 [31.33]
N	50	50	50	50	50	50	300

Most of the children surveyed were female since it was assumed that girl children are involved in prostitution or traditional profession. The proportion of female respondents has been recorded high in Kanpur followed by Meerut and Sultanpur. The proportion of male children has been reported to be high in Lucknow and Hardoi (Table 5.2).

**Table 5.2**  
**Sex of Children**

	Allahabad	Hardoi	Kanpur	Lucknow	Meerut	Sultanpur	Total
Male	17 [34.00]	18 [36.00]	8 [16.00]	19 [38.00]	10 [20.00]	14 [28.00]	86 [28.67]
Female	33 [66.00]	32 [64.00]	42 [84.00]	31 [62.00]	40 [80.00]	36 [72.00]	214 [71.33]
N	50	50	50	50	50	50	300

Educational status of children is shown in table 5.3. About one third children had education up to 5th class. It was found more pronouncing in Kanpur, Allahabad and Lucknow. Only one tenth children were high school. Thus educational levels of surveyed children are found to be poor. There exist cross variations in educational development, perhaps due to availability of educational infrastructure and socio-cultural environment.

**Table 5.3**  
**Educational Status of Children**

	Allahabad	Hardoi	Kanpur	Lucknow	Meerut	Sultanpur	Total
Illiterate	7 [14.00]	5 [10.00]	2 [4.00]	8 [16.00]	12 [24.00]	5 [10.00]	39 [13.00]
Literate	7 [14.00]	-	-	1 [2.00]	4 [8.00]	3 [6.00]	15 [5.00]
Up to 5 <sup>th</sup> class	21 [42.00]	9 [18.00]	36 [72.00]	21 [42.00]	7 [14.00]	7 [14.00]	101 [33.67]
Jr. High school	9 [18.00]	11 [22.00]	3 [6.00]	9 [18.00]	20 [40.00]	4 [8.00]	56 [18.67]
High school	6 [12.00]	8 [16.00]	7 [14.00]	2 [4.00]	3 [6.00]	7 [14.00]	33 [11.00]
<b>Intermediate</b>		17 [34.00]	2 [4.00]	9 [18.00]	4 [8.00]	24 [48.00]	56 [18.67]
Others							
N	50	50	50	50	50	50	300

It is observed that children of traditional professional like singers, dancers and theatre players discontinue their education due to socio-cultural environment, factors and economic reasons. It is also true in case of the present study since 28 percent children dropped out their education. It was found more pronouncing in Allahabad followed by Sultanpur. The reasons for dropout are mainly related with supply side and demand side factors. The supply side factors include educational institute, quality of teaching etc. while demand side factors are mainly child labour, family tradition of singing, dancing, and prostitution, cultural reasons, social

constraints etc. The survey data also reveal that demand side factors are more responsible for school or education dropout for children. These factors vary from district to district and region to region.

**Table 5.4**  
**Drop out In Education**

		Allahabad	Hardoi	Kanpur	Lucknow	Meerut	Sultanpur	Total
Yes		28	10	12		14	20	84
		[56.00]	[20.00]	[24.00]	-	[28.00]	[40.00]	[28.00]
No		22	40	38	50	36	30	216
		[44.00]	[80.00]	[76.00]	[100.00]	[72.00]	[60.00]	[72.00]
N		50	50	50	50	50	50	300
If yes	Economic reason	8 [28.57]	1 [10.00]	1 [8.33]	-	3 [21.43]	3 [15.00]	16 [19.05]
	Social reason	7 [25.00]	2 [20.00]	2 [16.67]	-	5 [35.71]	2 [10.00]	18 [21.43]
	Cultural reason	2 [7.14]	-	-	-		3 [15.00]	5 [5.95]
	Distant education institute	-	2 [20.00]	6 [50.00]	-	2 [14.29]	5 [25.00]	15 [17.86]
	Child labour	3 [10.71]	-	-	-	-	-	3 [3.57]
	Family tradition of Tawaif/ Prostitution/ Singing/ Dancing	8 [28.57]	5 [50.00]	3 [25.00]	-	4 [28.57]	7 [17.50]	27 [32.14]
	N	28	10	12	-	14	20	84

Age wise dropping of education is shown in table 5.5.

Education dropout has been reported to be higher in the higher age

group as compared to lower age group. Most of the children who dropped out their education were mainly from 10 years and above.

**Table 5.5**  
**Age group wise Dropping of Education**

	Yes	No	Total
Less than 5 years	-	22 [10.19]	22
6-7 years	16 [19.05]	20 [9.26]	36
8-10 years	19 [22.62]	46 [21.30]	65
11-14 years	21 [25.00]	62 [28.70]	83
15 years to above	28 [33.33]	66 [30.56]	94
N	84	216	300

The children were asked whether they are discriminated in schooling due to social belonging of profession. More than one fourth respondents reported that they were discriminated in their schooling and educations. It was found more pronouncing in Hardoi followed by Sultanpur and Allahabad. The children are being discriminated in their admission, sharing food and snakes, friendship, and other social relations. The discrimination in schooling and education vary from district to district and region to region due to prevailing socio-cultural environment (Table 5.6).

**Table 5.6**



**Whether You Discriminated Schooling Due To Social Belonging  
of *Tawaif* / Prostitution**

		Allahabad	Hardoi	Kanpur	Lucknow	Meerut	Sultanpur	Total
Yes		15 [30.00]	24 [48.00]	8 [16.00]	-	12 [24.00]	22 [44.00]	81 [27.00]
No		35 [70.00]	26 [52.00]	42 [84.00]	50 [100.00]	38 [76.00]	28 [56.00]	219 [73.00]
N		50	50	50	50	50	50	300
If yes	In getting admission	2 [13.33]	5 [20.83]	1 [12.50]	-	-	5 [22.73]	13 [16.05]
	Sitting arrangement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sharing food and snakes	-	3 [12.50]	-	-	-	-	3 [3.70]
	Friendship	-	-	-	-	-	3 [13.64]	3 [3.70]
	Other social relation	13 [86.67]	16 [66.67]	7 [87.50]	-	12 [100.00]	14 [63.64]	62 [76.54]
	N	15	24	8	-	12	22	81

The children were asked whether they were forced to join family tradition of *Tawaif* or prostitution. About 26 percent children admitted that they were forced to join family profession. It was reported high in Sultanpur, Hardoi and Meerut. The children joined their family profession in the tender age. They were mainly forced to join family profession by family members and relations. Children could not reveal that they experienced *Nath* ceremony, though girl

children are generally forced to enter into prostitution among the prostitute families (Table 5.7).

**Table 5.7**  
**Whether You Are Forced To Join Family Tradition Of Tawaif /**  
**Prostitution**

		Allahabad	Hardoi	Kanpur	Lucknow	Meerut	Sultanpur	Total
Yes		6 [12.00]	22 [44.00]	3 [6.00]	7 [14.00]	11 [22.00]	30 [60.00]	79 [26.33]
No		44 [88.00]	28 [56.00]	47 [94.00]	43 [86.00]	39 [78.00]	20 [40.00]	221 [73.67]
N		50	50	50	50	50	50	300
Average age		14	17	16	17	15	15	
If yes, by whom	Family members	4 [66.67]	13 [59.09]	1 [33.33]	5 [71.43]	7 [63.64]	17 [56.67]	47 [59.49]
	Relatives	2 [33.33]	6 [27.27]	1 [33.33]	2 [28.57]	2 [18.18]	8 [26.67]	21 [26.58]
	Others	-	3 [13.64]	1 [33.33]	-	2 [18.18]	5 [16.67]	11 [13.92]
	N	6	22	3	7	11	30	79
Whether <i>Nath</i> ceremony undertaken	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	No	6 [100.00]	22 [100.00]	3 [100.00]	7 [100.00]	11 [100.00]	30 [100.00]	79 [100.00]
	N	6	22	3	7	11	30	79
Your willingness	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	No	6 [100.00]	22 [100.00]	3 [100.00]	7 [100.00]	11 [100.00]	30 [100.00]	79 [100.00]
	N	6	22	3	7	11	30	79

Age wise joining the profession is shown in table 5.8. Most of the children joined their family profession in the age of 15 years and

above. However, 15 percent children joined their family tradition in the age group of 11-14 years.

**Table 5.8**  
**Age-wise Joining the Profession**

	Yes	No	Total
Less than 5 years	-	22 [9.95]	22
6-7 years	-	36 [16.29]	36
8-10 years	-	65 [25.34]	65
11-14 years	12 [15.19]	71 [32.13]	83
15 years to above	67 [84.81]	27 [12.22]	94
N	79	221	300

The children were asked whether they joined their family tradition after dropping education. About three fourth children joined the family tradition after dropping education (Table 5.9).

**Table 5.9**  
**Whether Joined Profession After Dropping Education**

	Yes	No	Total
Yes	60 [75.95]	24 [10.86]	84
No	19 [24.05]	197 [89.14]	216
N	79	221	300

The main factors responsible for inductions in family profession are socio-cultural and economic factors (Table 5.10). These factors vary from district to district. Cultural factors are more prevalent in Meerut, Allahabad while economic factors are prevalent in Sultanpur, Kanpur and Allahabad. Social factors dominate in Meerut districts (Table 5.11).

**Table 5.10**  
**Factors Involved in Inducting Into Profession**

Factors	Yes	No	Total
Economic	20 [46.51]	21 [58.33]	41
Social	7 [16.28]	5 [13.89]	12
Cultural	3 [6.98]	4 [11.11]	7
Others	13 [30.23]	6 [16.67]	19
N	43	36	79

**Table 5.11**  
**What Were Factors Involved In Forcing You to Induct into  
Prostitution / Profession**

	Allahabad	Hardoi	Kanpur	Lucknow	Meerut	Sultanpur	Total
Economic	3 [50.00]	7 [31.82]	2 [66.67]	3 [42.86]	5 [45.45]	21 [70.00]	41 [51.90]
Social	1 [16.67]	2 [9.09]	-	1 [14.29]	3 [27.27]	5 [16.67]	12 [15.19]
Cultural	1 [16.67]	3 [13.64]	-	1 [14.29]	2 [18.18]	-	7 [8.86]
Others	1 [16.67]	10 [54.45]	1 [33.33]	2 [28.57]	1 [9.09]	4 [13.33]	19 [24.05]
N	6	22	3	7	11	30	79

The children were asked whether they are engaged in profession at highways, hotels and other commercial places. More

than 14 percent children accepted that they are engaged in profession at highways, hotels and bars etc. It was found more pronouncing in Hardoi, and Sultanpur. They participate in these profession sometimes and occasionally (Table 5.12).

**Table 5.12**  
**Whether You Are Also Engaged In Profession At Highway /**  
**Hotels (As bar dancer or call girls)**

		Allahabad	Hardoi	Kanpur	Lucknow	Meerut	Sultanpur	Total
Yes		3 [50.00]	15 [68.18]	1 [33.33]	5 [71.43]	5 [45.45]	14 [46.67]	43 [54.43]
No		3 [50.00]	7 [66.67]	2 [28.57]	2 [28.57]	6 [54.55]	16 [53.33]	36 [45.57]
N		6	22	3	7	11	30	79
If yes	Regularly	-	3 [20.00]	-	1 [20.00]	3 [60.00]	2 [14.29]	9 [20.93]
	Sometimes	2 [66.67]	8 [53.33]	1 [100.00]	3 [60.00]	1 [20.00]	7 [50.00]	22 [51.16]
	Occasionally	1 [33.33]	4 [26.67]	-	1 [20.00]	1 [20.00]	5 [35.71]	12 [27.91]
	N	3	15	1	5	5	14	43

Those who are engaged in family tradition or profession were asked whether they were raided by police. About 40 percent such children revealed that they were raided by police. It was found more pronouncing in Kanpur, Meerut and Hardoi district. They were raided by police by several times (Table 5.13). These children were also harassed by police. It was reported high in Sultanpur, Meerut, and Lucknow. However, they are rarely harassed by police (Table 5.14).

It is always not necessary that police make a raid and harass the children. However, three fourth children admitted that they were raided and harassed by police (Table 5.15).

**Table 5.13**  
**Whether You Are Raided by Police**

		Allahabad	Hardoi	Kanpur	Lucknow	Meerut	Sultanpur	Total
Yes		2 [33.33]	9 [40.91]	2 [66.67]	-	9 [81.82]	9 [30.00]	31 [39.24]
No		4 [66.67]	13 [59.09]	1 [33.33]	7 [100.00]	2 [18.18]	21 [70.00]	48 [60.76]
N		6	22	3	7	11	30	79
If yes	Once	2 [100.00]	9 [100.00]	1 [50.00]	-	8 [88.89]	6 [66.67]	26 [83.87]
	Twice	-	-	1 [50.00]	-	1 [11.11]	2 [22.22]	4 [12.90]
	Thrice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Several Times	-	-	-	-	-	1 [11.11]	1 [3.23]
	Never	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	N	2	9	2	-	9	9	31



**Table 5.14**  
**Whether You Were Harassed by Police**

	Allahabad	Hardoi	Kanpur	Lucknow	Meerut	Sultanpur	Total
Yes	1 [16.67]	5 [22.73]	-	2 [28.57]	4 [36.36]	11 [36.67]	23 [29.11]
No	5 [83.33]	17 [77.27]	3 [100.00]	5 [71.43]	7 [63.64]	19 [63.33]	56 [70.89]
N	6	22	3	7	11	30	79
If yes	Regularly	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sometimes	-	2 [40.00]	-	-	1 [9.09]	3 [13.04]
	Occasionally	-	-	-	1 [25.00]	3 [27.27]	4 [17.39]
	Rarely	1 [100.00]	3 [60.00]	-	2 [100.00]	3 [75.00]	7 [63.64]
	N	1	5	-	2	4	11

**Table 5.15**  
**Police Raid and Harassment**

	Yes	No	Total
Harassed	23 [74.19]	-	23
Not Harrased	8 [25.81]	48 [100.00]	56
N	31	48	79

Education wise joining of family profession is shown in table 5.16. Only higher educated children joined the family traditional

profession. These children were found to be educated up to intermediate (64.56 percent) and high school (35.44 percent). Thus, it is clear that educated children are being preferred in tradition.

**Table 5.16**  
**Education wise Joining of Family Tradition By Children**

	Yes	No	Total
Illiterate	-	39 [17.65]	39
Literate	-	15 [6.79]	15
Up to class 5 <sup>th</sup>	-	101 [45.70]	101
Jr. High School	-	56 [25.34]	56
High School	28 [35.44]	5 [2.26]	33
Intermediate	51 [64.56]	5 [2.26]	56
Others	-	-	-
N	79	221	300

Only a small proportion of children engaged in profession admitted that they are involved in sexual networking. It was reported high in they could not reveal about the mode of sexual networking (Table 5.17).

**Table 5.17**  
**Whether You Were Harassed by Police**

		Allahabad	Hardoi	Kanpur	Lucknow	Meerut	Sultanpur	Total
	Yes	1 [16.67]	3 [13.64]	-	1 [14.29]	-	-	5 [6.23]
	No	5 [83.33]	19 [86.36]	3 [100.00]	6 [85.71]	11 [100.00]	30 [100.00]	74 [93.67]
	N	6	22	3	7	11	30	79
If yes	Blue Film	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Sex Induced Pornography	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Others	1 [100.00]	3 [100.00]	-	1 [100.00]	-	-	5 [100.00]
	N	1	3	-	1	-	-	5

Similarly, these children were asked whether they were ever raped. No child admitted this fact, however our experience reveals that children are abused and raped and exploited for making them sexually active in prostitution trade. Even some children are being fed the meat of peacock, snakes, and other hot food in order to augment the sexual desire and making them sexier. Moreover, the girl children are forced to enlarge the sexual organs through different modes and means in order to suit the needs of sex industry. However, such observations and feelings could not receive due to prevailing socio-cultural values and hesitation of children (Table 5.18). The children are also forced for sexual urge, however, the proportion of such children is found to be negligible (Table 5.19).

**Table 5.18**  
**Whether You Were Ever Raped**

		Allahabad	Hardoi	Kanpur	Lucknow	Meerut	Sultanpur	Total
	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	No	6 [100.00]	22 [100.00]	3 [100.00]	7 [100.00]	11 [100.00]	30 [100.00]	79 [100.00]
	N	6	22	3	7	11	30	79
If yes	Friends	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Relatives	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Table 5.19**  
**Whether You Were Forced for Sexual Urges**

	Allahabad	Hardoi	Kanpur	Lucknow	Meerut	Sultanpur	Total
Yes	-	2 [9.09]	-	-	-	-	2 [2.53]
No	6 [100.00]	20 [90.91]	3 [100.00]	7 [100.00]	11 [100.00]	30 [100.00]	77 [97.48]
N	6	22	3	7	11	30	79
If yes	Pornographic Album	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Blue Film	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Magazine (Love / Romance / Sex)	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Internet Websites	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Others	-	2 [100.00]	-	-	-	2 [100.00]
	N	-	2	-	-	-	2

The children engaged in prostitution reported that they adopt sex behaviour. They use condoms (58.23 percent), oral pills (20.25 percent) and foam tablets (13.94 percent). Even, some of them use copper T in order to avoid child birth. Thus, all the child prostitutes use contraceptives in order to avoid birth and pregnancy (Table 5.20).

**Table 5.20**

### Whether You Use Safe Practices of Sex Behaviour

		Allahabad	Hardoi	Kanpur	Lucknow	Meerut	Sultanpur	Total
Yes		6	22	3	7	11	30	79
		[100.00]	[100.00]	[100.00]	[100.00]	[100.00]	[100.00]	[100.00]
No		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
N		6	22	3	7	11	30	79
If yes	Foam Tablets	-	7 [31.82]	-	-	2 [18.18]	2 [6.67]	11 [13.94]
	Condom	4 [66.67]	10 [45.45]	2 [66.67]	4 [57.14]	5 [45.45]	21 [70.00]	46 [58.23]
	Oral Pills	1 [16.67]	5 [22.73]	1 [33.33]	1 [14.29]	1 [9.09]	7 [23.23]	16 [20.25]
	Copper T	1 [16.67]	-	-	2 [28.57]	3 [27.27]	-	6 [7.59]
	N	6	22	3	7	11	30	79

The prostitute children were asked whether they were abused. About 14 percent such children admitted that they were abused. It was found more pronouncing in Hardoi and Allahabad. These children were abused several times (Table 5.21).

**Table 5.21**  
**Whether You Were Abused**

		Allahabad	Hardoi	Kanpur	Lucknow	Meerut	Sultanpur	Total
	Yes	1 [16.67]	7 [31.82]	-	-	1 [9.09]	2 [6.67]	11 [13.92]
	No	5 [83.33]	15 [68.18]	3 [100.00]	7 [100.00]	10 [90.91]	28 [93.33]	68 [86.08]
	N	6	22	3	7	11	30	79
If yes	Once	1 [100.00]	4 [57.14]	-	-	1 [100.00]	-	6 [54.55]
	Twice	-	-	-	-	-	2 [100.00]	2 [18.18]
	Thrice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Several Times	-	3 [42.86]	-	-	-	-	3 [27.27]
	N	1	7	-	-	1	2	11

Activity status of surveyed children is shown in table 5.22. The children were reported to be mainly school going students. It was found more pronouncing in Hardoi, Kanpur and Lucknow due to additional arrangement of schooling and educational infrastructure. About 14 percent children have adopted family profession, slightly higher in Sultanpur, Meerut and Hardoi. About 7 percent children are engaged in family business. It was reported to be higher in Sultanpur.

**Table 5.22**  
**Activity Status of Children**

	Allahabad	Hardoi	Kanpur	Lucknow	Meerut	Sultanpur	Total
School going children	35 [70.00]	27 [54.00]	33 [66.00]	28 [56.00]	26 [52.00]	15 [30.00]	164 [54.67]
College going children	3 [6.00]	3 [6.00]	2 [4.00]	-	-	-	8 [2.67]
Working children	4 [8.00]	12 [24.00]	5 [10.00]	7 [14.00]	10 [20.00]	3 [6.00]	41 [13.67]
Family Business	2 [4.00]	-	1 [2.00]	4 [8.00]	3 [6.00]	14 [28.00]	22 [7.33]
Family Traditional Profession	6 [12.00]	8 [16.00]	2 [4.00]	3 [6.00]	8 [16.00]	15 [30.00]	42 [14.00]
Others	-	-	7 [14.00]	8 [16.00]	3 [6.00]	5 [10.00]	23 [7.67]
N	50	50	50	50	50	50	300

The children were asked regarding receiving of scholarship or fellowship. Surprisingly, no children reported that scholarship is being provided to them. Even though some of them are belong to scheduled caste, scheduled tribes and minority families (Table 5.23).



**Table 5.23**  
**Whether You Received Scholarship / Fellowship**

		Allahabad	Hardoi	Kanpur	Lucknow	Meerut	Sultanpur	Total
Yes		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No		50 [100.00]	50 [100.00]	50 [100.00]	50 [100.00]	50 [100.00]	50 [100.00]	300 [100.00]
N		50	50	50	50	50	50	300
If yes	Average Amount	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	How Many Years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The children were asked regarding receiving of vocational or professional education. More than 58 percent children admitted that they have received such training and education. It was found more pronouncing in Kanpur, Lucknow, Meerut and Hardoi. However, they received training by mainly NGOs for improving their skills, vocational knowledge and technology for economic empowerment (Table 5.24). Only 38 percent children reported that they were rehabilitates. It was found more pronouncing in Hardoi, because the fact that Mr. Sandeep Pandey, the Megsay Awardee has made sincere efforts for education and empowerment of children belonging to prostitutes/ *Tawaifs* of Natpurwa village in Sandila locality through establishing 'Asha Ashram'. In Kanpur, also more than half of the children reported that they have been rehabilitated. The children were imparted education, training and provided employment opportunities for their socio-economic empowerment.

**Table 5.24**  
**Whether You Received Vocational / Professional Education**

		Allahabad	Hardoi	Kanpur	Lucknow	Meerut	Sultanpur	Total
Yes		21	23	45	35	41	10	175
		[42.00]	[46.00]	[90.00]	[70.00]	[82.00]	[20.00]	[58.33]
No		29	27	5	15	9	40	125
		[58.00]	[54.00]	[10.00]	[30.00]	[18.00]	[80.00]	[41.67]
N		50	50	50	50	50	50	300
If yes	Training	15	15	30	30	32	10	132
		[71.43]	[65.22]	[66.67]	[85.71]	[78.05]	[100.00]	[75.43]
	Education	21	19	45	35	41	10	171
		[100.00]	[82.61]	[100.00]	[100.00]	[100.00]	[100.00]	[97.71]
	Skill development	10	20	16	19	20	5	90
		[47.62]	[86.96]	[35.56]	[54.29]	[48.78]	[50.00]	[51.43]
	Others	9	13	20	21	26	7	96
		[42.86]	[56.52]	[44.44]	[60.00]	[63.41]	[70.00]	[54.86]
N		21	23	45	35	41	10	175

Thus the analysis simply demonstrates that the children of professionals need support, encouragement, empowerment and rehabilitation in order to fight the problem of trafficking, prostitutes and social evils. The children are more prone to prostitution due to their vulnerability, prevailing socio-cultural values, economic hardship, discrimination at schooling and employment opportunities as well as their poor educational and social background.



# Rehabilitation of Professionals and their Children

As it has been already mentioned that vulnerability, economic stress and hardship cause child prostitution of sexual exploitation of children depending on prostitutes and traditional professionals such as singers, dancers, *tawaifs* etc. In order to combat the trafficking in women and children, discourage the Practice of Prostitution and empowerment of children depending on such women, this is necessary that rehabilitation programmes are managed and supported. In this part of the report an attempt has been made to analyse the views of women regarding their empowerment and rehabilitation as well as development of their children.

The respondents were asked regarding reaction of their decision in the family. Most of the respondent reported that the reaction is general; however, 61.5 percent respondents in Kanpur said that reaction of their decision in family is neutral. Even about 17 percent respondents in Kanpur said that the reaction of their decision in family is exciting (Table 6.1).

**Table 6.1****Reaction Of Your Decision In Family**

	Allahabad	Hardoi	Kanpur	Lucknow	Meerut	Sultanpur	Total
Encouraging	10 [11.11]	-	8 [12.30]	-	51 [56.66]	28 [43.07]	97 [19.4]
General	45 [50.0]	75 [93.75]	-	110 [100.00]	35 [38.88]	10 [15.38]	275 [55.0]
Neutral	26 [28.88]	5 [6.25]	40 [61.5]	-	4 [4.44]	12 [18.46]	87 [17.4]
Exciting	3 [3.33]	-	11 [16.92]	-	-	7 [10.76]	21 4.2
Others	6 [6.66]	-	6 [9.23]	-	-	8 [12.30]	20 [4.0]
N	90	80	65	110	90	65	500

The respondents were asked whether their all children are attending schools/ colleges. Only 37.4 percent respondents reported that their children are attending schools and colleges. It was found more pronouncing in Kanpur followed by Meerut and Hardoi. The main reasons for not attending schools and colleges are reported to be socio-cultural value system, poor economic conditions, no security etc. These reasons vary from district to district due to prevailing environment, value system and educational infrastructure (Table 6.2).

**Table 6.2****Whether All Children Are Attending Schools**

		Allahabad	Hardoi	Kanpur	Lucknow	Meerut	Sultanpur	Total
	Yes	27 [30.0]	33 [41.25]	37 [56.92]	15 [13.63]	49 [54.44]	26 [40.00]	187 [37.40]
	No	63 [70.00]	47 [58.75]	28 [43.07]	95 [86.36]	41 [45.55]	39 [60.00]	313 [62.60]
	N	90	80	65	110	90	65	500
If no reasons for not sending to school	School / College is far away	3 [4.76]	6 [12.76]		5 [5.26]			14 [4.47]
	Poor economic condition	37 [58.73]	7 [14.89]	14 [50.00]	6 [6.31]	2 [4.87]	3 [7.69]	69 [22.04]
	No security		20 [42.55]			9 [21.95]	9 [23.00]	38 [12.14]
	Child is working		4 [8.51]		8 [8.42]			12 [3.83]
	Socio- cultural value system	12 [19.04]	10 [21.27]	8 [28.57]	21 [22.10]	28 [68.29]	24 [61.53]	103 [32.90]
	Others	11 [17.46]		6 [21.42]	55 [57.89]	2 [4.87]	3 [7.69]	77 [24.60]
	N	63	47	28	95	41	39	313

The respondents were further asked whether their small kids were given doses of immunization vaccination against deadly diseases. Overall, more than 80 percent children were immunized. It

was reported high in case of Polio, TT and BCG due to the massive drive of immunization by government and non-government agencies. Those children who could not be immunized, respondents reported the supply side factors. These factors are mainly for away hospitals, dispensary, no visit of health worker, socio-cultural factors etc. Even, 18 percent respondents said that they were not aware about the immunization and vaccination of their children at that time. (Table 6.3)

**Table 6.3**

**Whether Small Children / Infants Were Given Dose of  
Immunization / Vaccination against Deadly Diseases**

		TT	Polio	Measles	BCG	DPT	Total
Yes		404 [80.80]	500 [100.00]	368 [73.60]	387 [77.40]	353 [70.60]	2012 [80.48]
No		96 [19.20]	-	132 [26.40]	113 [22.60]	147 [29.40]	488 [19.52]
N		500	500	500	500	500	2500
If no	No visit health worker	8 [8.33]	-	17 [12.87]	18 [15.93]	19 [12.93]	62 [12.70]
	Hospital Dispensary is far away	70 [72.92]	-	65 [49.24]	53 [46.90]	68 [46.26]	256 [52.46]
	No aware	12 [12.50]	-	26 [19.70]	19 [16.81]	31 [21.09]	88 [18.03]
	Socio-cultural factor	6 [6.25]	-	24 [18.18]	23 [20.35]	29 [19.73]	82 [16.80]
	N	96	-	132	113	147	488

The availability of basic services to the respondents is shown in table 6.4. Overall, 38.43 percent respondents reported that they lack facilities of nutrition (83.40 percent), health education (80.00 percent), and referral services (34.00 percent). Even about 16 percent respondents said that do not have the facility of health checkup (Table 6.4).



**Table 6.4**  
**Whether These Facilities Are Available To You**

	Yes	No	Limited	N
Health Checkup	363 [72.60]	80 [16.00]	57 [11.40]	500
Nutrition and Health Education	37 [7.40]	400 [80.00]	63 [12.60]	500
Nutrition	37 [7.40]	417 [83.40]	46 [9.20]	500
Immunization	475 [95.00]	-	25 [5.00]	500
Referral Services	265 [53.00]	170 [34.00]	65 [13.00]	500
Others	49 [9.80]	86 [17.20]	365 [73.00]	500
Total	1226 [40.87]	1153 [38.43]	621 [20.70]	3000

The satisfaction regarding health and education services is shown in table 6.5. The satisfaction regarding immunization, vaccination, health check up, medical treatment has been reported to be quite high, however, satisfaction regarding National training preschool education, Nutritional supply and referral services has been reported to be low.

**Table 6.5**  
**Satisfaction with the Following Services Being Rendered To  
You/ Your Ward/ Child**

	Very Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Some what satisfactory	Not Satisfactory	N
Immunization	45 [9.0]	412 [82.4]	43 [8.6]	-	500
Vaccination	39 [7.8]	435 [87.0]	26 [5.2]	-	500
Health Checkup	41 [8.2]	331 [66.2]	28 [5.6]	100 [20.0]	500
Medical Treatment	-	500 [100.00]	-	-	500
Referral Services	-	85 [17.00]	100 [20.00]	315 [63.00]	500
Nutritional supply	-	25 [5.00]	-	475 [95.00]	500
Pre-school education	100 [20.00]	89 [17.80]	96 [19.20]	215 [43.00]	500
School education	112 [22.40]	350 [70.00]	38 [7.60]		500
Vocational Training	125 [25.00]	75 [15.00]	-	300 [60.00]	500
Sports/ Games/ Facilities	-	-	-	500 [100.00]	500

The respondents were asked regarding launching of rehabilitation programme in their areas. About one third respondents said that rehabilitation programme has been introduced in the area. It was found more pronouncing in Hardoi (58.75 percent) followed by Meerut (53.33 percent) and Kanpur (47.69 percent). In Hardoi district Mr. Sandeep Pandey, the Megusey Awardee has already

established 'Asha Ashram' for imparting education and vocational training to children of *Tawaifs* and other professionals. The rehabilitation has been mainly in form of training and education, however, in Kanpur and Meerut, these professional were provided opportunities for self employment (Table 6.6).

**Table 6.6**  
**Whether Any Rehabilitation Programme Has Been**  
**Introduced In Your Area**

		Allahabad	Hardoi	Kanpur	Lucknow	Meerut	Sultanpur	Total
	Yes	33 [36.66]	47 [58.75]	31 [47.69]	-	48 [53.33]	8 [12.30]	167 [33.40]
	No	57 [63.33]	33 [41.25]	34 [52.30]	110 [100.00]	42 [46.66]	57 [87.69]	333
	N	90	80	65	110	90	65	500
If yes	Training	20 [60.60]	17 [36.17]	10 [32.25]	-	26 [54.16]	8 [100.00]	81 [48.50]
	Education	12 [36.36]	21 [44.68]	9 [29.03]	-	15 [31.25]	-	57 [34.13]
	Employment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Self Employment	-	2 [4.25]	12 [38.70]	-	7 [14.58]	-	21 [12.57]
	Financing of Enterprise / Business	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Others	1 [3.03]	7 [14.89]	-	-	-	-	8 [4.79]
	N	33	47	31	-	48	8	167

The respondents were asked whether any NGO is engaged in empowerment, development and rehabilitation of children and their

mother. About one third respondents accepted that NGOs are working in this field. It was reported high in Hardoi (61.25 percent), Kanpur (40 percent) and Meerut (36.66 percent). Thus, the role of NGOs in rehabilitation of prostitutes and their children has been found to be significant (Table 6.7).

**Table 6.7**

**Whether Any NGO Is Engaged In Empowerment / Development of Children / Rehabilitation of Prostitutes**

	Allahabad	Hardoi	Kanpur	Lucknow	Meerut	Sultanpur	Total
Yes	20 [22.22]	49 [61.25]	26 [40.0]	31 [28.18]	33 [36.66]	14 [21.53]	173 [34.6]
No	70 [77.77]	31 [38.75]	39 [60.0]	79 [71.81]	57 [63.33]	51 [78.46]	327 [65.4]
N	90	80	65	110	90	65	500

The respondents were asked whether any specific programme has been launched for development of children. About 29 percent respondents admitted that specific programmes for development of children. It was reported to be high in Hardoi (43.75 percent) followed by Kanpur (35.38 percent), Meerut (33.33 percent) and Allahabad (18.88 percent). These programmes are implemented in the field of education and vocational training. These programmes are also aimed at improving skills for availing economic opportunities (Table 6.8).

**Table 6.8**

**Whether Specific Programme Has Been Launched for  
Development of Children**

		Allahabad	Hardoi	Kanpur	Lucknow	Meerut	Sultanpur	Total
	Yes	17 [18.88]	35 [43.75]	23 [35.38]	28 [25.45]	30 [33.33]	17 [16.92]	144
	No	73 [81.11]	45 [56.25]	42 [64.61]	82 [74.54]	80 [66.66]	54 [83.07]	356
	N	90	80	65	110	90	65	500
If yes, Programme area	Education	9 [52.94]	21 [60.00]	9 [39.13]	20 [71.42]	15 [50.00]	5 [45.45]	79 [54.86]
	Health	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Nutrition	-	-	2 [8.69]	3 [10.71]	-	-	5 [3.47]
	Vocational Training	3 [17.64]	3 [8.57]	5 [21.73]	5 [17.85]	8 [26.66]	2 [18.18]	26 [18.05]
	Skill Upgradation	3 [17.64]	9 [25.71]	7 [30.43]			4 [36.36]	25 [17.36]
	Others	5 [29.41]	2 [5.71]			7 [23.33]		9 [6.25]
	N	17	35	23	28	30	11	144

The respondents were asked whether they receive pension or social security. Surprisingly, no respondent is receiving social security or pension benefits (Table 6.9).

**Table 6.9**

**Whether You Or Your Family Member Receive Pension Or  
Social Security**

		Allahabad	Hardoi	Kanpur	Lucknow	Meerut	Sultanpur	Total
	Yes	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	No	90 [100.00]	80 [100.00]	65 [100.00]	110 [100.00]	90 [100.00]	65 [100.00]	500 [100.00]
	N	90	80	65	110	90	65	500
If yes	Widow pension	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Individual Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Group Insurance	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Scholarship / Stipend / Fellowship	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	N	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Impact of rehabilitation programmes is shown in table 6.10. These programmes have impacted on educational development, improvement in social status, social security, augmentation of income and improvement in health status. The impact of such programmes varies from district to district due to nature of programme, involvement of NGOs, Prevailing socio-cultural environment etc.

**Table 6.10**  
**Impact of Rehabilitation Programmes**

	Allahabad	Hardoi	Kanpur	Lucknow	Meerut	Sultanpur	Total
Educational Development	80 [18.69]	57 [13.31]	60 [14.01]	100 [23.36]	81 [18.92]	50 [11.68]	428 [85.6]
Improvement in Health	59 [15.94]	38 [10.27]	47 [12.70]	95 [25.67]	84 [22.70]	47 [12.70]	370 [74.0]
Improvement in Social Status	65 [14.67]	80 [18.05]	56 [12.64]	110 [24.83]	76 [17.15]	56 [12.64]	443 [88.6]
Social Security	75 [16.93]	76 [17.15]	51 [11.51]	100 [22.57]	80 [18.05]	61 [13.76]	443 [88.6]
Enhancement of Income	90 [18.90]	80 [16.80]	65 [13.65]	95 [19.95]	86 [18.06]	60 [12.60]	476 [95.2]
N	90	80	65	110	90	65	500

The main reasons for profession are shown in table 6.11. Most of the respondents said that their profession is traditional. It was found more pronouncing in Sultanpur, Meerut, Kanpur and Lucknow. About 70 percent respondents reported that they were forced to enter in the profession. It was reported high in Sultanpur (92.31 percent), Hardoi (87.50 percent), Meerut (84.44 percent) and Allahabad (84.44 percent). It was said that traditional profession like dancing, singing and theatre play has more chances for convergence into prostitution. The majority of the respondents also accepted this fact. Poor economic status and socio cultural factors are also responsible for prostitution.



**Table 6.11****Main Reasons for Profession**

	Allahabad	Hardoi	Kanpur	Lucknow	Meerut	Sultanpur	Total
Traditional Profession	56 [62.22]	64 [80.00]	60 [92.31]	89 [80.91]	90 [100.00]	65 [100.00]	366 [73.20]
Forced to involve in the profession	76 [84.44]	70 [87.50]	50 [76.92]	85 [77.27]	76 [84.44]	60 [92.31]	348 [69.60]
Convergence from dancing /singing profession	30 [33.33]	28 [35.00]	31 [47.69]	51 [46.36]	45 [50.00]	27 [41.54]	166 [33.2]
Poor economic status of family	81 [90.00]	80 [100.00]	60 [92.31]	90 [81.82]	35 [38.89]	47 [72.31]	393 [78.60]
Socio-cultural factors	78 [86.67]	77 [96.25]	54 [83.08]	110 [100.00]	90 [100.00]	65 [100.00]	474 [94.80]
Others	70 [77.78]	64 [80.00]	47 [72.31]	75 [68.18]	69 [76.67]	51 [78.46]	377 [75.4]
N	90	80	65	110	90	65	500

The respondents were asked whether they were harassed by police. Most of the respondents revealed that Police has harassed them. Police also takes *hafta* (bribe) for allowing them prostitution while police also said the brothels and harass their clienteles (Table 6.12).

**Table 6.12**

### Whether Police Harassed You

		Allahabad	Hardoi	Kanpur	Lucknow	Meerut	Sultanpur	Total
	Yes	76 [84.44]	25 [31.25]	39 [60.00]	90 [81.82]	43 [47.78]	15 [23.08]	288 [57.60]
	No	11 [12.22]	24 [30.00]	5 [7.69]	5 [4.55]	21 [23.33]	34 [52.31]	100 [20.00]
	Can't Say	3 [3.33]	31 [38.75]	21 [32.31]	15 [13.64]	26 [28.89]	16 [24.62]	112 [22.40]
	N	90	80	65	110	90	65	500
If yes	Frequent Raids	30 [39.47]	14 [56.00]	15 [38.46]	80 [88.89]	40 [93.02]	10 [66.67]	189 [65.63]
	Hafta Receiving	64 [84.21]	21 [84.00]	26 [66.67]	90 100.00[]	43 [100.00]	15 [100.00]	259 [89.93]
	Harassing Clients	21 [27.63]	12 [48.00]	30 [76.92]	24 [26.67]	37 [86.05]	5 [33.33]	129 [44.79]
	Harassing erstwhile / working prostitutes	57 [75.00]	20 [80.00]	39 [100.00]	66 [73.33]	36 [83.72]	11 [73.33]	229 [79.51]
	Others	70 [92.11]	22 [88.00]	21 [53.85]	75 [83.33]	28 [65.12]	13 [86.67]	229 [79.51]
	N	76	25	39	90	43	15	288

There are sharp variations in harassment by police and raids among the surveyed districts due to socio-cultural environment. The respondents were further asked regarding harassing by local antisocial elements. About two fifth respondents accepted that they were harassed by anti-social elements. It was found more

pronouncing in Kanpur (53.85 percent) followed by Meerut (50 percent) and Allahabad (45.56 percent). The local anti-social elements receive '*hafta*' for allowing them prostitution. It was reported high in Allahabad and Sultanpur. They also harass clienteles and prostitutes (Table 6.13).

**Table 6.13****Whether Local Anti Social Elements Harass You**

		Allahabad	Hardoi	Kanpur	Lucknow	Meerut	Sultanpur	Total
Yes		41	21	35	40	45	18	200
		[45.56]	[26.25]	[53.85]	[36.36]	[50.00]	[27.69]	[40.00]
No		49	59	30	70	45	47	300
		[54.44]	[73.75]	[46.15]	[63.64]	[50.00]	[72.31]	[60.00]
N		90	80	65	110	90	65	500
If yes	Hafta	15	5	7	12	8	5	52
	Receiving	[36.58]	[23.81]	[20.00]	[30.00]	[17.78]	[27.78]	[26.00]
	Harassing	10	8	5	4	3	-	30
	Clients	[24.39]	[38.10]	[14.29]	[10.00]	[6.67]		[15.00]
	Harassing professionals	40	20	35	38	40	15	188
		[97.56]	[95.24]	[100.00]	[95.00]	[88.89]	[83.33]	[94.00]
	Others	21	13	20	13	36	10	113
		[51.22]	[61.90]	[57.14]	[32.50]	[80.00]	[55.56]	[56.50]
N		41	21	35	40	45	18	200

The respondents were asked whether ban on prostitution has adversely affected them. Most of them admitted that ban on prostitution has adversely affected them. It was found more pronouncing in Meerut, Sultanpur and Kanpur as compared to other surveyed districts. The ban on prostitution has affected on income, living pattern and employment status. The impact of ban on prostitution varies from district to district due to prevailing socio-cultural environment (Table 6.14).

**Table 6.14**

### Whether Ban on Profession Would Badly Affected You

		Allahabad	Hardoi	Kanpur	Lucknow	Meerut	Sultanpur	Total
Yes		61 [67.78]	32 [40.00]	48 [73.85]	52 [47.27]	90 [100.00]	51 [78.46]	334 [66.80]
No		29 [32.22]	48 [60.00]	17 [26.15]	58 [52.23]	-	14 [21.54]	166 [33.20]
N		90	80	65	110	90	65	500
If yes	Income	60 [98.36]	30 [93.75]	40 [83.33]	50 [96.15]	85 [94.44]	50 [98.04]	315 [94.31]
	Social Recognition	31 [50.82]	18 [56.25]	35 [72.95]	31 [59.62]	36 [40.00]	30 [58.82]	181 [54.19]
	Living patterns	57 [93.44]	26 [81.25]	39 [81.25]	35 [67.31]	75 [83.33]	48 [94.12]	280 [83.83]
	Employment	59 [96.72]	32 [100.00]	48 [100.00]	52 [100.00]	90 [100.00]	51 [100.00]	332 [99.40]
	Others	34 [55.74]	21 [65.63]	12 [25.00]	32 [61.54]	39 [43.33]	27 [52.94]	165 [49.40]
	N	61	32	48	52	90	51	334

The respondents were further asked whether the reformative programme has affected them adversely. Most of them said that reformative programme has adversely affected them. It was found more pronouncing in Sultanpur, Allahabad and Kanpur. The impact of reformative programme has been reported in the form of social recognition and employment status (Table 6.15).

**Table 6.15**

**Whether Rehabilitation / Reformative programme has Affected  
Adversely You**

		Allahabad	Hardoi	Kanpur	Lucknow	Meerut	Sultanpur	Total
Yes		65 [72.22]	40 [50.00]	42 [64.62]	60 [54.55]	53 [58.89]	60 [92.31]	320 [64.00]
No		25 [27.78]	40 [50.00]	23 [35.38]	50 [44.45]	37 [41.11]	5 [7.69]	180 [36.00]
N		90	80	65	110	90	65	500
If yes	Income	59 [90.77]	27 [67.50]	38 [90.48]	49 [81.67]	42 [79.25]	40 [66.67]	255 [79.69]
	Social Recognition	60 [92.31]	37 [92.50]	40 [95.24]	48 [80.00]	43 [81.13]	38 [63.33]	266 [83.13]
	Traditional Profession (Dance / Drama / Music)	15 [23.08]	13 [32.50]	17 [40.48]	15 [25.00]	20 [37.74]	26 [43.33]	106 [33.13]
	Employment	38 [58.46]	31 [77.50]	37 [88.10]	56 [93.33]	50 [94.34]	48 [80.00]	260 [81.25]
	Others	60 [92.31]	24 [60.00]	26 [61.90]	42 [70.00]	21 [39.62]	31 [51.67]	204 [63.75]
	N	65	40	42	60	53	60	320

The overall analysis simply demonstrates that role of NGO's in rehabilitation of women and their children has been significantly high; however the reformative programmes have affected them adversely. Even the services for empowerment and development for their children are found in adequate and due to socio-cultural environment and supply side factors, their education and health

status would not be improved. They are also harassed by police and antisocial elements.

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# **Observations of Officials and Non-Officials**

As it has been already reported that 60 officials and non official were surveyed in the selected districts. The observations of concerned officials and non-officials are of immense importance for the policy implications as they are very close to the inmates of juvenile homes, observation and protection homes and are also engaged in rehabilitation of prostitutes, children of prostitutes and combating the trafficking of women and children. In this part of the report the profile of surveyed officials and non-officials is given while the analysis of their observations is ensured in order to stimulate insights on the topic of research.

Out of total respondents, most of them were rural elites and opinion leaders (Table 7.1). Women police officials, superintendents of protection and child homes, rescue officers and district social welfare officers and district probation officers were also surveyed.



**Table 7.1**  
**Distribution of officials & non-officials**

		Allahabad	Hardoi	Kanpur	Lucknow	Meerut	Sultanpur	Total
Officials	District Probation Officer	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
	District Social Welfare Officer	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
	Rescue Officers	1			1	1		3
	Superintendent	Protection Home	1		1	1		3
		Child Home	1	1	1	1		4
	Women police Officers	2	2	2	5	2	2	15
N		7	4	5	10	7	4	37
Non-officials	Non – Governmental Organisations	3	3	3	3	3	3	18
	Leader / Rural elites	7	7	7	7	7	7	42
N		10	10	10	10	10	10	60

Table 7.2 shows the age distribution of respondents. Most of the respondents belong to middle age-group 36-45 years. Again

more than two fifth respondents were also belonging to upper age group i.e. 46 years and above.

**Table 7.2**  
**Age group of Respondents**

	Officials	Non-Officials	Total
Less than 25 years	4 [10.81]	5 [8.33]	9 [9.28]
26 – 35 years	6 [16.22]	9 [15.00]	15 [15.46]
36 – 45 years	15 [40.54]	17 [28.33]	32 [32.99]
46 – 55 years	9 [24.32]	17 [28.33]	26 [26.80]
56 to above	3 [8.11]	12 [20.00]	15 [15.46]
N	37	60	97

The educational levels of respondents are shown in table 7.3. Most of the respondents had the education up to college level. While about 29 percent respondents were also professionally / technically educated. It means that they are social workers, having the educational background of masters of social work.

**Table 7.3**  
**Education of Respondents**

	Officials	Non-Officials	Total
College Level	27 [72.97]	42 [70.00]	69 [71.13]
Profession Level	10 [27.03]	18 [30.00]	28 [28.87]
N	37	60	97

Table 7.4 shows gender wise distribution of respondents. Most of the respondents were found to be male (64%). This was found more pronouncing in case of non-officials as compared to officials. The proportion of female respondents has been reported to be high in case of officials due to high number of women probation officers and social welfare officers in the sample.

**Table 7.4**  
**Gender of Respondents**

	Officials	Non-Officials	Total
Male	14 [37.84]	48 [80.00]	62 [63.92]
Female	23 [62.16]	12 [20.00]	35 [36.08]
N	37	60	97

Affiliation of the respondents with the organisations is shown in table 7.5. About two fifth respondents were government officers

while 21 percent respondents were associated with NGOs. Respondents associated with private institutions and other organisations have been found to be higher in case of non-officials.

**Table 7.5**  
**Affiliation with Organizations**

	Officials	Non-Officials	Total
NGO	-	20 [33.33]	20 [20.62]
Govt. Departments	37 [100.00]	-	37 [38.14]
Private Institute	-	17 [28.33]	17 [17.53]
Others	-	23 [38.33]	23 [23.71]
N	37	60	97

Marital status of respondents is shown in table 7.6. Most of the respondents were found to be married. It was found more pronouncing in case of officials as compared to non-officials. More than 9 percent respondents were also found to be widow/ separated/ divorcee.

**Table 7.6**  
**Marital Status of Respondents**

	Officials	Non-Officials	Total
Married	34 [91.89]	49 [81.67]	83 [85.57]
Unmarried	2 [5.41]	3 [5.00]	5 [5.15]
Widow / Divorced / Separated	1 [2.70]	8 [13.33]	9 [9.28]
N	37	60	97

Working areas of the respondents is shown in table 7.7. Most of the respondents were engaged in rehabilitation of erstwhile prostitutes, current prostitutes and combating the trafficking in women and children.

**Table 7.7**  
**Working area of respondents**

	Officials			Non-officials		
	Yes	No	N	Yes	No	N
Erstwhile Prostitutes	37 [100.00]	-	37	25 [41.67]	35 [58.33]	60
Current Prostitutes	18 [48.65]	19 [51.35]	37	32 [53.33]	28 [46.67]	60
Trafficking	37 [100.00]	-	37	50 [83.33]	10 [16.67]	60
Others	15 [40.54]	22 [59.46]	37	35 [58.33]	25 [41.67]	60
Total	107 [97.30]	41 [27.70]	148	142 [59.17]	98 [40.83]	240

The average number of prostitutes rehabilitated is shown in table 7.8. Most of the rehabilitated prostitutes were professional singers and dancers – *Tawaif* and belonging to specific caste and community who sanction prostitution.

**Table 7.8**  
**Average No. of Prostitutes / Rehabilitated Last Year Per District**

	Officials	Non-Officials	Total
Traditional Prostitutes	30	43	36
Girls Trafficked	10	17	13
N	40	40	49

The respondents were asked regarding existence of racket engaged in sexual networking. More than two fifth respondents

accepted that the racket of sexual networking is existing in their area however, it was found more pronouncing in case of non – officials since govt. officials do not accept this fact due to their own limitation.(Table 7.9)

**Table 7.9**  
**Whether There is Any Racket Engaged in Sexual Network**

	Officials	Non-Officials	Total
Yes	10 [27.03]	31 [51.67]	41 [42.27]
No	27 [72.97]	29 [48.33]	56 [57.73]
N	37	60	97

The respondents were asked regarding the identification of factors responsible for poor educational standards and dropout among the children of prostitutes. Most of the respondents were of the view that social factors and family profession are responsible for education backwardness among the prostitute families. It is to be noted here that some specific caste and communities such as *Bedia*, *Nat*, *Sansi*, *Kolta* etc. have already sanction prostitution and the ceremonies associated with prostitution are being held with excitement, joy and happiness.(Table 7.10)

**Table 7.10**  
**Factors Responsible for Poor Educational Standards and Dropouts Among Prostitutes Children**

	Officials	Non-Officials	Total
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Economic Factors	11 [29.73]	14 [23.33]	25 [25.77]
Social Factors	16 [43.24]	28 [46.67]	44 [45.36]
Family Professionals	10 [27.03]	18 [30.00]	28 [28.87]
N	37	60	97

The respondents were asked regarding main factors responsible for child prostitution in their area. Most of the respondents were of the view that lack of education facility, traditional family profession and poor economic conditions are responsible for child prostitution. The negligence of parents is also causing child prostitution in a limited way. (Table 7.11)



**Table 7.11**  
**Main Factors Responsible for Child Prostitution / Prostitution in**  
**the Area**

	Officials	Non-Officials	Total
Poor Economic Conditions	7 [18.92]	12 [20.00]	19 [19.59]
Family Profession	10 [27.03]	16 [26.67]	26 [26.80]
Lack of Education	11 [29.73]	21 [35.00]	32 [32.99]
Negligence of Parents	9 [24.32]	11 [18.33]	20 [20.62]
N	37	60	97

Most of the respondents were of the view that NGOs and Govt. organisations are working for rehabilitation of prostitutes and empowerment of children depending on prostitutes in their area. (Table 7.12)

**Table 7.12**  
**Whether NGO / Organization is Working for Rehabilitation /**  
**Socio Development of Prostitutes Children in the Area.**

	Officials	Non-Officials	Total
Yes	37 [100.00]	57 [95.00]	94 [96.91]
No	-	3 [5.00]	3 [3.09]
N	37	60	97

The main areas of rehabilitation or children and prostitutes are shown in table 7.13. These areas include mainly imparting of education, training, vocational education, Entrepreneurship, family counselling and income generating activities.

**Table 7.13**  
**Main Areas of Rehabilitation**

	Officials	Non-Officials	Total
Education	25 [67.57]	60 [100.00]	85 [87.63]
Training	12 [32.43]	56 [93.33]	68 [70.10]
Skill Upgradation	30 [81.08]	42 [70.00]	72 [74.23]
Entrepreneurship development	21 [56.76]	35 [58.33]	56 [57.73]
Networking	9 [24.32]	21 [35.00]	30 [30.93]
Counseling	37 [100.00]	60 [100.00]	90 [92.78]
Promoting income generating activities	30 [81.08]	60 [100.00]	90 [92.78]
Others	15 [40.54]	41 [68.33]	56 [57.73]
N	37	60	97

The respondents were asked regarding the main problems being faced by them. These problems are mainly related with lack of proper packages, schemes and programs for the rehabilitation of prostitutes and their dependent children as well as proper

functioning of observation, shelter and protection homes. (Table 7.14)

**Table 7.14**  
**Main Problem Being Faced**

	Officials	Non-Officials	Total
Home	20 [54.05]	15 [25.00]	35 [36.08]
Economic	12 [32.43]	10 [16.67]	22 [22.68]
Lack of rehabilitation package	5 [13.51]	35 [58.33]	40 [41.24]
N	37	60	97

The respondents suggested measures for rehabilitation of prostitutes and their dependent children. They are of the view that some specific and special programs be implemented for educational empowerment of children belonging to prostitutes. The income generating activities should be created through imparting vocational training and knowledge to the children of prostitutes so that they may join the national main stream. On the other hand community sensitization and awareness is also required for ensuring for effect to combating the trafficking of women and children.

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## Chapter VIII

# **Concluding Observations and Policy Recommendations**

Sexual exploitation and trafficking in children is an alarming global problem. Tens of millions of children are already in the commercial sex market, and of these there are as many as two million girls between the ages of five and fifteen. According to the report on the State of World Population, 1997, commercial sex is increasing in third world countries of Africa, Asia and Latin America, and in Eastern Europe because of high unemployment, rural poverty, growing inequalities in wealth and increased demand. It is further pointed out that this problem also exists in the rich countries of North America, Great Britain, and other European countries. The reason for its prevalence in these countries is seldom discussed.

There can be no doubt that the use of children in the commercial sex market reflects the distorted notions of sexuality of the adult population of a country. What pleasure an adult male derives by inflicting pain and terrorizing children needs to be probed. This can be followed by identifying the possible roots of this pathology and taking appropriate measures for its eradication.

There are several terms which are currently in use about this phenomenon. These gives an indication of the way children are objectified. One set of terms are used by people who are engaged in the task of regulation and control. They are concerned about their

human rights and their rights of self determination. These terms include 'child sex workers', 'child prostitutes' and 'pedophiles'.

Encyclopedia Britannica, 1987 defines prostitution as the practice of engaging in relatively indiscriminate sexual activity in general with individuals other than a spouse or friend, in exchange of immediate payment in money or other valuables. The definition of prostitution is based on culturally determined values that differ in various societies and circumstances. Prostitutes may be of either sex and may hire their bodies for heterosexual and homosexual activities. Through the aged prostitutes have been shunned and reviled by the society and punishments have included stoning, whipping, branding, imprisonment and death. Their clients, on the other hand have rarely been touched by the law. Some societies considered male clients, to be a sign of virility.

Describing about child prostitution Paul Johnson in his book 'Child Abuse' states that a number of researchers have claimed a link between sexual abuses on a child subsequently, followed by prostitution. Many adult female who have had a history of sexual abuse turned to prostitution. Runaway children can easily become targets for ruthless people who turn them to life of crime, drugs and prostitution.

End Child Prostitution (ECPAT), set up in 1991 to fight the child sex workers trade, estimates prostitution to be a \$ 5 billion industry. UNICEF estimates that one million enter the trade each year, mostly in Asia. Human Rights Watch, Asia estimates that there are 20,000 Nepalese girls in Mumbai's brothels. It adds that average age of the thousands Nepalese girls recruited every year for

prostitution has reportedly dropped from 14 to 16 years in 1980's to 10 to 14 years in 1991 despite new laws. Sources in the red light area and other prone areas with high incidence of trafficking states that average age of a new trafficked or abducted victim is about 13.

There are some terms used by pimps, clients and passive pleasure seekers in local parlance for the children in flesh trade are *piece*, *maal*, *evening sexy*, *sundariyan*, *fresh child* and their acts as 'power shot', 'dhanda', 'ganda kaam' and 'kothe me kaam'. To describe a child or a human being as a piece is to convert it into a mere thing devoid of life, consciousness, feelings and emotions. This term therefore refers to children as commodities or *maal* in local parlance, to be used in trade *dhanda*. *Maal* and *dhanda* describes certain specific features of a market. The former refers to a cheap commodity. The later describes an illegal and immoral market where there are no rules and regulations. Power shot is used to describe a situation where a man can 'consume' more than one child to satisfy his sexual appetite. A person who can consume three has more power shot than the one who has consumed one. This dimension goes into describing children as evening sexy. This term was heard from a pimp who taking cover from a lottery vendor surreptitiously advertised for a sexy evening.

These victimized young girls are also described as *Sundaris* giving expression to a deep-seated repressed sexual disposition: 'Beauty is a sign of lose character. To appear beautiful can have no meaning other than to seduce men and solicit them for sexual pleasure'. Those who look beautiful, if left uncontrolled are likely to do *Ganda Kaam*. They corrupt innocent young men. Finally and not

the least important is the widely held belief that a fresh girl has the power to heal men afflicted with sexually transmitted diseases and even AIDS.

### **Main Findings of the Study:**

- Trafficking of women and children for flesh trade has emerged as one of the most profitable illegal trades. About 4 million people, mainly women and children are trafficked throughout the Globe and one million children are trafficked into local and international sex industries. Trafficking involves gross violation of human rights. People suffer from physical and mental abuse and social stigmatization. They become isolated, losing ties with their former lives and families. The alarming number of women and children being trafficked for forced labour or slavery like practices, including commercial sex exploitation, is a concern for development agencies and government.
- Trafficking has been defined as the recruitment, transportation, purchase and sale, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by treat or use of violence, abduction, force, fraud, deception or coercion, or debt bondage, for the purpose of placing or holding such persons, whether for pay or not, enforced labour or slavery like practices, in a community other than one in which such person lived. Increasing economic hardship, particularly in developing and transitional countries, enormous obstacles to legal migration and serious armed conflicts have



coincided with arise in the number of trafficking cases. Lack of human and social capital, gender discrimination also leads to trafficking. Lack of effective governance, deprivation, marginalization and vulnerability may also cause trafficking. Macro factors such as impacts of globalization, employment, trade, migration policies, conflicts and environmental disaster can set into motion circumstances that increase vulnerability. Development induced risks and displacement also plays a role in trafficking. Trafficking occurs for a number of reasons. On the demand side, it is due to increasing tourism and industrialization, rural urban migration, expanding demand for commercial sex workers promoted by organized criminal network, a demand for exploitation for cheap labour and the male dominated value system. On the supply side, the primary reason is poverty.

- It is estimated that two lakh Nepalese women and girls are trafficked to work as prostitute worldwide and about 12000 trafficked to India every year. Indo-Nepal border is long and porous with only 14 legal entry points along the entire stretch which leads to extensive illegal cross border movements. There is no immigration control for the Nepalese traveling on migrating to India, and hence no records are maintained. Similarly, a large number of immigrants from Bangladesh travel or migrate to India since Indo-Bangladesh border is porous. Increasing incidence of trafficking has threatened the social fabric of the country. Girls under-18 are being lured from Nepal and Bangladesh to Indian metropolitan cities. Traffickers also lure girls and young women from Assam, West Bengal,

Bihar, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhatisgarh and Uttar Pradesh. The false promises of jobs and better living standards push these girls and young women into prostitution. There are about 8 million prostitutes in India and another 7.5 million call girls, as per report of Trafficking- in women and children in India by Institute of Social Sciences, Delhi, 2005. Even, National Crime Records Bureau reported that there were 9368 cases of trafficked women and children in 1999.

- Children are foundations for human development of the nation. They account for more than one third of the total population. Indian constitution has made provisions for the protection, welfare and development of children in India. Besides, legal provisions were made for legislative support to the programmes oriented towards development, welfare and empowerment of children. The care and protection of children in need of special care has to be given the highest priority in the planning of programmes for social deviants and other disadvantaged groups. The disadvantaged children and juvenile delinquents are being cured, protected and supported for their overall development. Special programmes, schemes, and projects have been implemented for welfare, development, and empowerment of child victims, child labour, and sexually exploited children.
- The professionals are mainly belonging to middle age group and scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. More than one fourth respondents were Muslims while mostly were Hindus. Their main occupation is dancing, singing and theatre play.

Most of the respondents were born in rural areas. About half of the respondents were found married while more than one third respondents were unmarried. Most of the respondents were belonging to the annual family income of less than Rs.20,000 and Rs.35,000 to 50,000. Average monthly income from dancing, singing and theatre play has been computed to be Rs.3291 while average income from private service has been recorded to be Rs.1927. Most of the respondent revealed that they have been engaged in the profession for last 10 years and above. Most of them have migrated from rural to urban areas and small districts.

- Most of the respondents were found literate and low educate. Only 5 percent respondents were found to be graduates. The professionals live in nuclear families mainly. However, the average size of their family has been reported to be 4.46 members. About two fifth respondents reported that their sisters and daughters are engaged in family profession.
- About 60 percent respondents accepted that they have received vocational, skill and professional education. Those who belong to high income group and middle income group have received professional training at higher level as compared to low income group of respondents.
- Only 27 percent professionals own their houses while rests are living in rented houses. About 20 percent respondents also do not have toilet facility; however, they get drinking water from safe sources. Most of the professionals live in pacca houses

and are landless.

- Most of the surveyed children belong to the age group of 11-14 years and 15-18 years. They are mainly girls. Their educational standards are low i.e. up to 5<sup>th</sup> class. About 28 percent children have dropped education. The main reason for dropping the education is found to be family tradition. Most of the children dropped education in higher age group.
- About 27 percent children admitted that they were discriminated due to their social belongingness. The discrimination has been in form of social relationship. About 26 percent children revealed that they were forced to join family tradition of *Tawaif* / prostitution and singing and dancing. Most of these joined the family profession in between 8-14 years. They joined the family profession after dropping their education. The economic reasons are prominent for enforcing them into profession.
- More than half of the children admitted that they are also engaged in performing of their profession at high risk zones such as highways, hotels etc. However, they perform it mainly sometimes.
- The two fifth children engaged in family profession admitted that were raided by police, while 29 percent such children accepted that they were also harassed by police. Only 6

percent children of those who are engaged in family profession admitted that they are also involved in sexual networking. It was reported high in Allahabad and Lucknow. Only a negligible proportion of children found stating that they were forced for sexual urges. All the child prostitutes use sex behaviour. Importantly 13 percent such children were abused.

- More than half of the children (58 percent) are found to be school / college going students while 35 percent children are engaged in family profession, business and occupation. The children prostitutes, erstwhile prostitutes and traditional professionals are not receiving educational benefits. More than 58 percent children have received training and vocational education. However, only 38 percent children admitted that they were rehabilitated.
- About 37 percent professional accepted that their children are attending schools and colleges. Those who said their wards are not attending schools, and colleges reported that due to their economic reasons and prevailing socio-cultural system they are unable to send their children to schools and colleges.
- Most of the children have received immunization and vaccination against deadly diseases. The professionals admitted that they receive the facilities of immunization, and health checkup however, the facilities of nutrition and health education are found to be poor. Only one third respondents said that rehabilitation programmes have been introduced in their area. About 29 percent respondents reported that child

specific programmes have been launched in their areas.

- About 58 percent professionals said that they were harassed by police. Even, two fifth respondents revealed that they were harassed by local anti social elements. The professional are of the view that the ban on profession – bar dancing, prostitution etc. would affect them badly.

### **Policy Recommendations:**

- Schemes need to be introduced for the welfare, employment and rehabilitation of prostitutes. Day care and night care centres are needed in red light areas for children of prostitution. Day care centres should have a place for play, reading material, and relaxation. Girl children should be given special attention for ensuring their reproductive and sexual rights and healthy development school dropouts among girls need to be followed up seriously and rehabilitated.
- There are no easy solutions to the plague of trafficking, but it's magnitude requires quick action. The combating the phenomenon will require holistic, inter-disciplinary multi-dimensional and approaches and strategies, which address each aspect of the trafficking cycle and which recognize explicitly the connections between trafficking, migration, racism, and racial discrimination.

- There should be a social and financial security system for erstwhile prostitutes so that their dependence on their daughters' income from prostitutes may be reduced. Informal education, vocational guidance and training of children and their family members should be planned and implemented through government and non – government agencies.
- NGO's efforts at establishing and running residential schools for children of prostitutes, including erstwhile prostitutes should be supported in order to remove these children from their present surrounding and educate them in a sense of moral and social responsibility. The children of prostitutes and erstwhile prostitutes, including bar dancers, *Tawaifs*, professional singer and dancers should be extended the benefits of scholarship, fellowship and other educational incentives so that these children may empowered educationally and join the national main stream.
- An action plan for prevention, protection and rehabilitation of prostitutes and their children should be prepared for women who are forced into prostitution, those who have taken up profession unwillingly, and children of prostitutes who are victims of circumstances. Central and state governments should take effective, speedy and practical steps to ensure that existing legal provisions against commercial sexual exploitation of women and children are strictly enforced. Special Police force / official should be given the responsibility

of enforcing legal provision for combating trafficking in women and children as well as rehabilitation of victims.

- Specific legal and administrative setup should be taken to check the entry of women and girls into prostitution. The supply points should be plugged by providing comprehensive developmental programmes. More emphasis should be laid on social development, creation of employment, opportunities, education and vocational training to children of erstwhile prostitutes and current prostitutes.
- Free residential education, vocational employment guarantee scheme and marriage aid deposit scheme may be formulated so that the girls of erstwhile prostitutes and current prostitutes including bar dancers, professional singers *Tawaifs* and dancers may be separated from their risky and vulnerable environment.
- Existing national policies and programmes should be thoroughly reviewed and a comprehensive plan and policy be formulated and implemented to meet the needs of child victims of sexual abuse and sexual exploitation and their families.
- Income generating schemes should target the high risk sections and communities of society to reduce the poverty levels and avail the commercial sexual exploitation as a means of survival. Skill development, vocational training and



entrepreneurship development form an important part of the income generation process. Micro credit outcomes in the areas of concentration of prostitution, professional singers, dancers and *Tawaifs* should be promoted and strengthened in order to develop livelihoods.

- Rescue operations should be launched in order to remove children in prostitution and their proper rehabilitation. The vulnerable children need to be protected which developmental functionaries, police, media, NGOs, and civil societies need sensitization regarding combating trafficking in women and children as well as sexual exploitation of children.
- Migrants need protection and policies and programmes to facilitate safe migration. The communities need to be made aware of harm traffickers that cause when they arrive in their midst, labour standards must be addressed to curb the demand for trafficked labour.
- Sub-regional strategies and programmes for curbing trafficking and reducing poverty as well as vulnerability should be evolved in collaboration with NGO's, private sector, donor agencies and government. Publication of literature, creation of websites, portals, communication packages; committees, and network, pilot projects, initiatives for poverty reduction linked social development etc. may be promoted and encouraged by donor agencies.

- Strict enforcement of existing laws, with severe penalties for those connected of trafficking in child prostitution should be ensured. Formulation of new laws, under which the clients, procures and agents are punished rather than the girls, should be also ensured. Social awareness programmes should be launched in collaboration with established and reputed civil society organizations to cut off the supply of girls in high risk communities and tourist destinations.
- Inter-country cooperation is needed to curb the human trafficking. The cooperation should be strengthened through imparting special training to police and other government personnel to sensitize them to the problem. Regional exchange of information about traffickers should be ensured in order to promote effective communication in this regard.
- The law should precisely define the crime of trafficking. It should focus on the traffickers and not the customer and must not punish the victim. Law should also define sexual exploitation, commercial exploitation, sexual assault and such other offences clearly. The anti-trafficking law should be complete and self-sufficient. Thus, some provisions in existing laws should be amended in order to give priority to the culpability, intention, far reaching impact on the victim rather than physical aspect of the Act.

- The separate agencies and taskforce should be set-up to monitor the anti-trafficking work and carry out studies for situational analysis time to time. Creation of special police task force inclusively to tackle commercial sexual exploitation of children crime, vigilance on high demand, high supply areas, events and situations.
- Law should ban evil social customs which have been perpetuated in the name of folk culture, traditions, and rituals which actually induct young girls and children into flesh trade. Social campaigning should be launched in partnership with NGO's for rehabilitation of prostitutes especially among the specific castes and communities viz. *Kolta, Nat, Bedin, Mahar*, etc.
- Government should establish centres for guidance, protective homes, rescue homes, special juvenile homes, and rehabilitation centres in different parts and particularly in human trafficking prone areas of the country. Broad-based participatory and multidisciplinary guidance and monitoring committee for management of such homes and centres should be encouraged and strengthened.
- A comprehensive policy on trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children should be worked out for providing clear actions against perpetrators, rehabilitation package for child victims and to have proper schemes for prevention.

- Rehabilitation package to victims, prostitutes and sex workers etc. should encompass health care services, supplies of drugs medicines, testing of HIV/AIDS, gynecological care facilities, contraception, crèche and day-night care of children of prostitutes, free and compulsory education to children of prostitutes, health, and counseling education, including reproductive and sexual health matters etc.
- Integrated community development schemes in all areas and income generating support for rescued child prostitutes, young girls and other victims should be launched by government. Rescue and rehabilitation of children and young girls from brothels should be done simultaneously. Rehabilitation programmes should aim towards changing the direction of the lives of the prostitutes and victim children.

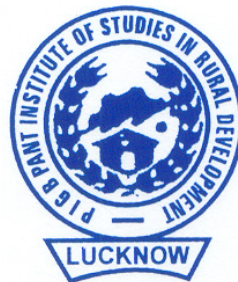
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# **A Study of Children Dependent on Prostitutes in Selected Areas of Uttar Pradesh**

**(Summary and Policy Recommendations)**

SPONSORED BY  
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LUCKNOW

# **Summary and Policy Recommendations**

Children form the first priority on the national agenda as they are most vulnerable and foundations of the nation. However, the sexual exploitation of children and increasing degree of trafficking in children and young women in India has caused enormous social distortions and evaluation of human rights. The porous borders have added the new dimensions in trafficking in girls and women in India as a large number of girls and young women are being trafficked from Nepal, and Bangladesh and are thrown into brothels of metropolitan cities. Even, a few communities like *Nat*, *Sansi*, *Kolta*, *Bedia*, *Jahal*, *Kanjar*, *Mahar*, *Bhil*, *Matang*, *Banchara* etc have also socially sanctioned the age old practice of prostitution. *Jogini*, *Devadasi*, *Basari*, *Venkatswami* etc. are some of the age old practice of prostitution in India. Though these practices are banned, however, these are still followed in some form in different parts of the country. The recent decision of ban on bar girls in Mumbai has resulted in returning back of these girls and converting into call girls in small cities and districts of Uttar Pradesh. It is because of the fact that a large number of girls belonging to Tawaifs, professional singers, dancers and theatre players, including prostitutes children went to metropolitan cities in search of livelihood and they adopted the livelihood as bar dancers. After the ban on bar dancing, they were forced to come back in their origin areas. Keeping this view in

mind, present study has been carried out in selected districts of Uttar Pradesh to examine the status of prostitutes, erstwhile prostitutes and traditional professionals along with their children. The study highlights the importance of social development, reformatory and improvement programmes for overall the development of children depending on prostitutes and traditional professionals. The study has been planned in seven chapters.

Chapter 1<sup>st</sup> is introductory one which deals with rationale, objectives and methodology of the study.

The study has following main objectives:-

- to identify all those villages settlements and hamlets in the selected area where erstwhile prostitutes or presently working prostitutes are living with or without their children;
- to estimate the number of children of erstwhile and presently working prostitutes, child prostitutes and children dependent on prostitutes;
- to study the background profile of the children of prostitutes and their mothers and also to examine the socialization process, values and associated socio-cultural and economic factors responsible for prostitution and negligence of children of prostitutes;
- to study the implementation of the rehabilitation programme for prostitutes and care, protection and welfare of their children;
- to study the acceptance and rejection of the reformatory and welfare oriented proposals and plans by the target groups;
- to assess the impact of rehabilitation and welfare oriented programme on prostitutes and their children;



- to examine the problems, constraints and challenges being faced in reformatory and welfare oriented programmes and also suggest policy measures for improving the socio-economic conditions and rehabilitation of prostitutes and their children.

The study is empirical in nature and based on mainly primary data collected through field survey. The field survey has been conducted in selected districts of Uttar Pradesh. The survey has been conducted in *Lucknow, Kanpur, Meerut, Allahabad, Sultanpur and Hardoi* where the concentration of prostitutes and erstwhile prostitutes is found to be high. Besides field survey the secondary data and pertinent literature have been compiled from published, documented and internet sources. The field survey has been conducted in the institutions, juvenile homes, aftercare homes, and shelter homes, observatory homes etc. situated in the selected district where the children of prostitutes, erstwhile prostitutes and sexually exploited children were kept for their care, protection and rehabilitation. Besides, *Tawaifs*, professional singer, dancers, bar girls, and the traditional female headed households as well as women of *Nats, Kanjars, Banjaras, Sansis, Bedias* etc. who are vulnerable to prostitution or engaged in prostitution were selected for interview. Overall 800 persons were surveyed with the help of structured interview schedules. About 300 children, 500 mothers, were randomly selected for field survey in the selected districts. The interview schedules pertained the relevant questions, research points and scales of views related to socio economic background, causes of prostitution, and family occupation / profession, educational developments, and health care, training, vocational

skills, rehabilitation and reformation process, socialization, harassment by police and anti social elements, etc. The filled in interview schedules were thoroughly checked, processed and tabulated for drawing out inferences and results for analysis. The policy measures are based on analysis and interpretation of field survey data and critical review of pertinent literature.

The study is limited to the state of Uttar Pradesh, however, it is equally useful for the policy makers, social scientists, social reformers, and NGO's who are interested in combating the trafficking in women and children as well as rehabilitation of children of prostitutes along with their mothers. The study is useful for other states too since it provides insights for understanding of the dynamic of social problems and steps for care, protection, and welfare of children depending on prostitutes.

Chapter 2<sup>nd</sup> is devoted to problems of trafficking in human and children in India. About 7000 sex workers cross over from Nepal into India every year. It is reported that 86 percent of the prostitutes come from Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh. About 66 per cent of the girls are from families where the annual income is about Rs.5000. While they are sold off by their parents, deceived with promises of marriage of a lucrative job, others are children who are kidnapped and sold to brothel owners. Importantly, the average age of girls supplied to the brothels in the last years has decreased from 14-15 years to 10-12 years since demand for younger sex partners has increased recently. Importantly, child sex workers are not confined to big cities. The demand for child sex workers is increasing even in small towns and districts of backward states. A conservative estimate suggests

that there are about 23.88 lakh prostitutes in India. Most of them are concentrated in Maharashtra, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Bihar. The estimated number of children of prostitutes has been reported to be 42.49 lakh. They are mainly concentrated in Tamil Nadu, West Bengal, Bihar, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh.

According to a 1994 report in *Asian Age*, there are at least 70,000 women sex workers in Delhi, Madras, Calcutta, Bangalore and Hyderabad. About 30 per cent of these women are under 20 years of age, 40 per cent are 15-20 years of age, and approximately 15 per cent of them became prostitutes as children under the age of 12 years. The majority of these women are *Dalits* or from lower castes. Many innocent victims are forced into prostitution by their husbands or relatives. Some are tricked or enticed into prostitution.

Increasing incidence of trafficking has threatened the social fabric of the country. Girls under 18 are being lured from Nepal, Bangladesh to Indian metropolitan cities. Traffickers also lure girls and young women from Assam, West Bengal, Bihar, Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Uttar Pradesh. The false promises of jobs and better living standards push these girls and young women into prostitution. The problem is not sensitive but also a serious one. Commercial exploitation of the vulnerability of women and children has become an organized crime and multi-million dollar business. Several studies have also showed a correlation between HIV/AIDS and trafficking and other sexually transmitted diseases. The problem is compound by the increase in the number of children orphaned by pandemic. Society discriminates against such children and their rights are being violated. This also

led to the family system breaking down. Traffic women and children face health hazards and deprivation of educational opportunities. They lead a miserable life, devoid of dignity and self-esteem, poverty, and exploitation make girls and women a cheap commodity. Low yielding agricultural, no alternate sources of employment, all result in hapless .impoverishment. Economic hardships, deprivation and resource-less-ness, marginalization all - provide ideal environment to flourish sex trade. This is also true in case of trafficking in women and children since two-thirds of the girls and women inducted into the trade are from backward regions. The cultural traditions such as *Jogini*, *Devadasi*, *Basavi* in Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Maharashtra and Karnataka also encourage the sex trade. The economic reasons among tribes and communities like *Bedias*, *Jahats*, *Kanjars*, *Kolta*, *Banchra*, *Mahar*, *Matang* and *Sansi* also promote sex trade. Delhi and Bombay have emerged as expanded flesh trade centres. Though there are about 1100 red light areas and *Sonagachchi* is the biggest red light area of India. About 80 per cent of child prostitutes are found in five major metropolitan centres viz. Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata, Chennai and Bangalore. When rural poor migrate to cities, traffickers took full advantage of their absolute poverty and lure their children into this profession with promises of money and jobs. It is also reported that often working population migrate to industrial centres and children and women satisfy their sexual and money desires by visiting brothels, thereby increasing the demand for girls prostitutes. Tourism has also promoted trafficking of girls and women especially in the coastal tourism destinations. It is to be noted that Thailand, Philippines, Sri Lanka and India have emerged as organized tourism flesh trade.

Chapter 3<sup>rd</sup> is related with care and protection of disadvantaged children in India. The care and protection of children in need of special care has to be given the highest priority in the planning of programmes for social deviants and other disadvantage groups. The scheme for the prevention and control of social maladjustment introduced in 1986-87 was revised in 9<sup>th</sup> Five year Plan and termed as the programme for Juvenile Justice. The programme is primarily for implementation of the Juvenile Justice Act through participatory processes. Government of India provides 50 percent assistance under the programme to state government's themselves. In case of union territories, 100 percent assistance is provided by government of India. There were 662 juvenile homes in country during 2001. Out of it, 245 juvenile homes, 287 observation homes, 39 special homes, 47 after care homes were functioning in the country. Also, 202 Juvenile Courts, and 260 Juvenile Welfare Centres have been set up across the country.

Child line, an emergency phone out reach service for children in need of care and protection was initiated with a view to save them from abuse and exploitation. This service is operated in 24 cities in India. The government is planning to expand this service to 50 cities / districts. Till December 2000, child line had responded to 6.28 lakh calls from children and concerned adult. The nature of calls received were of medical assistance, shelter, protection from abuse, repatriation, missing children, death related services, calls for information about services for children and calls from concerned individuals to volunteer for children.

In order to rehabilitate child labour in India, National Child Labour Project was initiated. Under the project based action plan, 12

National Child Labour Projects were started in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, and Uttar Pradesh. A major activity undertaken under NCLP is to establishment of special schools to provide non formal education, vocational training, supplementary nutrition stipend health care etc. to children withdrawn from employment. During 1999-2000, 100 NCLP were sanctioned in Child Labour endemic states for rehabilitation of nearly 2 lakh children who were reviewed framework.

India has undoubtedly made considerable progress in the last two decades in promoting child survival and basic education. Along with a supportive policy frame work, including the recent legislation to make elementary education a fundamental rights, there have been in existence some major initiatives for children. More prominently, these are in the form of centrally approved schemes such as Reproductive Child Health Scheme (RCH) in the Department of Health and Family welfare, the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) in Department of Women and Child Development and Several Primary Education Schemes, including the District Primary Education Programme (DPEP) and the government's flagship programme, the *Sarva Siksha Abhiyan*. As a result, noticeable progress has been made over the last fifty years, as seen in the rapid expansion of the ICDS and primary education services delivery network across the country. Moreover, *Balika Samriddhi Yojana*, *Swashakti*, and *Swayamsidha Projects* have provided impetus for socio-economic empowerment of women and girls.

Chapter 4<sup>th</sup> is conceived with socio-economic profile of

professionals. The professionals are mainly belonging to middle age group and scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. More than one fourth respondents were Muslims while mostly were Hindus. Their main occupation is dancing, singing and theatre play. Most of the respondents were born in rural areas. About half of the respondents were found married while more than one third respondents were unmarried. Most of the respondents were belonging to the annual family income of less than Rs.20,000 and Rs.35,000 to 50,000. Average monthly income from dancing, singing and theatre play has been computed to be Rs.3291 while average income from private service has been recorded to be Rs.1927. Most of the respondent revealed that they have been engaged in the profession for last 10 years and above. Most of them have migrated from rural to urban areas and small districts. Most of the respondents were found literate and low educate. Only 5 percent respondents were found to be graduates. The professionals live in nuclear families mainly; however, the average size of their family has been reported to be 4.46 members. About two fifth respondents reported that their sisters and daughters are engaged in family profession. About 60 percent respondents accepted that they have received vocational, skill and professional education. Those who belong to high income group and middle income group have received professional training at higher level as compared to low income group of respondents. Only 27 percent professionals own their houses while rests are living in rented houses. About 20 percent respondents also do not have toilet facility; however, they get drinking water from safe sources. Most of the professionals live in pacca houses and are landless.

Chapter 5<sup>th</sup> is related with profile of surveyed children. Most of the surveyed children belong to the age group of 11-14 years and

15-18 years. They are mainly girls. Their educational standards are low i.e. up to 5<sup>th</sup> class. About 28 percent children have dropped education. The main reason for dropping the education is found to be family tradition. Most of the children dropped education in higher age group. About 27 percent children admitted that they were discriminated due to their social belongingness. The discrimination has been in form of social relationship. About 26 percent children revealed that they were forced to join family tradition of *Tawaif* / prostitution and singing and dancing. Most of these joined the family profession in between 8-14 years. They joined the family profession after dropping their education. The economic reasons are prominent for enforcing them into profession. More than half of the children admitted that they are also engaged in performing of their profession at high risk zones such as highways, hotels etc. However, they perform it mainly sometimes. The two fifth children engaged in family profession admitted that were raided by police, while 29 percent such children accepted that they were also harassed by police. Only 6 percent children of those who are engaged in family profession admitted that they are also involved in sexual networking. It was reported high in Allahabad and Lucknow. Only a negligible proportion of children found stating that they were forced for sexual urges. All the child prostitutes use sex behaviour. Importantly 13 percent such children were abused. More than half of the children (58 percent) are found to be school / college going students while 35 percent children are engaged in family profession, business and occupation. The children prostitutes, erstwhile prostitutes and traditional professionals are not receiving educational benefits. More than 58 percent children have received training and vocational education. However, only 38 percent children admitted that they



were rehabilitated.

Chapter 6<sup>th</sup> concerned with rehabilitation of children and their mother. About 37 percent professional accepted that their children are attending schools and colleges. Those who said their wards are not attending schools, and colleges reported that due to their economic reasons and prevailing socio-cultural system they are unable to send their children to schools and colleges. Most of the children have received immunization and vaccination against deadly diseases. The professionals admitted that they receive the facilities of immunization, and health checkup however, the facilities of nutrition and health education are found to be poor. Only one third respondents said that rehabilitation programmes have been introduced in their area. About 29 percent respondents reported that child specific programmes have been launched in their areas. About 58 percent professionals said that they were harassed by police. Even, two fifth respondents revealed that they were harassed by local anti social elements. The professional are of the view that the ban on profession – bar dancing, prostitution etc. would affect them badly.

Chapter 7<sup>th</sup> is concerned with observations of officials and non-officials. The respondents suggested measures for rehabilitation of prostitutes and their dependent children. They are of the view that some specific and special programs be implemented for educational empowerment of children belonging to prostitutes. The income generating activities should be created through imparting vocational training and knowledge to the children of prostitutes so that they may join the national main stream. On the other hand community sensitization and awareness is also required for ensuring for effect to combating the trafficking of women and children.

Chapter 8<sup>th</sup> is concluding one which presents summary of the conclusions and policy recommendations.

## **Policy Recommendations:**

The policy measures for combating the human trafficking, rehabilitation of current prostitutes, erstwhile prostitutes and vulnerable professional singers and dancers as well as their dependent children are given below:

- Schemes need to be introduced for the welfare, employment and rehabilitation of prostitutes. Day care and night care centres are needed in red light areas for children of prostitution. Day care centres should have a place for play, reading material, and relaxation. Girl children should be given special attention for ensuring their reproductive and sexual rights and healthy development school dropouts among girls need to be followed up seriously and rehabilitated.
- There are no easy solutions to the plague of trafficking, but it's magnitude requires quick action. The combating the phenomenon will require holistic, inter-disciplinary multi-dimensional and approaches and strategies, which address each aspect of the trafficking cycle and which recognize explicitly the connections between trafficking, migration, racism, and racial discrimination.
- There should be a social and financial security system for erstwhile prostitutes so that their dependence on their daughters' income from prostitutes may be reduced. Informal education, vocational guidance and training of children and

their family members should be planned and implemented through government and non – government agencies.

- NGO's efforts at establishing and running residential schools for children of prostitutes, including erstwhile prostitutes should be supported in order to remove these children from their present surrounding and educate them in a sense of moral and social responsibility. The children of prostitutes and erstwhile prostitutes, including bar dancers, *Tawaifs*, professional singer and dancers should be extended the benefits of scholarship, fellowship and other educational incentives so that these children may empowered educationally and join the national main stream.
- An action plan for prevention, protection and rehabilitation of prostitutes and their children should be prepared for women who are forced into prostitution, those who have taken up profession unwillingly, and children of prostitutes who are victims of circumstances. Central and state governments should take effective, speedy and practical steps to ensure that existing legal provisions against commercial sexual exploitation of women and children are strictly enforced. Special Police force / official should be given the responsibility of enforcing legal provision for combating trafficking in women and children as well as rehabilitation of victims.
- Specific legal and administrative setup should be taken to check the entry of women and girls into prostitution. The supply points should be plugged by providing comprehensive developmental programmes. More emphasis should be laid on social development, creation of employment, opportunities,

education and vocational training to children of erstwhile prostitutes and current prostitutes.

- Free residential education, vocational employment guarantee scheme and marriage aid deposit scheme may be formulated so that the girls of erstwhile prostitutes and current prostitutes including bar dancers, professional singers *Tawaifs* and dancers may be separated from their risky and vulnerable environment.
- Existing national policies and programmes should be thoroughly reviewed and a comprehensive plan and policy be formulated and implemented to meet the needs of child victims of sexual abuse and sexual exploitation and their families.
- Income generating schemes should target the high risk sections and communities of society to reduce the poverty levels and avail the commercial sexual exploitation as a means of survival. Skill development, vocational training and entrepreneurship development form an important part of the income generation process. Micro credit outcomes in the areas of concentration of prostitution, professional singers, dancers and *Tawaifs* should be promoted and strengthened in order to develop livelihoods.
- Rescue operations should be launched in order to remove children in prostitution and their proper rehabilitation. The vulnerable children need to be protected which developmental functionaries, police, media, NGOs, and civil societies need sensitization regarding combating trafficking in women and children as well as sexual exploitation of children.
- Migrants need protection and policies and programmes to

facilitate safe migration. The communities need to be made aware of harm traffickers that cause when they arrive in their midst, labour standards must be addressed to curb the demand for trafficked labour.

- Sub-regional strategies and programmes for curbing trafficking and reducing poverty as well as vulnerability should be evolved in collaboration with NGO's, private sector, donor agencies and government. Publication of literature, creation of websites, portals, communication packages; committees, and network, pilot projects, initiatives for poverty reduction linked social development etc. may be promoted and encouraged by donor agencies.
- Strict enforcement of existing laws, with severe penalties for those connected of trafficking in child prostitution should be ensured. Formulation of new laws, under which the clients, procures and agents are punished rather than the girls, should be also ensured. Social awareness programmes should be launched in collaboration with established and reputed civil society organizations to cut off the supply of girls in high risk communities and tourist destinations.
- Inter-country cooperation is needed to curb the human trafficking. The cooperation should be strengthened through imparting special training to police and other government personnel to sensitize them to the problem. Regional exchange of information about traffickers should be ensured in order to promote effective communication in this regard.
- The law should precisely define the crime of trafficking. It should focus on the traffickers and not the customer and must

not punish the victim. Law should also define sexual exploitation, commercial exploitation, sexual assault and such other offences clearly. The anti-trafficking law should be complete and self-sufficient. Thus, some provisions in existing laws should be amended in order to give priority to the culpability, intention, far reaching impact on the victim rather than physical aspect of the Act.

- The separate agencies and taskforce should be set-up to monitor the anti-trafficking work and carry out studies for situational analysis time to time. Creation of special police task force inclusively to tackle commercial sexual exploitation of children crime, vigilance on high demand, high supply areas, events and situations.
- Law should ban evil social customs which have been perpetuated in the name of folk culture, traditions, and rituals which actually induct young girls and children into flesh trade. Social campaigning should be launched in partnership with NGO's for rehabilitation of prostitutes especially among the specific castes and communities viz. *Kolta, Nat, Bedin, Mahar*, etc.
- Government should establish centres for guidance, protective homes, rescue homes, special juvenile homes, and rehabilitation centres in different parts and particularly in human trafficking prone areas of the country. Broad-based participatory and multidisciplinary guidance and monitoring committee for management of such homes and centres should be encouraged and strengthened.
- A comprehensive policy on trafficking and commercial sexual

exploitation of children should be worked out for providing clear actions against perpetrators, rehabilitation package for child victims and to have proper schemes for prevention.

- Rehabilitation package to victims, prostitutes and sex workers etc. should encompass health care services, supplies of drugs medicines, testing of HIV/AIDS, gynecological care facilities, contraception, crèche and day-night care of children of prostitutes, free and compulsory education to children of prostitutes, health and counseling education, including reproductive and sexual health matters etc.
- Integrated community development schemes in all areas and income generating support for rescued child prostitutes, young girls and other victims should be launched by government. Rescue and rehabilitation of children and young girls from brothels should be done simultaneously. Rehabilitation programmes should aim towards changing the direction of the lives of the prostitutes and victim children.

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--

<b>Districts</b>	<b>Areas</b>
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<b>2. Lucknow</b>	A. Paharpur B. Gangaganj C. Gosainganj D. Bijnaur
<b>3. Meerut</b>	A. Kabadi Bazar B. Modi Nagar C. Ghanta Ghar D. Beli Bazar E. Kotla Bazar
<b>4. Kanpur</b>	A. Gangaghat B. Moolganj C. Kalyanpur D. Bada Chauraha
<b>5. Sultanpur</b>	A. Chanda and other hamlets
<b>6. Hardoi</b>	A. Begumganj B. Natpurwa C. Sikrodia



<p><b>Human Trafficking Prone and Concentration of Prostitutes Districts in Uttar Pradesh:</b></p>
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1. Aligarh
2. Azamgarh
3. Balia
4. Balrampur
5. Banda
6. Bareilly
7. Basti
8. Behraich
9. Deoria
10. Faizabad
11. Farrukhabad
12. Ghaziabad
13. Ghazipur
14. Gonda
15. Gorakhpur
16. Jhansi
17. Kushinagar
18. Maharajganj – Sonauli
19. Mathura
20. Mau
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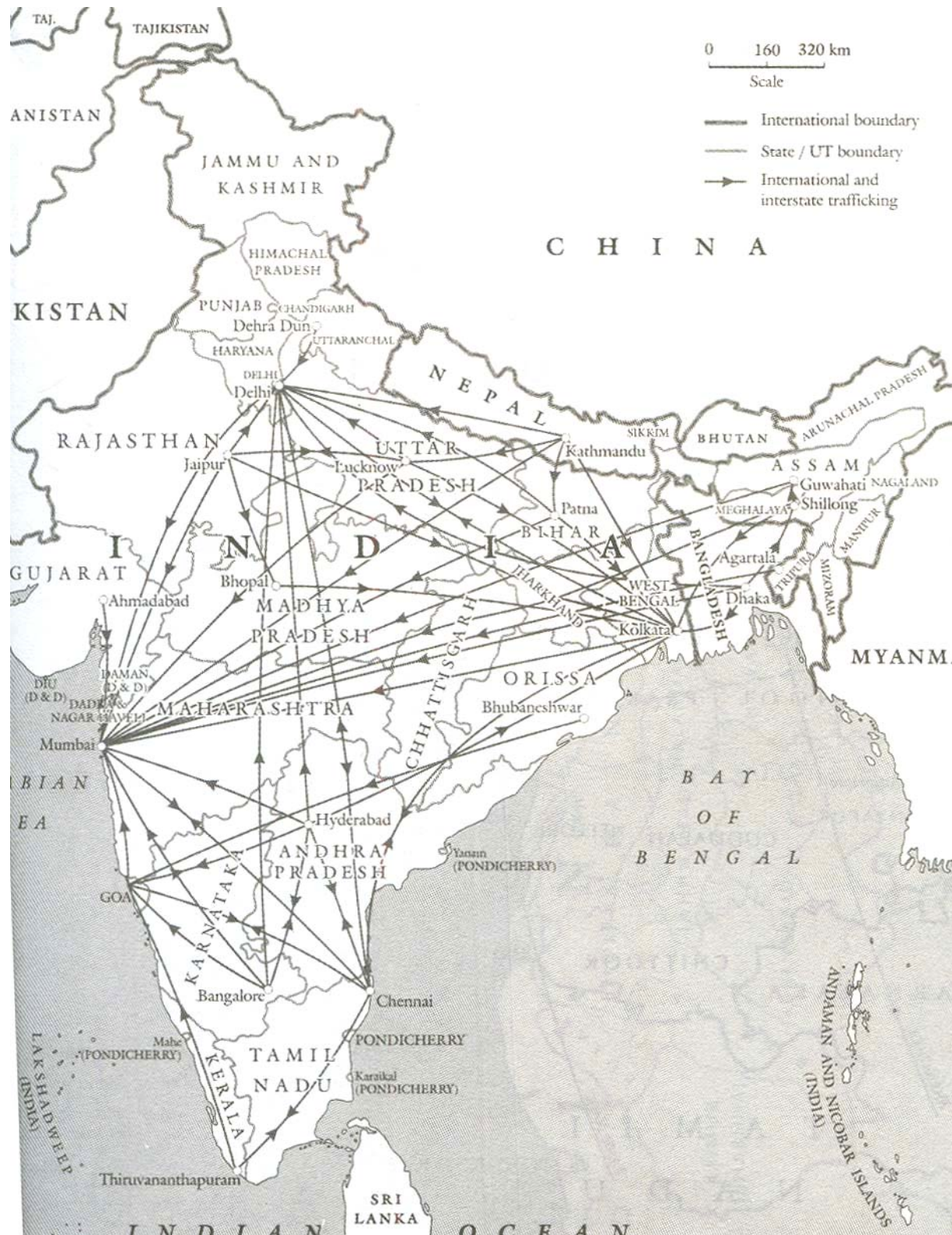
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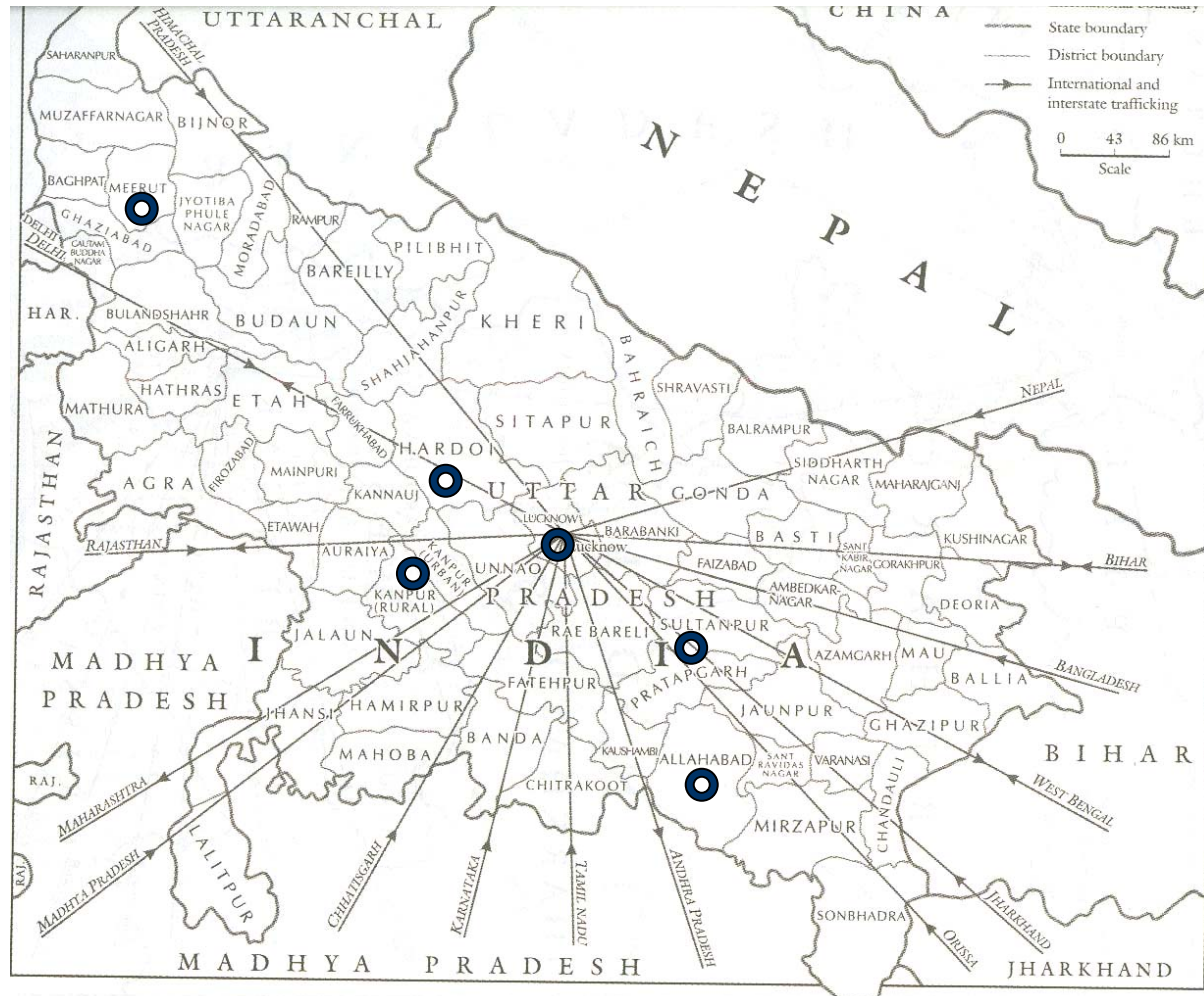
ASP Chonchon Linthui  
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**Trafficking Map Of Commercial Sexual  
Exploitation: All India**



Source: Trafficking in Women and Children In India, Sankar Sen, P. M. Nair

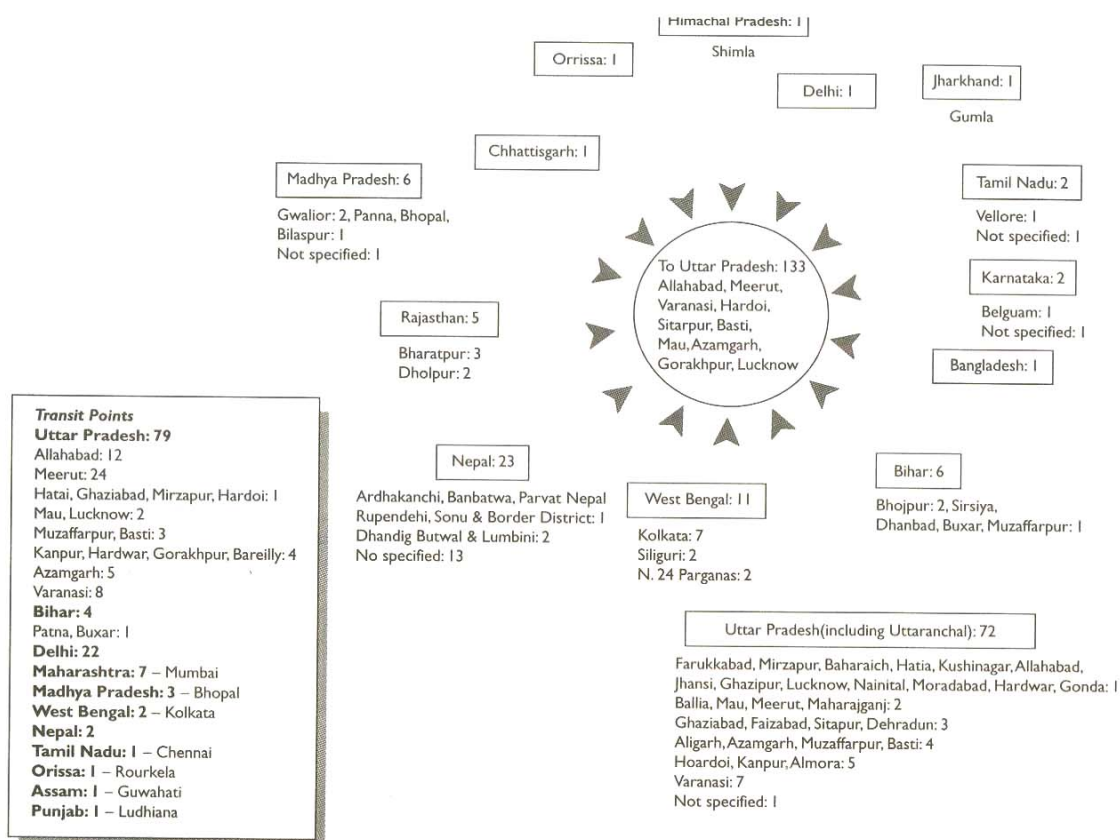
## Trafficking Map of Commercial Sexual Exploitation: Uttar Pradesh



Source: Trafficking in Women and Children In India, Sankar Sen, P. M. Nair

- Selected Districts (Allahabad, Hardoi Kanpur, Lucknow, Meerut and Sultanpur)

## Flow Chart of Sources, Transit and Destination Points of Trafficking for CSE: To Uttar Pradesh



Source: Trafficking in Women and Children in India, Sankar Sen, P. M. Nair