

# **TRAFFICKING AND HIV**

## **DELHI**

(Need Assessment Study- based on Secondary Data)

Draft Report 2005

### **ASSESSING VULNERABILITIES FOR TRAFFICKING AND HIV/AIDS**

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## Delhi Background

The population of Delhi, as on 2001, is at 13.85 millions as against 9.42 millions as on 1<sup>st</sup> March, 1991. This reflects decennial growth of 47.02% of population after 1991 census. The corresponding percentage at All-India level has been worked out at 21.34%. The total population of Delhi is 1.34% of the All-India Population. the annual growth has been recorded 4.22 % during 1951- 1961, 4.25% during 1961-1971, 4.25% during 1971-1981 and 4.15% during 1981-1991. The annual growth rate of population of Delhi during 1991-2001 has been recorded as 3.85% and it is almost double the national average.

The sex ratio (Number of females per 1000 males) is 821 in 2001. The corresponding figure of sex ratio at All-India is 933. According to Census 2001, the density of population is worked out at 9340 persons per sq. km. As against 6352 persons in 1991. Density of population at All-India level has been worked out at 324 persons per sq. km. in 2001. The density of population in Delhi is the highest among all states/UTs in the country.

The highest literacy rate recorded in 2001 is 90.90 in Kerala. Delhi's literacy rate at 81.67, making it Sixth most literate State/U.T. in ranking of States and U.Ts. by literacy rate and Sex during Census 2001. The rural population was 47.24% of Delhi's Population in 1991 has continued to decline upto the level of 6.82% in 2001.

Literacy rate in Delhi was 81.67 in 2001. Its rural and urban composition was 78.05 and 82.00 respectively. The overall percentage of total workers to total population in entire NCT of Delhi has registered a marginal increase in 2001 as compared to 1991, both in rural and urban areas. Consequently the percentage of non-workers has declined during the same period.

During the decade 1991-2001, the work participation of the population has increased by 1.18 percentage points. A comparison of the data of Rural and Urban areas of Delhi reveals that the increase in total workers is more pertaining in rural areas where it has increased from 29.12% in 1991 to 31.87% in 2001. As for urban areas the % of total The birth rate 28.48 per 1000 recorded in 1991, further declined to 21.25 in 2001. The death rate also declined from 6.35 per 1000 in 1991 and 5.86 per 1000 in 2001. Infant mortality rate declined from 32.37 per thousand live birth in 1991 to 24.49 in 2001.

The population of Delhi in 1991 was 94.21 lakh. It rose to 138.50 lakh in 2001 indicating an increase of 47.01% over 1991. The proportion of workers in Delhi's population increased marginally from 31.63% in 1991 to 32.82% in 2001. At the National level, the population increased from 84.63 crore in 1991 to 102.88 crore in 2001 showing an increase of 21.56% over 1991 Census and the percentage of workers in the total population increased from 37.12% in 1991 to 39.11% in 2001. The work force in Delhi increased from 48.85% in 1991 to 52.52% in 2001 whereas at the National level it decreased from 28.42% in 1991 to 28.09% in 2001. This increase in work force in Delhi was primarily due to migration of unemployed people from the neighbouring states. An improvement in the health status of the population is a crucial component in raising the standard of living and developing human resources.

Delhi has one of the best health infrastructure in India both qualitatively and quantitatively. Government agencies such as MCD, NDMC, ESI, Central Government besides Delhi Government's own network of dispensaries and hospitals are instrumental in delivery health care services to the people of Delhi. The private sector in the form of private hospitals and nursing homes is also contributing substantially in this area and about 38% of the hospital beds in Delhi are available in the private sector.

In Delhi, family welfare services including Maternal and Child Health (MCH) and immunization services are provided through a network of nearly 650 health out lets (hospitals, dispensaries, M&CW Centres etc). The number of Family Welfare Centres & yearwise sterilization cases performed are indicated in Table 16.2. Delhi has been able to achieve a decline in its crude birth rate (CBR) from 26.8 per thousand in 1981 to 18.7 in 2002, which is below the national average of 25.8 per thousand. The infant mortality rate (IMR) has also declined significantly from 52 per thousand live births in 1981 to 29 in 2002 which compares very favourably with the national average of 68 per thousand.

Poverty line in Delhi declined significantly from 49.61% in 1973-74 to a meagre 8.23% in 1999-2000.

To take care of young juveniles and beggars the social welfare department had set up 14 juveniles homes which housed 1767 juveniles at the end of March 2004. 496 children had been provided care, protection, educational facilities through 11 non statutory institutions. In addition to these, there are 12 homes for beggars in various parts of the cities which have a total of 1100 persons.

Delhi Commission for Women has also started a Helpline in March 2002. Helpline provides counseling through telephone to help women in distress. 1968 cases have been settled through Sahyogini and 6545 cases through Helpline The Social Welfare Department has framed the Dowry Prohibition Rules for effective implementation of the Dowry Prohibition Act and nominated all 10 District Social Welfare officers as Dowry Prohibition Officers Stree Shakti under Bhagidari Scheme, had been launched by Hon'ble Chief Minister of Delhi on 4th December 2001. During the year 2003-04, 50 Stree Shakti camps have been organized in coordination with department of Health, Education, Training and Technical Education and NGO's in 10 districts and 42,199 women beneficiaries belonging to the weaker section of the society were provided with services of health check up, literacy, skill development training programmes to legal awareness.

Gender Resource Centre (Stree Kosh) under Bhagidari Scheme, for overall empowerment of women that is health literacy, legal awareness and skill development. Greater convergence of women welfare programmes and activities of Govt./other agencies through Single window information & facilitation center for the community women to provide wider exposure of service available and better placement opportunities.

The rapid urbanization of Delhi has resulted in a sharp increase in the density of population. In 1901, the density was 274 persons per sq km, this increased to 1176 persons per sq km in 1951 and 9294 persons per sq km in 2001. This pace of urbanization has had its impact on the contribution of the primary sector in State Income of Delhi. The contribution of the primary sector which was 7.10% in 1960-61 in the State Income of Delhi has declined to 1.17% in 2002-03.

To safeguard and promote the interest of women, the Delhi Commission for Women was set up in 1996. Crisis Intervention centers (SAHARA) have been set up by the Delhi Commission for Women (DCW) in 8 police station district in Delhi. Delhi Commission for Women, Delhi police and a net work of NGOs work in an integrated partnership to run these centres. The Delhi Commission for Women has introduced a new concept of Self Help Groups in Urban Slums with a view to create robust community-based institutions for assisting women in economic empowerment. A total number of 20 NGOs are participating in this programme and 706 self help groups would be set up. Legal awareness and formation of Mahila Panchayats is another initiative taken for empowerment of women. This programme was also

designed in collaboration with NGOs. At present 13 NGOs are participating in this programme and 43 Mahila Panchayats have been established till December, 2001. In addition, the Commission is running Family Counseling Units called Sahyogini. Through Sahyogini the Commission has created space where sensitive family

With the continuous flow of migrants on the one hand and lack of affordable housing particularly for the poor, the settlements in the form of JJ Clusters started in Delhi even prior to independence. However, the magnitude of JJ Clusters prior to 1970 remained within manageable limits and accordingly most of such households (43000) were resettled. The post 1970 migration trend speeded up along with a massive increase in JJ Clusters in Delhi.

The exact number of JJ Clusters was enumerated in a survey conducted by Government of Delhi in 1990. In this survey about 2.59 lakhs households were counted in 929 JJ Clusters. The estimates of Slum Wing of MCD indicates about 1100 JJ Clusters with 6 lakh households at present in Delhi. However, Census 2001 results indicate only about 18 lakhs persons residing in Slums including JJ clusters in Delhi. During the 7th Five Year Plan a scheme was started to provide basic minimum civic amenities in all the JJ Clusters.

<b>Details</b>	<b>No</b>
No of Towns Reporting	16
<b>Urban Population Of State</b>	
Person	12,905,780
Male	7,085,147
Female	5,820,633
<b>Total Slum Population</b>	
Person	2,029,755
Male	1,140,334
Female	889,421
<b>Population 0-6</b>	
Person	334,949
Male	174,527
Female	160,422
<b>Literate</b>	
Person	1,129,507
Male	706,631
Female	422,876
<b>SC Population</b>	
Person	552,784
Male	304,610
Female	248,174
<b>ST Population</b>	
Person	0
Male	0
Female	0
<b>Total Worker</b>	
Person	707,233
Male	621,602

Female	85,631
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### Slum Figures for NCT of Delhi

Details	Number
No of Notified Slums	169
No of Non Notified Slums	1678
Total No of Slums	1847
No of Household in Notified Slums	43438
No of Household in Non Notified Slums	168861
No of Notified Household in Slums	212299

NSSO 58 Round 2002, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

### Trafficking Trends and Analysis

Delhi is a major Destination State as far as trafficking of women and children is concerned. Delhi despite being the National Capital has the third largest red light area in India. There are around 4000 women in around 90 brothels at G.B. Road. Women and girls are trafficked to Delhi from almost all the states of the country and Nepal & Bangladesh. Delhi State AIDS Control Society had identified more than 50 locations within the city where women are engaged in commercial sex. Apart from the stationary brothels there are hundreds of mobile brothels too functioning in the metro.

In recent years Delhi's flesh trade had truly gone global and it is not restricted only to Nepal and Bangladesh. Women are trafficked from all over the globe Russia, Africa, Europe for the purpose of commercial sex through international trafficking networks and in the form of escort service women can be attained anywhere within the country or even across the border through these networks. Call girl rackets, Beauty Parlours, friendship clubs, modeling, Music Vedios etc are other means through which women engage themselves in commercial sex.

Apart from commercial sex, women and children are also trafficked in Delhi for domestic service, construction works, coerced marriages, begging, pick pockets etc. Delhi is also a major transit state for trafficking of women to brothels of various states. Delhi in recent times has emerged not only as a major destination but also as a major transit point for the trafficking of girls from the North Eastern states and Eastern states. The supply states in North East are mainly Assam, and Nagaland and to some extent Sikkim. Among the Eastern State the major supply states are West Bengal, Jharkhand, Orrisa and some parts of Bihar.

Some amount of trafficking to Delhi as a destination and a transit point and then to other destinations such as Bombay, Haryana and Punjab is also visible from states of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. The trafficking of North East girls directly into brothels and call girl rackets is mainly for Bombay in sense that the maximum number of girls finally land up there in course of time. This takes place through the two major routes first the eastern route, which passes through eastern Bihar, West Bengal and to Bombay.

The Second route is the Northern route where the girls are brought first to Delhi where a part of the trafficked population is absorbed in the metropolis itself and the other

part is re-routed to Bombay. Even for those who are taken to Bombay directly, the preferred route is via Delhi as a transit point. From North East region the girls trafficked into coerced marriage in Haryana and Punjab come from Assam and are brought mainly through the Northern Route. While the maximum number of girls for both the destination States is brought by train, girls are also brought by trucks, especially in Haryana and the areas of Punjab adjoining Haryana. Some percent of Assamese girls are also brought first through the eastern route to Bihar, West Bengal and Jharkhand and then to Delhi and forward. While the maximum number of these girls are brought directly to Delhi some are absorbed in Bihar and West Bengal for time being or permanently. From the Eastern States of West Bengal girls are trafficked both for prostitution and coerced marriage.

The girls trafficked directly into prostitution are taken to both Delhi and Bombay and a small number are also trafficked to deep southern states such as Karnataka (Banglore), Tamil Nadu and Kerala. The girls being brought to Delhi from West Bengal may not land up directly into the city but may be forced to stay in Bihar or other states in small brothel before moving to the big places such as Delhi and Bombay. One of the major reasons for this is low risk involved in smaller places. But for the forced marriage into Haryana and Punjab the route mainly remains through Delhi either as a passing point or as a first destination. The girls being trafficked from Orrisa rarely land directly in the final destination place, in case of direct prostitution.

For the purpose of coerced marriage majority are apprehended directly, by their buyers at first time through dalals. The modus operandi is of both kind, the buyer going along with the 'dalal' to the girls locality and the girl brought to buyers locality by dalals. The majority of girls trafficked from Orrisa are for prostitution mainly in smaller cities. For coerced marriage girls from Orrisa are taken to Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Punjab. Girls from Orrisa are also trafficked for labour purposes in brick kilns, and construction work who are subjected to all sort of physical, economical, moral exploitation including sexual and prostitution. From the state of Jharkhand the girls are brought to Delhi and Punjab mainly for the purpose of prostitution and daily labour.

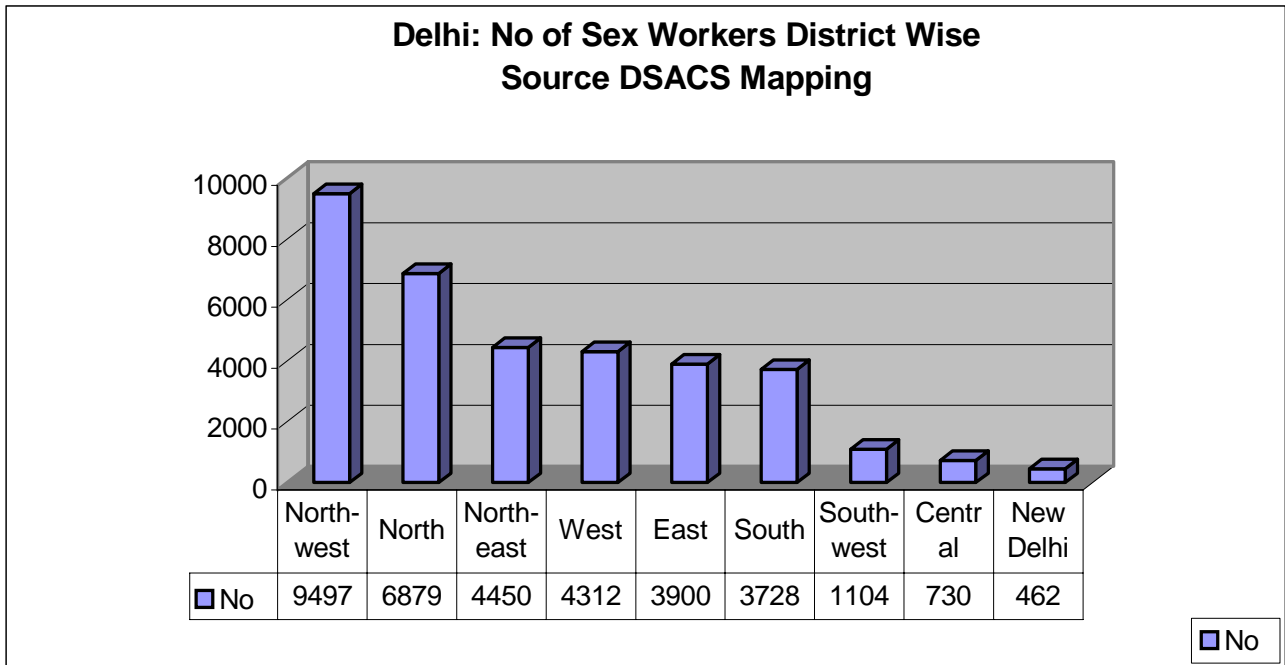
In Delhi mostly the girls are doubled as domestic servants in the day and function as prostitutes in the night. In Punjab too mostly the girls from Jharkhand are trafficked for home and land workers and are used as sex slaves in the nights and for prostitution in some cases. A small percentage of the total migrating women from the Jharkhand are also sold into coerced marriage. Another aspect of girls being brought to Delhi from Jharkhand, Bihar, Orrisa is for domestic work. A great number of these women are brought and then sold to the brothels and send to other places. The other are sexually exploited as sex slaves and forced to prostitution in form of unorganized and movable brothels..

### **Magnitude of Prostitution in Delhi**

Sex Workers are defined to include women engaged in sex either full time or part time as a means of earning. This includes both brothel based and non-brothel sex workers. DSACS Mapping estimates that there are 35,062 female sex workers in Delhi State.

According to 2001 Census, the population in Delhi state is 1.38 crores. This shows that there are an average of 2.54 FSW's per thousand (000) population in Delhi state. FSW's per 000 population is higher in North Delhi (8.82), followed by in North West (3.33), New Delhi (2.72), East (2.67), North east (2.53), West (1.99), South (1.65), Central (1.14) and South West (0.63).

Sharadhanand Marg (popularly known as G.B. Road) with an estimated 5,000 female sex workers is the main red light area in Delhi state. It is followed by FSWs in Sultanpuri (1,015), Mangolpuri (975), Rohini (625), Sangam Vihar (600), Samaypur (572), Navjeevan camp (500), Bhorgarh (500), Nand nagari (500), Ghonda (500), Jehangirpuri (442), Yamuna pushta (425), Sarai Rohilla (410), Bhalaswa (405), Kalyan puri (400) etc.



In Delhi Trafficking takes place for the following four categories.

- Brothel based Rackets,
- Home based / part time sex workers,
- Street Sex Work
- Call girls and Prostitution Rackets

### 1. Brothel based sex workers:

The brothel based sex workers are drawn from lower strata of society. Economic pressures and Trafficking appear to be main driving force behind their joining this trade. Emotional reasons include sexual abuse, elopement with lover followed by betrayal. The brothel-based workers tend to operate at places other than their native places. A large number of sex workers in Delhi are from Nepal, Bangladesh and other states. There is a rotation of workers from Delhi to other cities or among various centres with in Delhi as well. Beside GB Road, small brothels operate in Usmanpur, Seelampur, Seemapuri, Nand Nagari, Sundar Nagari, Yamuna Pushta, Trilok Puri, Kalyan Puri, Mangolpuri, Sultan Puri, Prem Nagar, Jehangir puri, Rithala village, Nangloi, Hastal etc. **This group accounts for about 18-19 percent of sex workers in Delhi.**

**2. Home based/ Part time sex workers:** Home based workers operate from their houses, mostly in slums. Sometime even their family members manage their business and husbands/brothers solicit customers. Many a time sexual exploitation at work place by senior colleagues / employers become the initiating factor. Unskilled or semi skilled workers in factories, sales girls, casual workers or housemaids are regularly exploited. The fear of

losing a job makes them submit to their employers and seniors. Part time sex workers constitute more than one fourth of female sex workers in Delhi.

**3. Street walkers:** Street-based workers are generally drawn from the lower socio-economic stratum of society. They solicit customers themselves and work independently. They have maximum freedom in choosing their clients and negotiating price. These are largely concentrated around railway stations and bus stands. Some work along highways to serve truck drivers. This is the largest group accounting for nearly half of female sex workers in Delhi.

**4. Call Girls:** Call girls are drawn from middle and upper strata. They work either independently or through trusted agents or brokers, including beauty parlours, massage parlours, hotels and guesthouses. Call girls are generally young and attractive falling in age group of 20-30 years. In this category Young women are forcefully introduced to the Trade by Blackmail and Pressure of Traffickers. These constitute about 5 – 6 percent of female sex workers in Delhi.

The Trafficking in Delhi is so well connected to different States was evident when in the year 2001-02 when the Police Under the Orders of the High Court of Delhi conducted a total number of 95 Rescue operations were conducted and a total of 261 girls were rescued at different intervals through raids. A state-wise break up is as follows:

S. No.	Name of the State	No. of rescued girls
1	Andhra Pradesh	77
2	Bihar	11
3	West Bengal	65
4	Rajasthan	20
5	Karnataka	19
6	Maharashtra	13
7	U. P.	5
8	Assam	1
9	Tamil Nadu	2
10	Arunachal Pradesh	1
11	Delhi	1
12	Sikkim	1
13	Madhya Pradesh	5
14	Uttaranchal	1
15	Haryana	1
	Total from Indian States	223

Source : Delhi Commission for Women

The above figures are self explanatory on the amount of Networking these Traffickers have been able to form .The Rescue operations yielded Victims from 15 State spread across India. Also a considerable number of Victims from Bangladesh and Nepal were rescued.

### Missing Children & Women:

When we analyze the Data of Missing children and Women the situation of Delhi is very bad when compared to the National Level Data. From 1996 to 2001 there has been a increase in about 8% in the number of missing women. Delhi reports one of the highest numbers of missing women and children . This is an indicator as to the amount of Trafficking taking place from the Capital. Also many of the Children who have been missing remain untraced.





## Migration In Delhi

Delhi UA on the other hand received 1.9 million migrants from other states, the largest among the UAs shown above. In terms of proportion of in-migrants to total population in these UAs, Delhi UA was at the top, with in-migrants constituting 16.4% of the total population of Delhi UA. Greater Mumbai (15.1%) and Bangalore UA (13.4%) followed.

Delhi	Census 2001 persons	Census 1991 persons	% Change
In Migrants from Other State	2,172,760	1,543,959	40.7
In migrant from abroad	49,281	43,533	13.2
Total Inmigrants	2,222,041	1,587,492	40.0
Out Migrants	457,919	281,946	62.4
Net Migrants	1,764,122	1,305,546	35.1

Delhi attracted very high number of migrants from other states in the last decade. Total number of in-migrants in Delhi in the last ten years was 2.2 million in number. The number of out-migrants from Delhi was only 0.45 million and those who came from outside the country were only 49,281. Thus, the total number of net migrants was 1.7 million in 2001 in comparison to 1.3 million in 1991. Major influx of population into Delhi was from Uttar Pradesh (0.88 million), Bihar (0.42 million) and Haryana (0.17 million). Migrations from these states were male dominated.

Sex ratio of net migrants in to Delhi was only 673 females per 1000 males. Migrants from all these states cited 'work/employment' as the most important reason for migration during the last decade. In the **Context of Delhi** we have to understand the the relationship between migration and trafficking may be defined as being opportunistic in nature and to the advantage of traffickers.

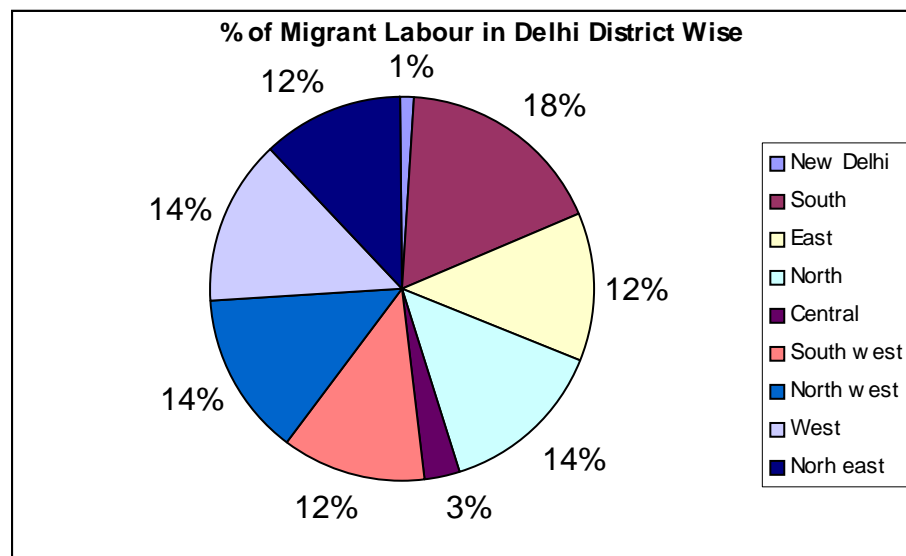
The characteristics of the migration process provides traffickers with opportunities to implement their plans and achieve their goals by manipulating it. Possibilities of manipulation are opened due to elements of relocation, use of an agency, the unknown, legitimate reasons and initial investment required while migrating. Relocation for purposes of work or marriage, are the most likely reasons for undertaking migration. Thus, plans to move away towards a job opportunity, or to move away after marriage, are customary practices and acceptable actions. These existing realities lend weight to trafficker's arguments and provide a legitimate reason. This is reflected in the figure quoted by the ADB (Asian Development Bank) study, according to which 35 per cent of the women were trafficked from Nepal on the pretext of good jobs and marriages (*ADB 2002:15*). The data from ARTWAC shows that a majority of them were lured by promises of 'good jobs', employment with good emoluments or vocations. 52.4 per cent of 'survivors' stated this as a reason. Around 68 per cent of the 'victims' and 74.5 per cent of the interviewed trafficked child labourers also stated this as a reason for being deceived by the traffickers. (**Action Research NHRC**)

## MIGRANT WORKERS

Delhi, the capital of India, attracts people from various parts of the country. A large number of people migrate to Delhi to seek employment and earn livelihood. Initially most migrant workers come alone. After they have settled, they bring their families. Casual workers including coolies and rickshaw pullers constitute major of these migrant male workers. For this study, Migrant male workers (MWs) are defined to include males who have migrated to Delhi for employment / earn livelihood and live in identified settlements away from their families for longer periods (3 months or more at a stretch). To satisfy their sexual needs, they often indulge in sex with female sex workers. Some migrant male workers are engaged in homosexual activities as well.

The district wise distribution shows that maximum migrant male workers live in South Delhi (1.61 lakh – 18 percent). It is followed by migrant workers in North (1.27 lakh –14 percent), North –west (1.23 lakh – 14 percent), West (1.19 lakh – 14 percent), East (1.09 lakh – 12 percent), North-east (1.08 lakh – 12 percent), South-west (1.05 lakh – 12 percent), Central (0.30 lakh – 3 percent) and New Delhi (0.06 lakh – 1 percent).

### DISTRIBUTION OF MIGRANT MALE WORKERS (MWs) - DISTRICT WISE



### Estimated MWs – 8.88 lakhs

In terms of population, there are 64 migrant male workers (MWs) per 000 population in Delhi State. Migrant workers per thousand population is highest in North district (163) followed by in East (75), South (71), North-east (61), South- west (60), West (55), Central (47), North west (43) and New Delhi (35). This shows that one of every six persons living in North district is a migrant worker.

## HIV/AIDS

Delhi's population, nearly half of which is due to migration, presents a unique challenge in the struggle against HIV/AIDS. The slum population, 40 per cent of the total, poses a special problem. The slum population, characterized by low levels of literacy, poor health conditions, poverty, and low status of women, offered HIV many opportunities to spread. The migratory

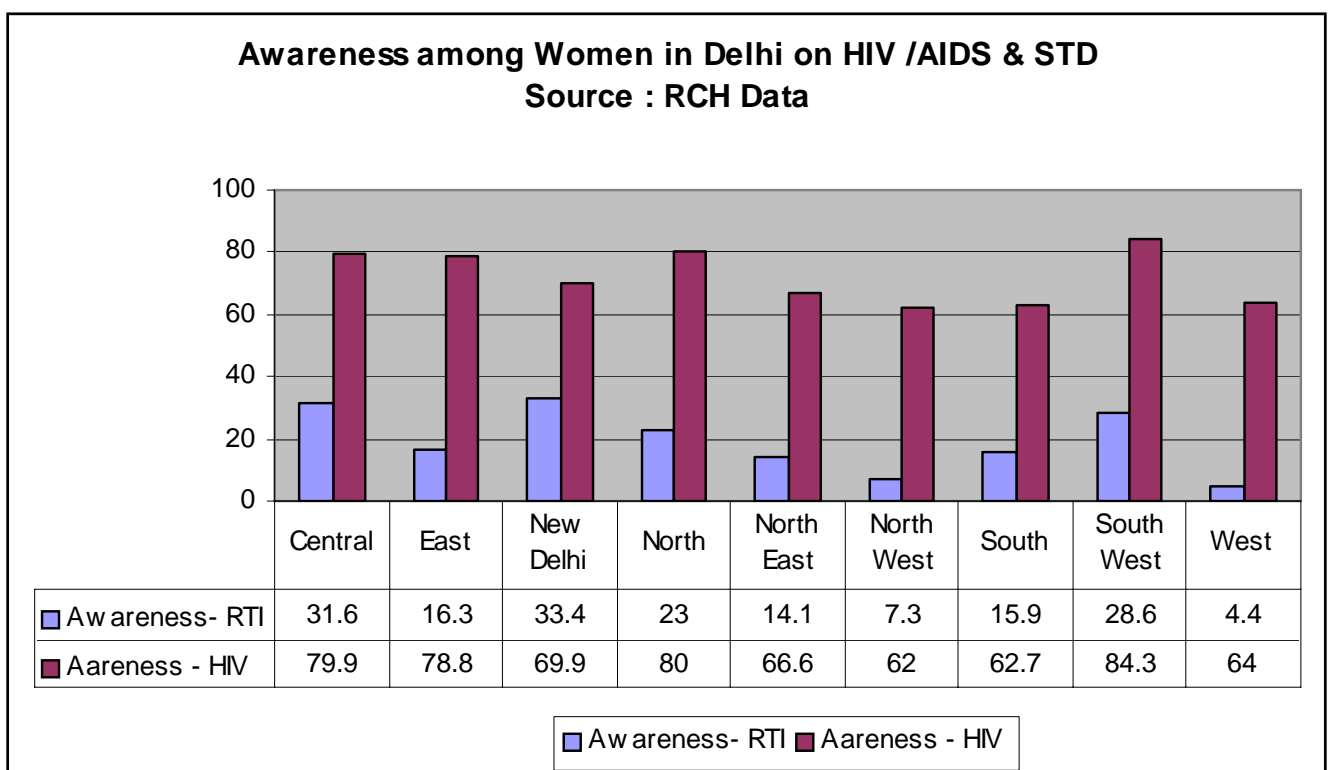
population, nine lakh and growing arrive in the city with little or no HIV knowledge also add up to the Risk factor. Delhi is a major crossroad in India it has become an important hub for trucks and transportation. With an estimated 0.3 per cent of adults in the national capital infected with HIV till 2004, the growing number of HIV/AIDS cases in the city is an issue of worry. Delhi is also concerned with a large suburban population, which moved in and out daily, but resided in Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. In Delhi, as in many parts of the country, sexual contact is the most common way by which HIV infection spread - beginning in 'high-risk behaviour' population and then spreading to low-risk behaviour population.

As per the RCH Data carried out in Delhi the awareness among women on HIV is dismally low and hence is a matter of concern. The HIV /AIDS Awareness among women was lowest in the North West District at 62% . This District has the Highest no of Sex Workers operating (9497).

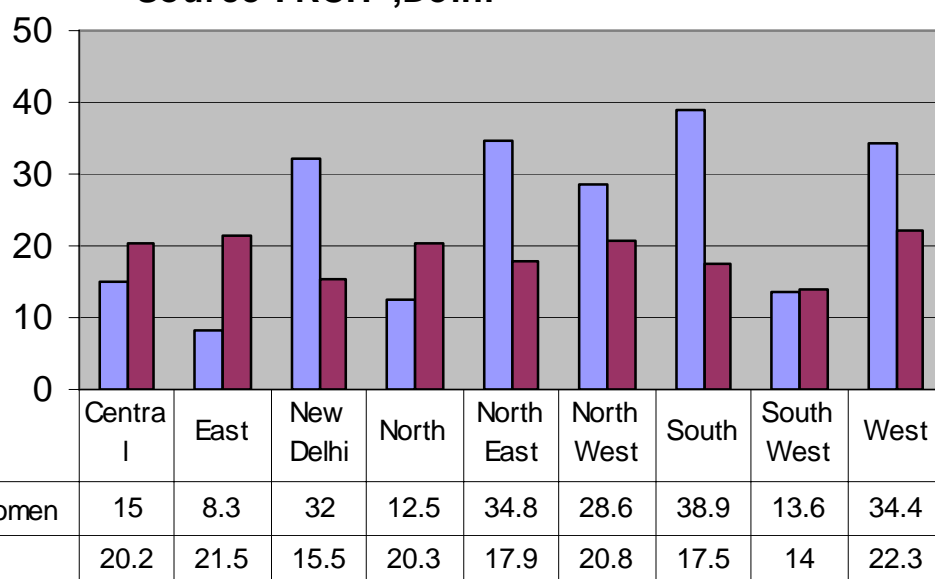
It has also been seen that the awareness among women about STDs is very low. Again in the District having the maximum number of Sex Workers the awareness on STD is very low. This low knowledge is seen as a pattern in the all the Districts of Delhi. In a State having a high amount of Migration ( both in and out) the low level of Knowledge about STDs and RTI is a grey area where a lot of work should be done.

Also the condom usage among Rural women is very low and an alarmingly high level of Women have reported symptoms of RTI. When we analyze the Next Chart which gives the details of SPOUSE of ANC attending women it is seen that the maximum number of Infection has been reported from the Drivers and Truckers segment. It is no doubt that these women are positive due to the risky lifestyle of their Spouses. The next category reporting the highest no of infection is among the Migrant population.

It is amply clear that the presence of large no of Sex Workers all over the city with very less intervention taking place (especially with the mobile and non brothel based sex workers ) among the sex workers segment coupled with a huge no of migrants all over the City is pushing forward the epidemic in Delhi.



### Condom Usage and STI Reported among women in Delhi Source : RCH ,Delhi

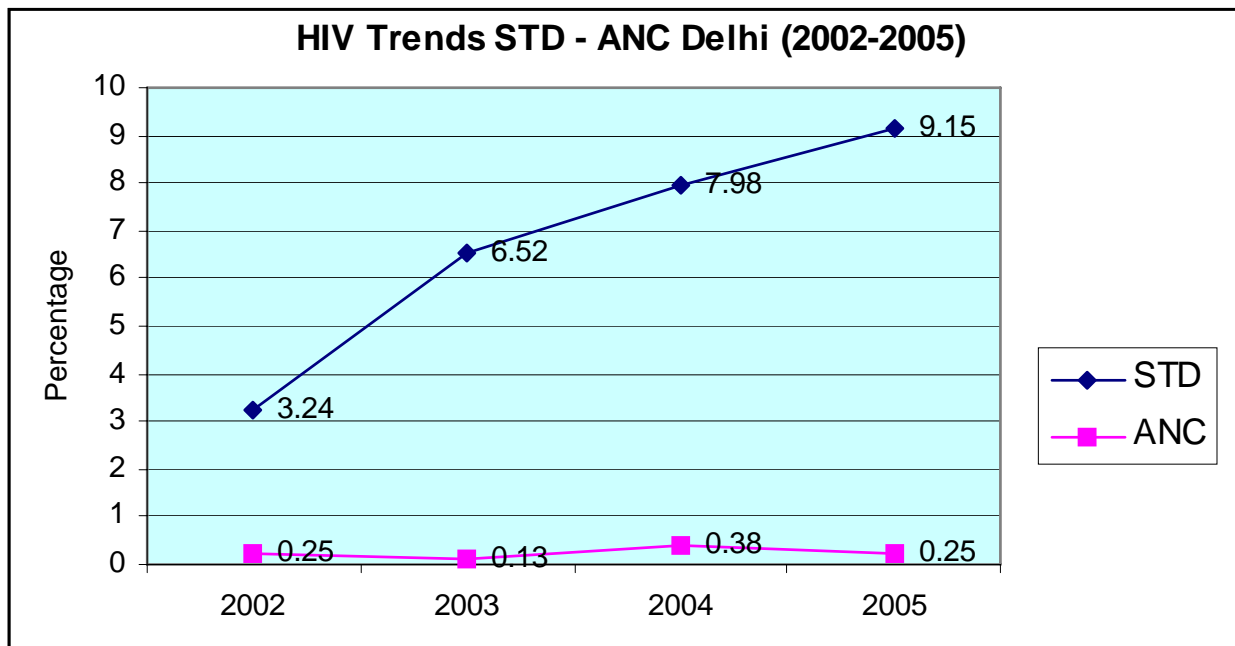


■ Symptoms of RTI in Women ■ Condom Usage

### ANC Occupation OF Spouse

Occupation	2003		2004		2005	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Agriculture/ Unskilled	440	0.23	432	0.23	266	0
Truck/ Taxi	146	<b>0.68</b>	147	<b>2.04</b>	249	<b>0.80</b>
Industrial Factory Worker	358	0	404	0	361	0.55
Hotel Staff	24	0	16	0	52	0
Service	344	0	253	0	332	0
Business	180	0	287	0.35	291	0
Unemployed	102	0	51	0	41	0
Student	6	0	8	0	8	0
Total	1600	0.125	1600	0.31	1600	0.31

If we see the HIV trends of Delhi among the std population the Rate of HIV Infection is increasing steadily from 3.24% in 2003 to 9.15% in 2005 . Also the Rate of Infection in ANC centres has reportedly been Stable. The increase in STD rate of infection can be attributed to the growing no of illiterate population coming to Delhi and finding themselves in risky behaviour. Also in the MSM category and IVDU category the HIV trend is increasing and they have reported a very high rates 22.8(IVDU) and 20.4 (MSM) . The VDRL positive rate among the Sex workers have gone up from 10.8% to 29.52%



In the sentinel data released by DSACS in the year 2005 it has been seen that the 22.7% MSM are Migrants. This has seen a continuous growth since the year 2003.

### State Response on Trafficking

State Advisory Committee as per the Supreme Court Directives in Vishal Jeet case was formed in 1990. All ASP at Subdivisions, all SHOs, all Astt. Commissioners crime branch, IGI Airport and railways are notified Special Police officers for the purpose of ITPA. Formation of Advisory Committees of social workers under ITPA is under process. State level Coordination committee was created under Chief Secretary in 2001 as per the Nation Plan of Action. Anti trafficking cells had been formed in High risk/red light areas. There is no separate plan of Action for the state and state level task force had not been set up.

Government had identified 11 colonies, 11 Clusters, one specified location and two other areas as the place where Commercial sex is being undertaken and are vulnerable areas. As result of High Court directives in 2002 to open rescue cells and to take measures to stop trafficking vigorous awareness generation was done in that year through Electronic display Boards, hoardings and posters, Nukad natak, massage on DTC buses, documentary films, News Papers, Cinema halls, Stree Shakti camps. But the drive faded with time. In 5 phases 98,154 people have benefited from Stree Shakti Camps. Sensitization of police, Educational institutes, NGOs and anganwadis had been carried out from time to time.

As a result of High Court directives in 2002 one NGO was entrusted with the rescue work from red light area. 204 girls and 89 women were rescued 90 have been sent back to their respective states. Rehabilitation is limited to training and skill development. 600 victims are receiving training through Nari Niketans and Children Homes.

There are 3 Juvenile Homes for girls, 5 Shelter Homes, and one Nari Niketan. A new shelter home is being constructed in Rohini for rehabilitation of the victims. Child Help line 1098 had been setup and popularized. Four gender resource centres have been setup to serve as single window centre on education, training and skill development,

legal awareness, health and nutrition, employment guidance to women. Anganwadis are proposed for the red light areas. Children of victims rescued are kept in village cottage homes until age of 12 before being brought in children homes.

Some efforts were made to coordinate with the supply state Rajasthan on the matter. Orders have been issued in regards to not insist for the name of the father in educational institutes. No seats have been reserved in the private institutions for the children of victims and there is no scheme for compulsorily institutionalizing the victim's children.

Names of the victims had been enrolled in the electoral rolls and photo I card for the purpose had been issued. But Ration Cards as separate illegible category under PDS had not been issued.

### **State Response on HIV/AIDS:**

Delhi State AIDS Control Society is running more than 30 Targeted Intervention Project with the High Risk groups. Also it runs a series of VCTC centers and PPTCT centers. Delhi State AIDS Control Society is also running three Holistic Care centers for HIV positive people and these centers are playing a very big role in providing succor to HIV positive patients from Haryana and Uttar Pradesh. Apart from these centers DSACS is also providing HIV Drugs free of cost to Positive people from its ART center.

### **Gaps :**

The Trafficking activities going in the city is a very serious concern. Many cases have come to the fore front of How innocent victims of Trafficking are forced into the Sex Trade and thus exposing them to the Virus. Delhi has become a major hub of Trafficking and the law enforcement has not matched itself with the growing clout of the Traffickers. The Trafficking Rackets have become High Tech and organised. In the Last few years it has also been seen that these rackets have expanded themselves in the safe areas and are now operating openly in the form of Friendship Clubs and massage parlours. In the recent years though the police have been successful in breaking a number of Rackets there is no decrease in the crime. Since the crime attracts a lot of money they have all the clouts to save themselves. Thus the need of the Hour is a very active and vigilant law enforcement as it involves lot of innocent child victims who are forcefully pushed into the system of exploitation.

Thus it is seen that Trafficking is creating a situation of force and deceit which always leads to low level of protection in terms of HIV.