



Tata Institute of
Social Sciences



Training Report

Combatting Human Trafficking: Five Day National Training Programme



Organised by

RACE Lab, and *Nirantar* (Centre for Life Long Learning), Tata Institute of Social Sciences

Venue

603, Guest House, Old Campus, TISS

Date

19th-23rd December, 2022



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Acronyms

AHT	Anti- Human Trafficking
CARA	Central Adoption Resource Authority
CJS	Criminal Justice System
CBSE	Community Based Sexual Exploitation
CBI	Central Bureau of Investigation
CCI	Child Care Institutions
CLLL	Centre for Life Long Learning
CLPR	Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act
CLTF	Child Labour Task Force
CNCP	Children in Need of Care and Protection
CSAM	Child Sexual Abuse Material
CSE	Commercial Sexual Exploitation
CSO's	Civil Society Organisation
CWC	Child Welfare Committee
CWPO	Child Welfare Police Officer
CYDA	Centre for Youth Development and Activities
DALSA	District Legal Service Authority
DM	District Magistrate
DNTs	De- Notified Tribes
DV	Domestic Violence
HAMA	Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HT	Human Trafficking
IIT	Indian Institute of Technology
IJM	International Justice Mission
IPC	Indian Penal Code
ITPA	Immoral Traffick Prevention Act
JJ	Juvenile Justice Act
JJB	Juvenile Justice Board
JnK	Jammu and Kashmir
MP	Madhya Pradesh
MHA	Ministry of Home Affairs
NGO	Non-Government Organisation
NHRC	National Human Rights Commission
PPP	Protect, Prevent, Prosecute Model
PARA	People's Action or Rural Awakening
PARI	People Against Rape in India
PoCSO	Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act
PoSH	Prevention of Sexual Harassment Act
PWD	Persons with Disability
RR	Rehabilitation, and Reintegration Model
RACE Lab	Research Advocacy Capacity Building to Eliminate Exploitation
SARA	State Adoption Resource Authority
SALSA	State Legal Service Authority
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SDM	Sub- Divisional Magistrate
SJS	Social Justice System
SJPU	Special Juvenile Police Unit
TB	Tuberculosis
TIP	Trafficking in Persons
TISS	Tata Institute of Social Sciences
TVPA	Trafficking Victims Protection Act
UOI	Union of India



UN
UNODC
USA
UTs
VAW
VIT

United Nations
United Nations Office of Drugs and Crime
United States of America
Union Territory's
Violence Against Women
Vellore Institute of Technology



Executive Summary

Context

Human trafficking is considered to be one of the three prime money-spinning organised crime, the other two being trafficking in drugs and weapons. The modern-day slavery, as it is called, is also a gross violation of human rights. Human smuggling and trafficking have become a world-wide criminal industry, incorporating millions of people annually, and generating an annual turnover of billions of dollars. It is crucial to understand different types of human trafficking (HT), the processes involved in trafficking network, causes of vulnerability, factors exposing victims to be trafficked, methods used by trafficker to sustain captivity and role of stakeholders in prevention, protection and prosecution, and other issues.

Approach

RACE Labs Initiative to Work Against Human Trafficking, primarily focuses on enhancing the skills of stakeholders. In order to achieve this agenda, RACE Lab has collaborated with experts on field. Our list of resource persons includes members of all key stakeholders essential to comprehensively combat HT. To ensure that best practices are replicated, we have members from the civil society, NGO's, Police personnels, and Academicians.

List of Resource Persons

Day One- 19 th December,(Monday) 2022		
Sr. No.	Name of the Resource Person	Topic
1.	Dr. Veerendra Mishra	Introduction to HT- Definition, Highlighting gaps
Day Two- 20 th December, (Tuesday) 2022		
1.	Dr. Veerendra Mishra (RACE Lab)	Different dimensions and factors causing vulnerability
2.	Dr. Trupti Jhaveri and Ajay (Samvedana)	Community Based Sexual Exploitation
3.	Ms. Priti Patkar (Prerana)	Sex Trafficking Intergenerational
Day Three- 21 st December, (Wednesday) 2022		
1.	Mr. Santosh Shinde (Vidhayak Bharti)	Vulnerability of children and protection mechanism in the Government
2.	Dr. Devasitham (IJM)	Rehabilitation Survivor Care- Client Centred Trauma work for Labour Trafficked victims.
3.	Dr. Balsingh Rajput (Cyber Digital Crime Unit)	Role of digital world in human trafficking, use and abuse.
4.	Ms. Chitrya Iyes (Space to Grow)	Role of digital world in human trafficking, use and abuse.
Day Four- 22 nd December, (Thursday) 2022		
1.	Ms. Priti Patkar (Prerana)	Intersecting laws, ITPA, PoCSO, and JJ Act.
2.	Mr. Sai Manohar	International Co-operation
3.	Dr. Sharon Menezes	Sex Trafficking, Status of Shelter Homes
4.	Dr. Veerendra Mishra	Role of CJS and SJS in Prevention, Protection and Prosecuting including Rehabilitation and Reintegration and while Combating Trafficking

Feedback

Overall, the training programme has been well received by all participants. A twofold approach was used to get feedback from the participants.

1. Feedback was collected everyday at the end of the session.
2. Anonymous feedback was also collected on the last day of the training.

Day One

Welcome note

Professor -Trupti Jhaveri Panchal & Assistant -Professor Saigita Chitturu



Image 1 Dr. Trupti Jhaveri and Professor Saigita addressing the participants.

Addressed the need to conduct training and capacity building in such a challenging topic. Also highlighted the methodology for the 5-day Training Programme-

- Workshop mode
- Interactive sharing session
- Language- Hindi, and English

Collaborative Training with Nirantar- Centre for Life- Long Learning TISS, Mumbai and RACE Lab , Samvedana (Represented by Dr. Veerendra Mishra Pro bono director)

Introduction of participants

Moderator-
Saigita Chitturu

Session started with a brief introduction of participants, followed by an ice-break session. Ice break session included an exercise to rhyme your name with an adjective, that describes them the best.



Image 2 Ice break session with participants.

1. Saigita Chitturu
Adjective/ Word used- Salty- mixes up easily and enhances flavor
2. Anupriya Singh – RCI- VAW TISS Field Action Project- Special Cell for Women (Bihar)
Adjective/ Word used- Sugar- sweet
3. Shalini Garg- Prospective Ph.D. Candidate from Jamia Milia Islamia (Pursuing a documentary on women’s property rights)
Adjective/ Word used- happy go lucky
4. Gwjwnsha Kr. Daimari Special Cell for Women Kokrajhar, Assam
Adjective/ Word used- water- is adjusting
5. Professor. Rajaram Gurusamy Guru Rural Empowerment & Action Trust
6. Dr. Navin Kumar- Vellore Institute of Technology (Psychology)
Adjective/ Word used – spicy
7. Dominic Savio- Vellore Institute of Technology(Social Work)
Adjective/ Word used – curious, different.
8. Nisha Dubey - I Partner India- (Incharge of Programme and Fund raising for DNTs)
Adjective/ Word used – *Jigyasa*- curiosity to learn
9. Dr. Karuna Joshi- Principal of Government College, Rajasthan, retire in 2 months, Social Work-
Social Sciences – worked with women and children *Sagar Pratibha Nikbar Sansthan* – 4 years – Adjective/
Word used – society *mein joodhna*– passionate Karuna
10. Dr. Veerendra Mishra – Police Madhya Pradesh Cadre- working on AHT, reading, writing,
authored a latest book on transgenders.
Adjective/ Word used – Veer – Victory versatile Viren
11. Yogita- RACE Lab, and PARI Delhi
Adjective/ Word used - is my *yogita*.
12. Dr. Kiran Aggarwal- Pediatrician
Adjective/ Word used - Committed Kiran
13. Dr. Jagadeesh Kandiboina- PARA- Rural Awakening - Rights based NGO
Adjective/ Word used- Joy
14. Sachin Chintaman Urade- Formerly associated with St. John Technical Campus
Adjective/ Word used- Sustainability- SDG
15. Summit Sanjay Chandanshive- CYDA India
Adjective/ Word used- Social Sumit
16. Sampurnaa Bharadwaj, CSA Guwahati-
Adjective/ Word used- Sincere- Sampurnaa
17. Sheetal Kumar IIT Roorkee

Adjective/ Word used- *Shrijan*- create something, mysterious

18. Priksha Sharma- Special Cell for Women JnK

Adjective/ Word used- *Prakishbarthi*

19. Dr. M Devasitham – IJM Social Worker

20. Loretta- IJM- Regional Rehabilitation Specialist for India and Bangladesh

21. Ajay- Samvedana

22. Nelofar – Special Cell for Women JnK

Adjective/ Word used- Urdu- *nayab*

23. Manjuwara Hussain- Special Cell for Women, Dhubri Assam

Adjective/ Word used- *khatta mitha*

24. Shradha Chaudhari - Special Cell for Women, Yavatmal, Maharashtra

Adjective/ Word used- Special Saksham

25. Sagar Bhosale – Special Cell for Women, TISS

Adjective/ Word used- Sea- ocean ups and down.

26. Phatima Sattar Mulla, Mumbai

Adjective/ Word used- fearless.

27. Nikita- Smavedana and RACE Lab

Adjective/ Word used- Papita

28. Trupti-

Adjective/ Word used- Toofani- mischief maker

Inaugural Session

Moderator-

Saigita

Collaborative Training with Nirantar- Centre for Life- Long Learning TISS, Mumbai and RACE Lab ,
Samvedana- In association with Veerendra Mishra and Trupti Jhaveri

Brief about the course-

At the end of the course, participants, will be able to identify and analyse the elements of HT.

The course , will also go beyond the definition, and explore emerging areas.

It will highlight the role of the CJS, PPP model, RR- process



Image 3 Shri Veerendra Mishra addressing the participants.

Introducing Dr. Veerendra Mishra -

Director National Institute of Social Defense, Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

Director National Service Scheme, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports.

Executive Director, Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan, Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports.

Secretary/CEO- Central Adoption Resource Authority

He was also a part of UN Mission for one year.

His interests include subjects like HT, Transgender representation issues, youth leadership and lifeskill.

His academic work also includes three books on HT.

Dr. Veerendra Mishra welcoming the Guest of Honor-

Shri Ahmed Jawed Sir

Director TISS- Shalini

Brief about the Programme –

Model implemented is learning and sharing model

Particular focus on HT- Definition, Dimensions, International Perspective, Crossborder trafficking

Covering an overview of HT

An attempt to move beyond conventional definition

Replicate Best practices

Ultimate agenda is to agitate the mind, trigger and stimulate the participant to learn more and more

Our multi-disciplinary and versatile resource persons, will highlight, and bridge the gap between law, practice, and policy. Resource persons from Law enforcement, Academicians, CSO's and NGO's.

Brief about RACE Lab-

This new initiative was conceptualised 13 years back. As a Humphrey fellow in 2013, a learning experience was that the subject has been mis-understood. This platform of RACE will clear all doubts on the subject matter.

The perspective, is to change the global narrative. So far, India (developing nations) have been highlighted as a problem. However, in reality, it is not a problem of developing countries only.

With reference to Barack Obama's Presidential inauguration, where most of his speech was based on HT. Showcased the pressing cause of concern on the topic.

A lot of organisations in the USA are working on HT. It is time that India adds their narrative to the discourse.

RACE's Agenda-

RACE- Research Advocacy and Capacity Building against Exploitation aims to highlight the -

- Different dimensions of HT.
- Showcase the existing framework, and add to the narrative.
- Work on creating a policy database
- Pick and replicate best practices
- Work on an intervention based model

Our advocacy model aims to partner with state and non-state stakeholders.

Build capacity and competency, based on evidence from policy database.

Similarly, banking on our intuitive outlook also rather than just evidence.

Build evidence research and work with states within the legal framework.

One such initiative, is with the Gujrat University.

Moderator-

Saigita-

Introduction to Professor Shalini Bharat-

She is Director/Vice Chancellor Tata Institute of Social Sciences.

She is known for her work on equity and access issues, with special reference to reproductive health, HIV and TB.



She currently leads the Institute's 'Saksham' program, a sub-recipient of Global Fund Grant for developing and implementing psycho-social counselling and social linkages for drug resistant TB patients in India.

She has also served as a consultant on national and international projects.

Her recent publications include a Four Volume series 'Parsis in India: Continuing at the Crossroads' by SAGE, and 'Health and wellbeing of India's Young People' from Springer.



Image 4 Professor Shalini Bharat addressing the audience.

Professor Shalini Bharat-
States that she was honored to share the podium with
Shri Ahmed Javed
Shri Veerendra Mishra
Members from TISS- Saigita and Trupti

She highlighted the importance of a 5 day workshop, usually such training programmes, were always compressed or worse conducted over Zoom.

She also highlighted, the need to change the discourse from emotional and sentimental to evidence based advocacy. diff impact

She expressed, her happiness over RACE & TISS collaboration.

She also stated that how RACE's mandate of Research, advocacy, and Capacity Building -resonate very well with the mandate of TISS

She also mentioned a recently concluded study in the field of HT conducted by TISS, under the aegis of Dr. Vijay Raghavan

She highlighted, some important source of evidence. Such as the 2004- NHRC report on HT
TISS was leading that study, it extensively collected data from 134 districts- 29 states, and UT's
The study revealed the fact that vulnerability was at the core of HT.

Meaning of vulnerability, is also subjective, and to address the real root cause we do not only have to focus on economic exploitation, but also age related, environment related vulnerability.

She also highlighted the need to not only recognize sex trafficking, but also understand labour based trafficking.

The second aspect she mentioned that needed a deeper understanding was the approach of prevention

She particularly highlighted the need for awareness, amongst young people, who can also further advocate for a better system

Awareness should mention, what is trafficking and also cover the - grey zone with reference to law, and the normative understanding of the concept

With the ultimate aim to build capacities of young people to take the lead

Lastly, she thanked Shri Jawed Ahmed, who was gracious enough to accept the invite. While reminiscing the older association TISS has. The same was also mentioned for Dr. Veerendra Mishra, who has been associated with the TISS Tuljapur campus.

Moderator-

Sigita

Once again welcome's everyone

Emphasises the work on prevention and with young people, particularly.

Welcomes Shri Ahmed Javed-

He is an IPS officer of Uttar Pradesh Cadre. He is an alumnus of the St. Stephen's College, New Delhi.

He has been a career police official, as well as a diplomat.

He has served as India's ambassador to Saudi Arabia.

He has also received Police Medal for Meritous Service & Medal for Distinguished Service.

He is presently serving as Special Monitor of National Human Rights Commission.



Image 5 Shri Ahmed Javed Sir addressing the audience in the inaugural session.

Shri Ahmed Javed

Welcomed everyone to Mumbai, mentioned the pleasant Mumbai winter.

Highlighted that the Mumbai City, is great for safety of women, barring some civic and other disadvantages, it is by an large a very safe place for women

Barring the exceptional odd cases, most *Mumbaikar's* are law abiding citizens

They are not intimidating, and hence safe.

He mentioned his close association with TISS Juvenile Aid Project at the railway.

He also mentioned, that by an large, law enforcement is aware of what the issue is, and faces challenges of proper implementation.

He also mentioned his experience from his tenure in Saudi Arabia. Where there are about 3 million Indians. The largest Indian population overseas. He also mentioned the issues of *kafala* labour system. Where the *kafal* is the lord master.

Another case, he mentioned where a cook had come to Saudi Arabia, and came through an official agent with paper work landed there and realized the harsh work conditions she has agreed to on paper.

He also mentioned late Shri Sushma Swaraj and the active work she had done, tapping into the potential twitter and social media.

He also mentioned another instance, where a person was stuck in the middle of desert, in Riyadh central eastern and around 110 km from there was the hospital. Being unable to afford the hospital billing, as his employment insurance covered only basic medical care, and not complex interventions.

He also highlighted that how awareness on the number of Indian women, particularly from Punjab, and Kerala who are employed in domestic work overseas. They are attracted to better packages. Once they

travel, challenges like language, different food habits, heavy dependence on technology and the lack of company that these women face. Very often, they sign in clauses, or disclaimer stating that no leave will be granted in the first two/three years. With little to no knowledge or awareness they face these harsh conditions. A few of them then run away, highlighting the importance of awareness in HT.

Awareness at all levels – particularly amongst key stakeholders. He also mentioned a case of his friend's son, who had invested in crypto currency. He received a notice about dubious transaction payment from third party to his account. A report was lodged, after a lot of challenges, due to the low level of awareness of crypto currency.

He also mentioned that the social aspects of HT, people don't want to talk about it. He mentioned another case of South Bombay. The diamond merchant was murdered, and on reaching the warehouse they saw a house full of children living in one hall, locked, and exploited.

He also highlighted the organized aspect of HT, the role of middle men.

Second aspect he mentioned are people on the field, particularly non state players NGOs, CSO's and the importance of clarity of law on land for them.

He concluded that the Report from TISS is a big sample base and a good resource for policy making . In his own experience. He also stated that

Law enforcement officials, who are highly educated are also not clear about intricacies of law.

For it to be effective it needs to be understood by all.

The third aspect was about the challenges on ground. Particularly on more empirical evidence, which can be a great base for work, and the importance of collection coalition of such data. This untapped data is sacrosanct. As it can conceptualise legal policy, and act as a guideline. It can also

Fill the gap between law, and on ground reality.

He also referred to Dr. Veerendra Mishra's statement on intuitive knowledge and its importance for law enforcement personnels. He lastly mentioned, the Resource Person's for the Training, will add to the knowledge, highlight good practices rather than re-invent the wheel.

He concluded, by stating that RACE will make a good impact on policy making. And that RACE is in a long race and the slow and steady will win the race.

Today as trafficking is more wide spread than ever, under various colors and shades, a great matter of great concern are children soldiers like in Syria. Other African continents have too showcased, private mercenaries in Iraq- Syria- Eastern EU get children from Sierra Leone to wage in war. He also mentioned the case of UK Government, where in a cargo filled with people was found, with people frozen.

Traditional view of trafficking is also changing with the use of technology, making the challenge greater.

He also mentioned that the AI can be a great enabler to combat human trafficking.

Concluded with best wishes. Mentioned that the invite was short notice, but cops are not always late.

Moderator-

Saigita

Highlighted the awareness of law amongst the youth is vital, as they are the next change agents.

She welcomed Dr. Vipin Jojo-

He is the Chairperson of CCL, Dean of School of Social Work.

Previously, he has served as Chairperson for Centre for Social Justice and Governance, and Chairperson International Relation Office, at TISS.

His Int'l academic collaborations include consortium of European Universities under Erasmus Mundus project funded by EU, led by Lund University. He is interested in issues of tribal and indigenous people's rights.





Image 6 Dr. Vipin Jojo addressing the participants.

Dr. Vipin Jojo-

Felicitation of the chief guest, colleagues and friends

He started by highlighting the platform that this Training programme has provided for all participants. It is an excellent opportunity to connect, network and build research on best practices, policy and advocacy. It is also a platform to foster connections and work together.

He mentioned that all three speakers emphasized on this point.

TISS, since 1936 has been trying to work with different agencies. RACE, now is also a partner.

Our Centre for Life Long Learning is dedicated for the adult learners, to enhance the dept of extra human studies caters to professionals, and volunteers who are keen to learn. It has witnessed participation from a varied- population from 20- 60 year olds. Our Certifications include Diploma programmes, Dance Movement and other therapies.

Pukar is one of our certificate courses. It is community based research and advocacy platform that transforms people's lives.

We have always been keen on exploring different solutions. Like, *Samved*, which is a dance movement programme.

Academic Institutions, NGO's, CSO's, Practitioner and Researchers, all come together and build a network. CLSS is trying to pursue the same. Our Programme with the police - Special cell for women, focuses on VAW. Is a platform to learn from experiences and perspectives of all stakeholders.

Lastly, he was keen about RACE Lab, Samvedana and TISS Collaboration. This platform is to share best practices with various practitioners and connect. He concluded by wishing this initiative the best.

Moderator-

Saigita

Introduced, Dr. Trupti Panchal- Assistant Professor, TISS.

She is an expert in teaching, research, and manages our Field Action projects like our resource centre and Special Cell dealing with VAW. Her areas of interest include gender, sexuality, and feminist practice.

She concluded by proposing a vote of thanks.

She mentioned Shri Ahmed Jawed sir's experience as a police personnel dedicated to the safety of women. She also reiterated his experience from Saudi Arabia, and thanked him for accepting the invitation.

She mentioned Shri Veerendra Mishra as an expert in the field of HT. She mentioned his initiative to establish RACE from the last 4 years.

She concluded by thanking Jojo sir, for graciously providing space for 5 day. Lastly, she thanked all participants, Colleagues- Saigita , people who are managing the programme, behind the scene and volunteers.

Session One- Introduction to Human Trafficking Trainer- Dr. Veerendra Mishra

Objective of the training programme
RACE-

Training Model focuses on capacity building through

- conceptual clarity
- conceptual literacy

to ensure a holistic understanding of the subject.

The training will give a birds eye view of the entire gamut of HT, it will also look into the victims perspective, the organized crime network. At the end of the training, the participants, will have a holistic skill set to combat HT.

As the participant group has young as well senior experienced people. The group will be able to learn the best from each other.

Exercise-

Story of the blind men and the elephant.

Theme of the story- blind men who do not know what an elephant is describe what they think an elephant looks like, after touching its legs, trunk, tail and ear.

The description of the blind men, varied depending on what they touched. Some said its long and tall, some said its round.



Image 7 Session by Dr. Veerendra Mishra

This story is popularly associated with Buddhist and Jain scriptures. Just like these beliefs the blind men had, we too are blinded by our own beliefs and ignore the reality. Certain challenges, we face highlight that-

- We are clouded by our judgment
- We try to push our perspectives

The exercise ends, when a wise man came and told them to put it all together, and that's the understanding of what an elephant looks like.

This is precisely how we can understand HT. During the course of the programme we will also realise what eclipses are judgement.

Terms used for HT (colloquial term) today-

- Modern day slavery (Human Rights Perspective)
- TIP (Popularly used in the USA)
- Immoral Trafficking
- Trafficking in human beings (Popularly used in Europe)

These terms have been used in the official communications from MHA. This is in the nature of SoPs, Guidelines, Advisory notes, etc. It also highlights, the influence, under which officials have been.

Q&A and Discussion-

Q1. Does it matter if what term is used?

The meaning is same, always better to know the term that's being used.

Q2. Which is the latest 2018/2021 Bill ?

2021 is the latest bill. It has highlighted a few challenges from Int'l HR organisations stating that the punishment for aggravated HT, is harsh.

Different models to understand the definition of HT

Indian Context-

Section 370 and 370 A of IPC.

Aspects the definition covers include-

Trade for sexual purposes (showcases, some commercial advantage)

Transport- take some from here to there (an aspect of movement)

Purpose

Action

May also include forced labor

Consent to be immaterial

Exploitation

Enjoyment- entertainment

Special inputs from Justice Verma Committee, with reference to Criminal Law Amendment Act, of 2013

American Context-

Trafficking dealt with in Trafficking Victims Protection Act – TVPA (Older definition)

Definition was given back in 2000

Components of trafficking were broken down, to break the definition into simpler terms

KISS model (Keep It Simple, Stupid)

European Context

Palermo Protocol

Highlights elements like-



Trafficker- a person who identifies a vulnerable person, to convince and recruit
After recruitment there is transportation movement from one place to another.
In between he/she may stay somewhere (harboring)
At the final stage finally receive the victim, there are ways explored to maintain and sustain captivity
Such means may be by the use of force, threat, fraud, deception, abuse of power and exploitation of vulnerability
The eventual purpose being exploitation by forced labor or similar practices, organ transplant, etc.

Q&A and Discussion-

Q. Are there conventions, protocols recognising, environmental vulnerability?
Not yet, but it can be viable aspect to explore. Example of Gaya in Bihar, being flood prone.

Element of Consent

A question was posed to everyone. When is a consent a consent?
Is it pertaining to the age? Only adults can give consent.

When is a consent not valid?
When the purpose is not been informed.

What is the status of a consent if it is a minor?
A minor can never consent, further in cases of trafficking, consent is immaterial.

Wherever the means involved use force, fraud, threat there is no consent.

It is vital to explore aspects, where –
1. People are gullible, and easily swayed into signing on the fine blue print.

Explore specific aspects of -

The difference of kidnapping vs. trafficking.
The key aspect is the lack of purpose.

Discussion on the different perspectives of legal officers, social workers, and how the technicality of the word vs. the spirit of the law needs to be followed.

Q&A and Discussion-

Q1. Is the AMP model of any relevance when parents are involved?
No, trafficking is trafficking, irrespective of parents involvement.

Q2. Usually, in court cases, we have witnessed that children, adults, particularly parents, turn hostile.
What is the practice adopted in court in such cases?
It is quite challenging in such cases, but we must also understand that, the judiciary over the years, have showcased proactive approach, and looked into mental, and physical abuse.
In cases of parents, we have noticed, that they try and change the narrative to deny/challenge reasons of how captivity is continued.

Key Models that explain the HT



Sr. No.	Name of Model	Explanation
1.	AMP Model	Action, Means and Purpose Model
2.	OTD Model	Origin Transit (movement) and Destination (received and maintained)(Geographical)
3.	RTP Model	Recruitment, transfer, and possess (Actional perspective)

HT & other elements

Is HT an organized crime?

Yes, considering the varied parties involved in the facilitation of the HT, and continue exploitation.

Intersection of HT, with other organized crimes like-

- Illicit Drugs
- Weapons

Key challenges of victims within the HT, organized crime racket-

- HT (victims do not realise that they are being victimised)
- Or that they sold again and again

Q&A and Discussion-

Q. 1 How driven is the Government to tackle HT? How sensitive are they or are they casual?
A lot can be highlighted, from the fact that the TIP Bill is still pending.

Definition of HT

International Context

The development of the definition of HT, is spread over 13 years of legal framework. From 2000 the TVPA, and the Palermo.

Definitions under TVAP (missed out on organ trafficking definition)

The importance of definition was highlighted, from the fact that the TIP Report, published by the US Department of State, is vital in deciding educational and cultural fund disbursement.

TVPA, also has a self-review mechanism which reviews the discourse on the subject matter every three-five years.

Better parts of the act till date remain relevant.

Reviewing this result, five years later, lead to the passing of the Palermo Protocol.

Indian Context

IPC Section 370 missed out on highlighting the abuse of position of a vulnerable person. These gaps in the definition are also finding it challenging to tackle, cyber sex trafficking.

The definitions overall, also are loaded towards cross border trafficking, with too much emphasis on transit.

This also showcases, a need to do away with certain aspects of HT models, like the OTD Model, focusing on transit. For instance, the digital space, showcased no transit. Particularly in cases of OVERSEC (Online Sexual Exploitation of Children)

Combatting human trafficking is particularly challenging in the Bedia community. Which practices traditional Community Based Sexual Exploitation and prostitution of a female, by an entire community.

The terminology of HT



In hindi- *manav taskiri* actually translates into smuggling. The true translation is *manav durvyapaar*. There is also a need to highlight the definition aspect of smuggling vs. trafficking. The clear element of distinction is that the element of means is lacking. HT is a crime against human being. Smuggling is a crime against state, and attracts immigration law. Particularly, in cases of cross border smuggling.

Case study-

Kabootarbazji in Punjab-

Case of Showbiz Daler Mehendi's dance crew.

The artist, was alleged to recruit people as a part of his musical tour. Soon, the members of the crew, started to vanish. He was later convicted for trafficking.

Another case, was that of a Gujarati family in Canada, who decided to cross into the US border illegally from Canada. During the harsh winter month, they froze to death, is a clear case of smuggling.

Another case, which attracted a lot of international attention, was from the UK. It was a shipping cargo, which was full of people who were a victim of trafficking.

Another case, was when a few members from Punjab Cricket Team, were in the UK to play for a county match. Soon after, it was found that the team vanished.

Some new ways of trafficking is also witnessed in Meghalaya- where educational institutes, promise 100% recruitment. And after months of training and examination fail the majority of the students, and pass only about 15% of them.

Q&A and Discussion-

A particular case was discussed, in which a colleague had died due to Covid. His children were not ready to move out of the Government quarter. The mother was also not working, and eventually the entire family was forced to move. Will this be exploitation?

It is very subjective, however, there was no right to stay in that property, hence it is not exploitation.

Another case was discussed, where a 16 year old student, used to feed her child by hand. The child complained that he was embarrassed, and used to be ashamed to go to school. Highlights the important role that counselling plays.

In Sweden a mother was questioned as to why she used to feed the child, and why did she hamper his independence and growth. Also highlights the contrasting cultural practices.

Statistical data highlighting HT

International Perspective-

ILO for every 1000 person 5.4 is a victim of trafficking (Adult)

ILO for every 1000 person 4.4 is a victim of trafficking (Child)

Estimates from the above data-

India's population 135 crore

Avg age of a person in India 28.5 yrs.



Youth (15-29) youth as per the UN definition. We can clearly estimate that close to 50 lack people could be victims of trafficking.

NCRB victim data of 2020, states 4709 people victimised in India of trafficking.

Child victims	
Boys	1377
Girls	845
Total	2222

Adult victims	
Males	533
Females	1952
Total	2485

Clearly highlighting, inadequate data on HT in India.

Q&A and Discussion-

Garo women have complained that some children go missing. They donot report even though they are matrilineal their participants is dependent on men's permission. There is a high rate of missing children. Instances of rape cases have also ended with forcing the victim to marry the rapist .

Girl from World Vision witnessed that in a church some Nigerian boys were taking a girl from Assam. We tried to intervene, where she mentioned, that she is being taken to Kolkatta. We tried to approach a lot of organization, however we received no help from police.

In MP and Maharashtra- linkages between HT and missing children needs to be linked. In the case of BBA vs. UOI. The Court, has now mandated, registering FIR in cases of missing children if not found in 4 months. And to transfer such cases to AHTU. This data of untraced children shows also shows under reporting of trafficking cases.

Estimates from UNODC

Victims Image	
Women	5
Girls	2
Total	10

20% of victims are male are left with no recourse. For instance, there are no dedicated center's to assist men who have been victims.

It is a myth that 50 % vitims trafficked for sexual exploitation.

These estimates from National, and International Bodies showcase- That these data's are flawed. Possibly due to-

- Improper collecting tools
- No uniformity in collecting data

ILO's data is driven by a labour based trafficking perspective.

UNODC's perspectives is from a organized crime perspective of trafficking.

END of Day One



Moderator- Saigita

Exercise - Share the experience from the beginning to later in the day in the programme. Or what is the key learning from the day.

Feedback from the participants-

1. It was like playschool learning.
2. A very passionate session on the subject matter, particularly, on the change of terminology of HT
3. It is a vast topic; I was initially scared about working on this subject matter
4. The trend of teaching was great. I was initially skeptical of how classroom teaching will be.
5. I was concerned about the use of hindi language. But I'm glad, it was covered properly.
6. In the beginning, I thought it will be law heavy, however that wasn't the case
7. Training, showcased thought clarity
8. I was initially a little overwhelmed. I felt a little lost. I had a high expectations from TISS, I was particularly pleased to see that in the dining hall everyone eats together, there is no hierarchy
9. I was apprehensive about how complicated will it be.
10. Learnt about the definition of trafficking, smuggling.
11. National and international legal framework
12. Statistical analysis was a new perspective
13. 3 H theory head- hand- heart, the training was like that so far.
14. Beautiful programme, particularly observed that pre-covid HT dimension was different.
15. The terminology's were well explained. There were some missing some links that I can now add to that.
16. As a student I was never attentive, but today I was. Talks a lot about the teacher.
17. Visualization clarity on subject matter
18. I am from a Psychology background. Before registering, I was asked, why should I go for workshop, now that I am here, I have clarity, initially, I used to think that smuggling and trafficking is the same. The work that *Samvedna* is doing is unique.
19. Training has highlighted that importance, that everyone should know and inform others also.
20. Enjoyed interactive session.
21. I didn't even know that he (Shri Veerendra Mishra) knew so much. And explains everything, so well.
22. New perspective on the subject.
23. Lifelong association and amazing youth specialization also

Day Two

Revision of previous day by Gwjwnsha
Discussed about RACE's Agenda
Tackled myth's about HT. It is more than buying and selling.
Importance on awareness on the subject matter.

Revision of previous day by Sheetal
Definition of HT- With reference to TVPA, IPC, Palermo Protocol.
AMP- Action Means Purpose Model
OTD- Origin Transit Destination (Geographical)
Position of transit not necessary
RTP- Recruitment Transfer Possession (Actional)
Elements of consent of a child and an adult.
Organised crime perspective.
HT- Smuggling- Hindi terminology
HT vs. Smuggling
Kabootarbaazi
Estimations flawed basis and hidden victims
UNODC- ILO- data gap showcasing more than 50 lac victims

Moderator- Saigita

Brief about day two-

- Dimension and factors causing vulnerability
- Sex trafficking

Session one- HT dimensions and factors causing vulnerability
Trainer- Dr. Veerendra Mishra

Q&A and Discussion-

Q. 1 The status of foreigners opting for surrogacy in India?

Initially center's in Gujarat like Anand, were a hub for surrogacy. However, after the Surrogacy Act now there is a lot of regulation on who can opt for surrogacy.

Q.2 How are HT cases linked with illicit drug trafficking?

A fellow participant who was a Journalist stated that she had intervened in cases where illicit drug trafficking and human trafficking were linked, particularly of young children, who were often used as mules to transport drugs.

Dimension and factors causing vulnerability

- Conditioning
- Brain memory & Muscle Memory
- Limited knowledge

Example- Walking up the stairs, our muscle memory makes it easy to walk down without looking at the stairs. Similar aspect can be experienced in the field of HT.

Exercise –

Participants, were told to look at a fellow participants face, and draw it, without lifting their pen from the paper.



The exercise, was not a test for artistic ability, however was an activity to break the shackles of conditioning and learn new things.

Role of CARA in tackling institutional trafficking

The book authored by Dr. Veerendra Mishra has half a chapter on adoption trafficking. He reiterated his experience of interacting with a fellow member of CSO. The members, stated that she cant work in the field of Anti human trafficking as it is a risky and filthy business. It has serious life threats. Hence, denied working in GB Road in New Delhi.

An important aspect was highlighted, that - why is that HT and GB Road are co-related. The clear answer is conditioning. HT is co-related with sexual exploitation.

Case discussion

A few cases were discussed, to understand whether the instance is a case of HT or not? If yes what type?

1. Forced labour
2. Sex trafficking
3. Organ transplant
4. Rest to be accommodated in slavery

Case 1- A young girl, was impregnated by her older boy friend. She goes to the doctor, who states, that she has crossed abortion period. He suggests her to get the child delivered. During this period the girl is confined at home and delivers a child. The adoptive parent gets kid, and meanwhile offer her some money. Is it trafficking? If yes what type?

Answer- Yes, it is an illegal adoption, and further it is trafficking. The doctor has exploited her vulnerability and received economic gain out of the situation.

Case 2- In a state with a skewed sex ratio. Where girls are less and boys are more a particular marriage bureau get a girl minor girl from a poor family and girl is trained in the rituals of a particular community for marriage. The bureau is also receiving money from the grooms family to facilitate the same. Is it trafficking? If yes what type?

Answer- Yes, it is HT. It is trafficking for the purpose of marriage.

Case 3- A particular affluent family have a farm house. For generations one family is working on the farm, and now new generation is also a part of the same generational work. Is it trafficking? If yes what type?

Answer- This is an instance of bonded labour, or slavery.

Case 4- One of the officers in Assam, once found a child working in a tea shop. The child was unable to communicate. The boy was brought in the police station. There was a decision undertaken to support him, however, there was no formal mechanism to pay him for his sustenance. Soon at the age of 17/18 years old, he got some money and at 18, he was formally placed in the station for some work. Is it trafficking? If yes what type?

Answer- This case is of a grey area, as there has been efforts to maintain him, however there is commercial benefit. Hence, it is not trafficking.

Aspects of HT

- Commerical Sexual Exploitation
- Forced labour



- Medical trafficking
- Adoption trafficking

The field of CSE suffers from the danger of generalization. All cases of HT, are often linked with CSE. The aspect of CSE, is a grey area, which suffers from challenges, based on interpretation, and discretion exercised by police personnels.

CSE, is particularly linked with
Sex tourism
Entertainment in the nature of prostitution, pornography, escort services,
Community Based Sexual Exploitation, like forced marriage

Q&A and Discussion-

Discussion on how, daughters, and daughter-in-law are treated differently. Particularly, when it comes to CSE/prostitution.

Discussion on how the Super Bowl, in the US, had a special team to assess if there were victims of HT present for the event. The parallel aspect of Asian Games in India was also discussed.

Discussion, on how marriage bureaus, train girls from small villages, in Jain rituals to facilitate their marriage. The parallel aspect of Made to Order Brides, was also discussed. A practice popular in Vietnam, Philippines.

Discussion, on a case of forced marriage. Where a homosexual couple was separated, and one of the partners, was forced to marry a person of the opposite sex. The discussion was on whether this will be HT or not.

Discussion on Sheikh's practice of *Muta* marriage. Pleasure marriages, practiced in some Islamic nations.

Aspects of CSE

Mapping of CSE in India

- Sex tourism
In Goa and the organized crime racket.
Comparative aspect of Sex tourism in Thailand, Amsterdam, and Vegas was also discussed.

Case discussion

On the latest case of Pornhub, and its ban to tackle CSAM.

Raj Kundra case, wherein an actress accused the producer for coercing work of illicit content, without consent.

- Entertainment

- Pornography
Remote interactive sexual acts, where live sexual performances are solicited. This was also highlighted keeping the impact of the pandemic Covid 19 in mind.

- CSAM

The terminology was discussed, as it showcased a change in the theoretical aspect of child pornography, as children cannot give consent to enter into a sexual act.

The discussion also highlighted NHRC's 2007 study on CSA, which stated that young boys are victimised.



- Bar dance, exotic dancing, strip clubs, was discussed, particularly focusing on the rehabilitation, and consent. The practice of the Bedia community *rui* dance was discussed.

Example- class stood with her, so the guy went to kiss her

Case Discussion

Recent SC judgement – prostitution vs. sex trafficking. Where Commercial Sex is now legal except when in a brothel.

A participant shared an instance, where a boy threatened to kiss a girl. The NGO created a safety network for the girl, by ensuring that all the classmates stand next to her to ensure she doesn't get targeted.

○ Bride trafficking

The practice of *paro, molki* was discussed.

Muta or *nikah muta* within muslim law.

Global estimates ILO Images have showcased that 15 million women and girls are forced into marriage.

Potential challenges of social media

New aspects that discussed the challenges police personnels face whilst investigating online crimes. The crimes in Jamtara, Jharkhand was shared.

New terminology's were discussed-

Sharenting- Where parents sharing everything online.

Morphing- character assassination online.

Case Discussion

A participant shared an instance where a Government Servant died by suicide due to a morphed picture of his daughter was used online.

Potential challenges of Police Personnels, and Law Enforcement Officials

Desensitization amongst police personnels remains to be a cause of concern.

The negativity they face, to some extent has also been normalized. This is also called police syndrome.

In the UK police personnels, are given mandatory time off to unwind, and deal with PTSD by psychological counselling.

Discussion

A participant, share his experience in Tamil Nadu. Where as a part of police well being programme. NIMHANS, conducted a study on police suicide rates, and concluded that new young graduates in police can't cope with existing police. There is conflict between the young vs. old. There are a lot of advantages of young graduates, however there is much to learn from seasoned personnels also.

The trainer reiterated that the idea behind Police parade is the discipline take order. The idea is not to use brain, and stick to the hierarchy.

Forced labour and other forms HT

- Begging- There are two school of thoughts on begging, the aspect of a right to beg, and the failure of the social justice system. The SC, has repealed the Bombay Begging, which detained people who used to beg, highlighting the stance of the government.
- Forced labour in the field of agriculture, domestic help, debt bondage in industries small business



- Child soldier – Particularly from areas of Africa like Mali, Sierra Leone, have been exploited. Reference was also drawn from JnK, where young children were given stones to pelt the defense personnels. These children were also threatened to pelt stones, or their families would face the wrath of the militants.

There are also instances of young brides who are radicalized and sent off as war brides.

Case Discussion

A case was discussed, where a young women of 24/25 years, was sent by a placement agency as a domestic helper. The agency used to send money to her family in home in Ranchi. They used to send 10,000INR for the family, and keep the rest. This continued for some time, and thereafter the family stopped receiving the amount. When the family probed, the agency stated that she had eloped with a lover.

In another case a women was working as a domestic worker, she was placed by a placement agency. The family where she was working, had some guest over, who assaulted the domestic worker. On complaining about the incident, the placement agency replaced her, they took extra money for the same and did not report the instance.

Another instance from Bangalore was discussed, where a domestic worker used to take the child during the day hour to beg. When the mother reached home, searched for the child frantically, only to later find out that she used to beg with her child.

- Organ transplant, as a means of HT was also discussed. Surrogacy, and the lack of implementable legal framework within the medical sphere, was highlighted. In a particular case, it was discussed that during the pregnancy of a surrogate she was forced to eat particular food given by the doctor. She was also not allowed to meet her family, and at the time of birth, not allowed to see the child. This aspect of womb harvesting needs to re-examined in India.
- Clinical drug trial and its exploitative contracts was also discussed. It highlighted the lack of institutional mechanisms to govern the patient's rights. Often, patients sign in on contracts with little to no knowledge of the drug, let alone the side- effects.

Case Discussion

During the Trainers tenure in CARA, it was discussed, that a lot of adoptive parents were very uncomfortable to disclose that their child is adopted. Highlighting the stigma on the situation.

A case where Canadian parents had adopted some child from a remote village in Uttakhand under HAMA, also showcases the lack of proper implementation of these acts.

- Specific reference was also made to the Badshah community, and Bedia community. Where the practice of inter- generational prostitution is common. The communities, also witness a lot of illegal adoption to forcefully put girls into prostitution.

Session two- Community Based Sexual Exploitation

Moderator- Saigita

Introduction to Priti Patkar. She is a social worker & human rights activitst. She is the co-founder of Prerana (1986). This was after her research visit in Kamathipura, where she witnessed three generations of women soliciting customers on the same street. During this she was awarded a Gold medal in Masters in Social Work.



She has since worked in the red-light districts of Mumbai, particularly to protect children vulnerable to CSE, and trafficking. She has also worked towards, protection and rescue of women and children for about 30 years.

This work has also intervened in a lot of legal interventions for protecting the dignity of children of women working as sex workers. Prerana, has the largest number of legal interventions to further their protection.

Introduction of Ajay and Trupti from Samvedana, which works in MP, in the field to combatting Community Based Sexual Exploitation. They have worked from two, to now, sixty villages in MP in the past ten years.

Context setting-

Ajay is from the *Bedia* Community. He highlighted the stated the 51 DNTs in MP. Some of them being- *Bedia, Bachada, Nat, Kanjar, Sansi, Sabaria* etc. He also briefly introduced the British motification which criminalized members of a tribe. Post- Independence the same were de-notified by GOI, hence the term de-notified.

Characteristics CBSE

Social sanction, have normalised women entering into CSE.

Special characteristic of these communities- family society normalize it, the industries, act as commercial agents, they particularly use their homes as operation place, pimping of customers from highways and nearby areas, and devote their sisters, and daughter into sex work. It is a socially sanctioned sexual servitude.

Aspect of vulnerability is from

- Age
- Gender norm
- Financial dependence
- Peer network
- Covid-19 impact

Discussion

IMTP cases in MP, towards members of these community is challenging, as it is a traditional community practice. Further, prosecution often leads to detention of all members of the community, as majority are living off the proceeds from sex work.

Another case from New Delhi was discussed, where after marriage, a *bahu* was solicited after her first child.

Inter-generational aspect-

Stigma that members face from mainstreaming. Further, the cack of upward mobility makes survival difficult in different spheres.

In most cases debt bondage leaves no option but to have recourse to CBSE.

The community inclusion is inhibited by-

- The dominant Gujjar community. The practice of untouchability is common, leading the DNT's continued exploitation.
- Majority members of the community, have not practiced any other profession, and not worked outside.

Women health and security-

Use of contraceptive has been good in the field.

The practice of kept, has made some women find refuge, however the instances are very few.



Strategy undertaken by Samvedana, to tackle CBSE by working with-

- Children and adolescents
- Parents
- Male members of the Community
- NGO's
- Other Community

The work over the years, has also changed the community acceptance towards education. The same was showcased by the Film made by Samvedana. A young girl who was the child of sex worker, stated that she is keen to study. She is currently preparing for her Civil Service Interview.

Session three- Combating HT (Sex Trafficking & Inter-generational CBSE)
Trainer- Priti Patkar

The Trainer, started with a welcome note, thanking members from CLL, TISS and Samvedana.

The trainer, thereafter, set some ground rules for the training. Reserving QnA Session after every 10 slides.

She also stated a disclaimer, and gave a trigger warning due to the sensitive context of the subject matter. Lastly, she stated that this is a safe space, and that participants can reach out if they need help.

Discussion

SC case on Budhadeb Karmaskar vs. State of West Bengal (19th May 2022)- The SC stated that no child of a sex worker, should be separated from the mother merely on the ground of her profession. If a minor is living in a brothel, it should not be presumed that she/he is in sex trade.

The highlights the SC stance on the empathetic stance taken by the Courts, and the sensitive approach whilst dealing with sex workers.

The trainer, reiterated two experiences she witnessed whilst working with Prerana's Nigh Shelter.

- She was probed by police personnel on the indicators of success. This comparison has always been disturbing, and we must be compassionate, & mindful of the distress in the life's of people you interact with. During her interaction with the police she was probed, on what did she do, if something positive, or good had happen. Later she was also probed on whether they (children of sex workers) go to school, if they do, do they pass 10/12 std., do they graduate? To which the trainer stated that yes it will if we all try.
- Another instance at the night shelter, where a child used to come at night, he had bruise marks over him, on being probed, he did not mention anything at all. Eventually with trust he opened up as to what happen.

The above interactions are an important lesson in how trauma isn't big/small. It is not as aspect that can be quantified. She explained that a cup of milk for everyone or ice cream for some? What approach we are willing to undertake, what are the right questions of success indicators? Instead of pondering on this, we must celebrate the efforts we put in.

Definition of HT (Intergenerational trafficking)

Aspects from the AMP model, highlighting the-

- Abuse of power or vulnerability of the victims



- Transfer of status of power from one generation to another, where the cycle does not break, and how children born to prostituted women, choose to be in the sex trade.
- Similar aspect is observed in CBSE, and some traditional practices, where people who have no choice but to engage in sex trade.

Discussion

The trainer mentioned an instance where she observed normalization of violence to some extent. In her interaction with a girl at the Bal ghar. The oldest girl there said just hit us then we will listen. At a level also normalizing consent.

Hereditary ritualistic sexual slavery

The trainer highlighted the practice of

- Devdasi
- Jogini
- Vaghya muli

The ritualistic sexual exploitation that continues in the name of religion.

Context of Prerana's work in Kamathipura

Kamatipura scenario in 1986

It consisted of 14 streets, with *bazār gali* and 14 other non-red light area.

Between the 14 lanes there was a municipal school

7 mediums of schools-

- Telugu medium
- Hindi medium
- Urdu medium
- Gujarat medium
- Marathi medium

However, none of the children of sex workers, were allowed to study in these schools.

Learning's from her work in Kamathipura

- Grooming process- She observed that the process of grooming, young girls started around the time they are 12 year old. The prospective pimps/*dallal*, tap into the psychology of the adolescent phase, where you are attracted to sex, and keen to dress up, get attention.
- Strategy of the dallals- The business, usually sells the female to the highest bidder, this is a trap, as there is very less violence, as it guarantees sure and definite recruits. This is undertaken to trap women, with guilt also as the dallals are their only recourse, when they do need money for an emergency. Hence their strategy is to get profit, by doing all that the girls like.
- On how to interact with sex workers- Keep in mind their dignity and worth, as social workers we are trained to ask the right questions with dignity empathy and decency. It is also important to understand the right to say no. Its ok if they don't want to respond or interact.
- Change in the tradition – *Hum do humare do*- A lot of the sex workers were not aware of who the father of the children was, which was in stark contrast of the tradition two parent set up.
- On conversations about who the partner is- Often these women when rescued used to have evidence that they have a husband, and they are wrongfully detained here. Some even mentioned that they have *nikah nama*.
- The social workers often came across repeated stories, showcasing the level of tutoring that pimps used to supply them with.
- Rescue operations, have also highlighted the level of tutoring that pimps have done. Particularly in cases of young girls. Some strategy like asking details of who is the mother, details.
- Cross checking and referencing like if a minor in a brothel says she goes to school, what subjects they study, is vital when discharging children.

The future of children of sex workers

A question that was often posed to the sex workers was –“What’s the future of your children?” They used to say, that they don’t want their child to be in sex trade. They said that their children’s lives would be better if, they go away from here to a safe space.

This conversation led to exploring the following options of safe spaces-

- Adoption- They were furious stating that only the rich can have kids, is it? They stated that they want to be with their children.
- Foster care- They stated that it would never work.

Challenges in CCIs

At the time, Mumbai had 25 CCIs that time. The children of sex workers were refused entry into the orphanages stating that they are bad, and that their blood runs for sex. They wanted to segregate children as good, and bad children.

This highlighted a need for a different service catering to the needs of these children. A night care center, was proposed. The plan was that during the time as sex worker gets ready, there is no supervision over the children, and same when she is with a customer.

So initially, these small children, were often left intoxicated, and the slightly older boys used to be chase people in taxis for customers, and be gate boy for the dallal/trafficker. They were groomed to perform the role of a pimp eventually.

One RTE was passed, everyone had easy access to education till 14 years of age. This helped changed the aspect of accessibility of schools. The impact of this is that all children in Kamathipura are now in schools.

Case discussion

Perna’s field workers usual route included Faulkland road, Bombay play house *Peela* house. There were night care centres here, and the social workers used to do field work. During outreach, they once witnessed a shy kid, met his mother and told her to send the son at the night shelter. She had ignored quite a few requests, and eventually after sometime, she did send the kid. Initially the child would never smile, during one incident, when he took a bath, the social worker witnessed some bruises. When the doctor examined, he mentioned it was burn marks.

It was only eventually that he disclosed that one of his mother’s customer, used to drink, and put cigarette marks for fun. Slowly he started smiling and interacting more once he was comfortable.

Eventually, the women stopped sending her son. Prerana’s team eventually found out that she is unwell and suffering from HIV. After she was admitted in the hospital. They were informed, that the lady was a transgender. After a few days the transgender person died, leaving the child behind. Later on a person came claiming that the transgender person was his wife, and that he was the son. It was only once Perna’s social workers confirmed the identity that the child was allowed to be released.

On helping women leave sex trade

Perna has also been a platform to help women leave sex trade. The initial arrangements however, have been like one foot in the trade and second in some other vocation. A lot of NGO’s have microfinance non-returnable plan, it is only for those who wanted to leave it. It was only later that faltering in conditions was alright.

Agency of sex work

The field is dominated by members of lower caste women. Showcases the aspect of vulnerability. Very few to no upper caste girls in this trade, to in dance bars.

Rehabilitation efforts for sex workers

The emphasis has always been on decent and moralistic income, instead of just sustained economic livelihood. This is one of the biggest drawbacks of the rehabilitation process.

Some efforts were made in to rehabilitate them as workers in Petrol pump stations, for filling fuel. It had a short training course and gave immediate income. However, the safety of women was a point of



concern. The idea is to have a non-judgmental perspective towards any work. On the lines of social work principles, like the principle of acceptance and individualization.

Ritualistic Sexual Exploitation

The practice exists in the form of *Devdasis*, where young girls particularly from lower caste, are dedicated to saints/gods in Maharashtra Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu.

Madras also has the Madras Devdasi Prohibition Act to end this practice, and rehabilitate women.

The rehabilitation programme has a *ghar kul yojana*.

Statistics of Devdasis

Around 20 % of the population of Falkland roads sex workers were devdasi.

The sector is particularly, dominated by Bengalis.

Targeting of victims

Belief is a vulnerability- Buying, selling, and exploitation is bad, a way to grant legitimacy to this practice, was to introduce the element of *bhagnan* in between to justify, and legitimize it.

The practice has also been used, to conceive children. It is a myth, that once you lay with another with another girl then you have a child with your wife.

Many of them have been inter- generational.

Change in trend of devdasis

The scale of commercialization, has tapped into the vulnerability of women everywhere.

The *Bedia*, and *Banjra* adult women are now sold in Africa.

There is also scrutiny of temple trusts now.

Aggravated offence of sexual violence

The involvement of family, in incest cases. Also highlights, low reporting.

Low level of training and awareness of first responders

In domestic violence cases, we have observed that the members of the family try and confuses the victim.

Dance bar closure in Maharashtra

PIL against the Dance Bar Association (Member Mandeep Singh Sethi) represented by Mahesh Jethmalani. Under ITPA, 16 dance bar were raided, with Prerana's intervention. These dance bars, act a bridge for lodging and boarding of these women in brothels.

Case Discussion

Oshiwara case-

A rescue operation was conducted. The detained women in the adult protective home stated that she was married. The social workers, were cross checking facts, undertook a home visit only to find that a high rise building is the address that's he had shared. The young husband, was an aspiring actor, waiting for our arrival. On their arrival, they were given marriage certificate, insurance papers, bank account, and pan card of the woman. The social worker also probed him on what his profession is, to which he got aggressive, and eventually mentioned that he pimps his wife.

Key take away from the session-

A better understanding of clause 2 (14) of JJ act dealing with CNCP.

End of Day Two

Moderator- Saigita

Exercise -Share reflections from the day



Feedback from the participants about the new words, concepts learnt-

1. Leather currency
2. Muta marriage
3. HAMA
4. Principle individualization in social work
5. Bedia
6. JJ Act
7. Sharenting
8. Inter- generational trafficking
9. UNCRC
10. Sex tourism
11. Ritualistic sexual slavery
12. Paro- mali
13. Child soldier



Day Three

Revision of previous day by Naveen Sir-

Discussed about-

Dimensions of CBSE -Sex Tourism, Bride Trafficking , Pornography, Remote Sexual Act

Medical trafficking- Organ transplant and surrogacy

Clinical Drug Trials

Video- CBSE- Bedia

Revision of previous day by Anupriya-

Characteristics- vulnerability factors

Molki- religious factors in CBSE

Challenges of CBSE particularly about police intervention in such cases.

How to do social work- how to speak to sex workers- patience empathy

JJ Act 2(14)

Inter- generation trafficking and trauma

SC judgement- Budhadev Case

Session One- Vulnerability of children and protection mechanisms in Government system

Trainer- Mr. Santosh Shinde

Moderator- Saigita

Introduction for Mr. Santosh Shinde

He is the Founder Trustee of Vidhayak Bharti. He has over 30 years of experience in child rights and child protection. He has been UNICEF's State consultant on child protection for over 6 years. He has actively engaged in rescues operations of Child labours.

He has received the Samaj Mitra award, and Samaj Bhushan Award. He has also published a booklet in Marathi on child trafficking and child protection.

Mr. Santosh Shinde

The Trainer dealt with the State mechanism's available for child protection. He set the context for child rights, and its intersection with children's rights to eat, play and study. It is also vital to know, that how many adults have an interaction with children outside, their time in school, with reference to their education, and time with their friends.

He started the session with what are the services, and systems available to children.

Service	System	Both service , and system
CCI	JJ system	CARA
Helplines	CWC	SARA
	JJB	Mission Vatsalya
	NCPCR	
	AHTU	
	CLTF	
	CWPO	
	SALSA	
	DALSA	

Age verification

The competent authority to determine the age of a child is CWC. The primary evidence is –

1. Birth Certificate
2. Class 10/12 Marksheet
3. Ossification test (X-RAY)



4. Opinion from Medical Board – Dental Surgeon

Principle of presumption of age, is always supposed to be lower age.
The decision of CWC is not challengeable.

Considerations before the CWC

In cases of child labour, and child trafficking, the CWC, must review the case carefully, and decide, if handing over the child to the parents, is in the best interest of child. Ideally, CWC always prefer leaving children with parents unless and until contrary information is available.

The role of CWC is quasi-judicial in nature. Within the functioning of CWC, the decision of social worker over powers the Judicial member's decision.

The CWC's also have the power to inspect CCIs, Observation Home, however very few are aware of the practice.

The CWC also has power to declare a child legally free for adoption.

Considerations before the JJB

In a particular case, kids groomed to steal, they were later sent to Jaipur to steal cases like these are particularly challenging as children are both perpetrators, and victims.

This has become more challenging keeping in mind the 2015 amendment dealing with heinous crimes. It also deals with offences, under three categories-

- Petty
- Serious
- Heinous

Q&A and Discussion-

In a situation, where a child steals, it's important to conduct a preliminary assessment.

In a situation if a child is medically unstable and commits a crime its vital to provide special educators whilst interacting with them.

Challenges that Child Protection Mechanisms Face

Lack of coordination between SJPU, and CWPO. There is a need for collaborative training for smooth functioning. The trainer also shared an instance, where CWPO's throughout the day would wear the uniform, and if a case would come, and they would have to interact with the child, they would wear a casual shirt on top, small adaptive techniques like this can change the scenario of child rights in India. Today, the Maharashtra Police Academy, for their induction course, and in service training have made the JJ Act training session from 9 hours, to 7 days. This highlights the change in the administration now.

Functioning of new positions, like the CLTF under CLPR Act, and functioning of Pencil portal, with access to their nodal officers is vital.

Coordination with DALSA and SALSAs to facilitate compensation, victim protection is vital.

Elements of JJ Act

Chapter 9 Instances of how children are exploited (Child labour, Child used for begging, Child soldiers etc)

Adoption, as a subject matter is under the CWC, and CCI. The legal framework for adoption is in JJ Act, and HAMA.

Challenges for Implementation of JJ Act

Lack of after care facilities in India.

CCP's- BPRND's initiative to link missing children with HT cases, is yet to materialise.

Socio- psycho evaluation is vital to be held at regular intervals.



Case Discussion

The trainer, reiterated an instance when during inspection, he was interacting with children in CCI's. One of the girls, used to keep on looking at the Superintendent to respond to all answers. In another case, the Superintendent, was not even aware of the backgrounds, or interests of the child, the child was placed within the CCI for a period of 7 years. These instances highlight the de-sensitization in CCIs.

End of the Session- Token of appreciation given by Mr. Dominic

He thanked MR. Shinde for sharing plenty of experience and his commitment in the field of child rights.

Session Two (1)- Rehabilitation of victims of Labour Trafficking

Trainer- Dr. M. Devasitham (Regional Specialist South Asia) and Loretta (Rehab specialist Bangladesh-India)

Moderator- Saigita

Session on Rehab Survivor Care- Client Centered Trauma Work of labour trafficked victims

Practical study on the status of Bonded Labour by IJM.

He has been vital in the functioning of Project SHIELD- an evidence based policing to prevent crimes against women and children. He is also associated with Udhayam, a Community Policing Project to protect and increase the confidence of the victims of bonded labour in collaboration with Released Bonded Labourers Association.

Dr. Devasitham thanked Shri Saigita, and Trupti for this wonderful opportunity. He started the training by stating the medium of communication would be English, and he will deal with Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, and his co-trainer Loretta will be dealing with Client Centred Trauma work.

Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976

This aspect of labour trafficking, can be understood from the AMP model. He started with a case study where people were trafficked from West Bengal to Tamil Nadu, to work in the jewel making industry. They were told, that they will be taught the business, and then they can replicate their learnings, by setting up their own business. Details of the case highlighted, that they had given a certain amount as advance, and were forced to work for more than 16 hours a day. They were not allowed to go out and also worked way below minimum wage. Some of them were even held back for a longer time in the name of training that their skill not developed yet, and stayed back for 5 years.

The means here clearly highlight –

- Fraud
- Deception
- Abuse of power

Elements of Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976

The Act deals with-

- identification and release of Bonded Labours
- 9th February, is also celebrated as bonded labour abolition day

Purpose of the law-

- Abolish bonded labour
- Understand the elements of
 - Obligation
 - Debt
- Released any property possessed by the owner, from the victim, and restore it back to the labour once released



- Punishment under the act- Cognisable bailable- 3 years, INR 2000/- fine

Activity

Draw an image of your hand

Learning activity – An easy way to remember definition of bonded labour system.

Key Five Elements-

- Advance/Agreement
- Rights to mini wage
- Freedom of employment
- Right to move freely in India
- Right to sell goods at market value

Any one denied, highlight the aspect of bonded labour.

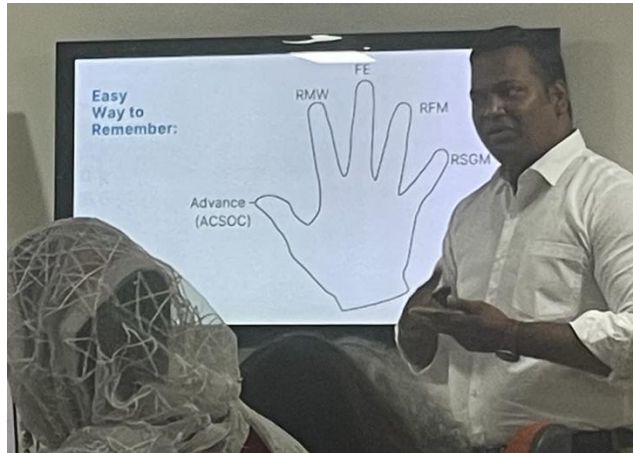


Image 8- Dr. Devasitham with the hand drawing, showcasing elements of Bonded Labour.

Q&A and Discussion-

Q1. Why is caste and social obligation same thing?

The social obligation need not necessarily be backed caste based, hence.

A case was discussed, about the fishing community. Where they receive advance for fuel for catching fish, which is to be eventually sold to the person who gave the advance for the fuel. Very often, they are forced to sell the fish at costs, way below market rate.

IJM has gathered data on more than 59 industries (Illustrative list) where these practices are still present. For example- Momo industry, bands that play in weddings.

Study on brick- kiln

The daily wage is around INR 21 per day

Majority of the workers, are illiterate, often cheated with dreams of good pay, of around 1 lack, which eventually reduces to 50,000, with harsh working conditions.

The industry has make shift, plastic shelter homes, made to hide these people, who are working there.

They work all week, leaving the weekends to prepare mud for the coming week. Often, the entire family is working. Children, are given a small knife to shape brick, making 100 bricks at a time.

Identification and release of bonded labour

What to do-

- Understand problem
- Understand the role of Police
- In case of children- reach out to the CWC
- Role of the Labour department

Legal Authority-

DM u/s 10

SDM- u/s 10

Revenue Divisional Officer

Framework for reporting-

- Anyone can complain- Anyone aware of the incident, like relatives
- Identification to be followed by a complaint.
- An initial inquiry is conducted at the work site, followed by a full inquiry.
- During this time the victims, are taken to secure location, like RDO/ Collectors office
- Bonded labour inquiry form is filled for individual inquiry.
- The EDO/DM declare bonded labour or not.
- Followed by a physical letter of release certificate

Rehabilitation and Protection

Initial rehabilitation with INR 30,000/- along with protection.

Under Central Sector Scheme-

- A male victim receives - one lakh
- A female victim receives two lack
- A Child receives one lack
- PWD receives 3 lack

The importance of a release certificate, is vital especially in cases of generational bonded labour system practice. These victims usually have no identification document, and the release certificate, helps in accessibility to get voter id, ration card and other documents.

Q&A and Discussion-

Q1. If in the initial inquiry the officer sees on account that they are paying INR 1000, with signature on account. How do we prove they bonded then?

It is vital to look into other circumstantial evidences in such a situation.

The trainer, also shared incidents, where after the release certificate, some of the victims, were back into the system. This was due to the threats received from the owners, to track them back. It shows how the protection and rehabilitation failed. Particularly in cases of situational distress like death in the family, victims rebound in the system again.

The trainer, also discussed, cases of exploitation of women in the spinning wheel industry. He also discussed opium brides where in Afghanistan the cultivator, gives money, and in case of failure of crop yield, often take the take the girl of the family.

The trainer, discussed, another instance where a rescue operation was undertaken, and had victims who was an aged father, with no access to medical facilities and an out of school son. The RDO concluded that prima facie it looked like they were victims of bonded labour.

Challenges in investigation and trial

INR 20 k fine, is not big for employers and are often out on bail.

There is also a lack of reliable data source on bonded labour system, hence little awareness on how prevalent it is in India.

Session Two (2)- Survivor Care- Client Centred Trauma work for trafficked victims

Trainer- Loretta (Rehab specialist Bangladesh- India)

Interaction with victims are a key to good investigation.

Free and comfortable interaction is only possible, if the victims are taken away from the perpetrator.

Once they are rescued, its also vital to inform them why they are brought there, what is the purpose.

Thereafter, immediate needs like physical assistance, treatment for injury followed by a comprehensive medical examination needs to be undertaken.



A good practice whilst working with victims-

- Introduce yourself
- Engage with children, male, and female separately

It is also vital to understand that very often, NGO's are content with rescue but forget to work on timely and proper rehabilitation. The importance of psycho-social and economic rehabilitation goes hand in hand.

Interstate repatriation

RDO acts as the moderating authority

Compensation in such cases is also given in parts. The initial amount where the victim is found, and remaining in home state.

Rate of conviction of these cases remain low.

Counselling and trauma informed care

Meeting the essential day to day needs of victims is important.

It is also important to not question a victim, as to why they were captive, and didn't try and escape and run away.

Some cases have also showed that the victim feels that they have no alternatives, and they belong to the owner. The owners have instilled a captive mentality in the victim. They instill fear to break down the victim.

Seeing through trauma informed lens

Understanding of trauma-

- Acute
- Chronic and
- Complex

Aspects of trauma informed care

- Physical
- Emotional
- Spiritual

Benefits of trauma informed care

- Effective communication with the victim
- Get survivors the help they need
- Effectively assist in obtaining justice
- Reduce further risk

IJM Rehabilitation strategy - Aftercare programme

Do no harm

Prioritise their interest

Do not discriminate

After care process followed by IJM adheres to the following-

- Assessment skills
- CARE Planning - Survivor care plan

6 domains of practice-

Safety

Legal assistance

Mental wellbeing

Economic and social well being

Survivor leaders



Power of survivors

Assessment of survivor outcome tool is been vital in victim transformation. IJM's Global survivor networks, and Survivor leadership is a network of care, that has changed peoples lives.

Some of the active rehabilitation strategies of IJM were-

- Creating petrol pump for steady income
- Amarigiri fishing community, faced a lot of challenges in marketing their fish. IJM assisted with moped ice box to ensure they get a fair price of their fishes.

End of the Session- Token of appreciation given by Sampoorna, and a vote of thanks by Nilofar.

Moderator- Saigita

Introducing Chitra Iyer, she is a Social Entrepreneur, with rich experience of over 20 years in the social impact space, Chitra Iyer straddles several worlds of experience within the Education, Child Protection, Digital Safety, Livelihoods and Skill- development Sector. She is the Co-Founder & CEO of a social impact consulting firm Space2Grow Partners, that aims to act as a Social Accelerator for Non-profits in India and South Asia. She was selected as a Changemaker for 2021, by the Thomson Reuters Foundation under their flagship Human Rights Program. She was also selected to present at the Trust Conference 2021, flagship Human rights conference conducted by The Thomson Reuters Foundation. She is a TISS Alumni, and Co-founder. She has recently won the CEO Insights "Top 10 CEO award for 2020" and the MORPHEUS award for the "Emerging Entrepreneur of 2021"

Introducing Dr. Balsingh, he is a serving Police officer in Maharashtra State, Speaker, Researcher, Technology evangelist, Poet and Doctorate (Ph.D) from Tata Institute Of Social Sciences, Mumbai in Cyber Economic Crimes. He has authored a book titled "Cyber Economic Crime in India" published by Springer Nature in 2020.

He has strategic and technical expertise in the field of cyber security of critical infrastructures, Government Information Systems, and Cyber defense. He has firsthand experience to build 51 cyber-Crime Investigation cyber labs and 43 Cyber Police Stations in Maharashtra State. He has worked on development of integrated cyber security environment for Maharashtra state through Maharashtra Cyber Security Project. He was also part of Team building Maharashtra Computer Emergency Response Team. He led the implementation of Automatic Multimodal Biometric Identification System from 2016 to 2020. He has authored a book- Cyber, economic crimes in India – Springer

Session Three- Role of digital world in human trafficking, use and abuse

Trainer- Chitra Iyer, Space2Grow

She started the session, with the Chat bot on cyber safety, created by Space2Grow. She also briefly introduced the work of Space2Grow. It is sustainable solutions platform, it aims to collaborate and co-create solutions for complex social problems. Its area of work is in the field of-

Survivors of trafficking

- Anti- Human Trafficking
- Digital safety
- Inclusive Skilling and Livelihood
- Child protection

The key stakeholders that it engages with are-

- Social startups, non-profits
- Corporates and Industries
- Investors, Donors, CSRs
- Government



Challenges in the online world

Online abusive behavior is nuanced and changes form in the ever changing digital world.

- Online abuse in the nature of
 - Cyber stalking
 - Cyber bullying
- CSAM the maximum content is in India
- Identity theft
- Unwanted exposure of children

Some evolving trends, not particularly captured in the Indian legal framework.

- Revenge Pornography
- Deep Fake
- Online Grooming

Global Statistics

Internet usage, has increased amongst children. This is owing to the Edu-Tech, social media, and gaming explosion.

IT Act- Framework

Primarily dealing with cyber-crime, and electronic commerce. Amendment in 2008, Section 66A. Followed by the IT (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code)Rules, 2021. This with the PoCSO act, 2012, have created a framework to protect children online.

Online Abuse and Anti- Human Trafficking

With reference to Art. 3 of the Palermo Protocol, the trainer, shared statistics of AHT data in India. She also referred to NCRB data highlighting the top hot-spots for trafficking- Maharashtra, and the low conviction rate in India.

She also highlighted the cascading impact of Covid-19 Pandemic and the increase in Commercial Sexual Exploitation of children. This is also due to the vulnerability associated with children online, particularly while learning, and gaming.

Q&A and Discussion-

The trainer discussed a case where parents often reprimand children. This situation leaves little to nothing for children when they want to protect themselves online.

She also discussed a case of grooming. Where a teacher used special doubt classes as a platform to give attention to a girl. The teacher thereafter, also tried to visit the child, however, she was protected by a fellow family member, and was refused to meet the teacher. The teacher used to take the sessions, and seek information on the parents movement.

She also shared a case, where a girl received a friend request. Eventually on becoming friends, the family found out that the person used a fake name, and different identity and posted her intimate pictures. This has been common in cases of jilted lovers.

She also discussed the increase in cyber-crime in Jamtara in Jharkhand, and Bharatpur in Rajasthan.

There have also been instances of teachers being victims of identity theft.

Case Study

Covered-

States- Four (Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and West Bengal)

Districts- Eight

Women and Adolescents- 749

Conclusions from the case study-



Phishing
Cyber bullying
Online Abuse and Trafficking
Identity Theft
Revenge Porn – morphing

A lot of the participants stated that they were victims of cyber crime.
The study was also contradictory to the Research by NCPDR, with the hypothesis that rural India has less digital access, and hence less abuse.

Key Recommendations
Awareness across stakeholders
Normalise conversation on cyber abuse, followed by effective, and efficient reporting
Peer training
Accessibility for counselling services

Session Four- Role of digital world in human trafficking, use and abuse
Trainer- Dr. Balsing Rajput

He started the session with the different roles the online world can perform, keeping the following in mind-

- Awareness by the means of social media, and messaging platforms
- Sensitisation – Training and online education
- Facilitate crime
- Digital Transaction
- Online
- Intelligent
- Tools to commit crime

The Push and pull factors- particularly attract the poor, socially excluded. There are a lot of informal sectors that require labour. This highlights the need for identifying the targets, understand how they have been brain washed, influenced to enter into the trade.

Within the digital world-

- Online transactions by the means of online services, products to buy/sell are a platform to be exploited, by giving loans in certain cases
- Job frauds, and mis-information about the nature of work, foreign jobs
- Sexual abuse online in the forms of
 - Sextortion, morphing of images,
 - Cyber bullying,
 - Pedophile and CSAM
- Matrimonial fraud
- Data leaks, and sensitive information
- Terrorism labour
- Narcotics and drug supply

New age challenges

Awareness continues to be the big challenge.
Sensitization of police personnels on online crimes.
New technology to facilitate crime needs to be constantly updated- Block Chain, Crypto Currency.



Q&A and Discussion-

During the pandemic in 2020/2021, Zoom was the primary aspect of communication. One could access any call by the user id and password. There were instances when children would share the login details of a class with other people also. In a particular case, someone started to share pornographic content on the screen. Most teachers are not so technologically well versed, so they often don't know what to do.

In another case, some students of class 9th, shared their class details with some children from class 11th. Thereafter since the class started a few of them started to abuse the teacher.

Web space, VPN, IP address

He stated the difference between- Surface web, Deep web, Dark web by the means of examples-

Google- browser is the surface web

TISS data, is the deep web

Everything else is the dark web. The dark web, is also used for access to all illegal services.

Connected Ips, Tor browser were also discussed.

The use of VPN Tunneling service to create different IP was also shared.

Video Games and online abuse

As important supervision of children is by Parents. It is also important to state that the creator of these games, should also have some responsibility. There is a growing need to make products safer.

The use of morphed pictures in online sexual abuse is also fairly common. The social reputation risk, runs long, and is also linked with extortion, and revenge in relationships

Data sharing

Some efforts by the means on Data Protection Bill have been made, however majority of the online data sharing framework is still alien to the masses.

Case Discussion

This case of online grooming was shared in class. A young girl was lured to connect with some people online. The platform was Bumble, popularly used as an online dating site. This was due to peer pressure, to get attention amongst friends. Thereafter, the person she befriended online started talking and became friends. Eventually the person convinced her to pursue modelling, and share her pictures.

In a similar case, in 2012 a boy from Bangalore was groomed by someone in UK, to go to Syria. There is a growing use of online platforms to generate- terrorism

In another case of Digital transaction. Someone fell a prey to online fraud. They ended up losing all their savings. It was an insurance fraud of 4 croers.

He also mentioned the use of Cambridge Analytica during the US, and Indian Elections. How the use of targeted advertisements, and services need to be reviewed.

In a case, an accused was under scrutiny post the death of his mother. The reasons were the use of online platforms to search how to get rid of a body.

Advertising in the digital world

Digital world uses need based targeted advertising. AI, and platforms like google, and Instagram, use search optimizing engines to get the product, and also send targeted advertising. Platforms like Instagram,

also allow cross application information from Facebook. This sways customers to eventually give in and buy products. The Amazon, Alexa, too uses this technology.

Online financial fraud

Mass selling of sim card, has become popular. Often in the name of Aadhar- PAN linkage there was a lot of exploitation, as a lot of people fell into the trap of sharing their details. In some cases, a person would get a call, and they would pretend to be the Bank, seeking some details, only to get the OTP, and eventually withdraw cash from account.

Loan trapping has also become a good way to exploit people. It is similar to receiving small loans from unregularized sources. This is also due to the easy process to get loans online, by just downloading an application, get access to details, and loan gets accepted.

Tip line

Have been used successfully to target CSA online. The practice has been in use by the Maharashtra cyber Crime cell. It is also based on the practice of National Centre for Missing and Exploited Children.

Some best practices

Use of incognito mode when searching for what to buy.

Switching off location sharing option.

Practicing internet hygiene

End of the Session- Token of appreciation given by Sagar, and a vote of thanks by Mitali. The session ended with Shri Veerendra Mishra, thanking the esteemed panel for a very knowledgeable session.

Session Five- Factors causing vulnerability

Trainer- Dr. Veerendra Mishra

The session started with exploring the factors that cause vulnerability. The issue of vulnerability is closely linked with trafficking. Trafficking is nothing but exploitation of vulnerability. It is also vital to know that, everyone is vulnerable in a certain sense. However, some people get exploited due to their disposition, of age, social background, economic challenges, amongst other factors.

The aspect of awareness is very important. We must be alert, and socially responsible, and have a support system that prevents people from falling into these traps.

There are also instances, when individuals, expose this vulnerability. For example, a girl- sharing naked photos. Is a platform for the perpetrator to exploit her. Exposing such vulnerability may in a certain situation make a person more vulnerable to exploitation.

The perpetrators exploit the vulnerability of the person and recruit them. Usually by showing or portray a picture that is rosy to convince the displacement. The modus to engage the victim is-

- Alienation
- Aspiration
- Ambition

To truly target the vulnerability of the victim. To know whom to pick the recruiters, also collect information from local person, to know, who can be easily trapped. They also use emotional aspects, like stating that they are worthy of a better life, give them this hope and cash into the emotional requirement like supporting the family, marriage of a sister etc.

Overall, the aspect of vulnerability, remains unaddressed.

Video

1. Monkey hanging from a tree teasing a tiger.
2. Tiger attacking a monkey.



Key learning-

The safe space of a monkey is near trees. The minute the monkey steps out of his comfort zone. The vulnerability is exposed and when on ground, he can be an easy target by the tiger.

Causal factors of vulnerability

- Socio- cultural
- Political
- Economic
- Ecological
- Individual/Structural (Community or Group of Members)
- Access to opportunities - physical marginalisation
- Access to justice – Fairness, equality

Role of Religion/Caste

Ritualistic sexual exploitation based on customs, traditions and beliefs-

- Devdasi
- Muta marriages
- CBSE

The above cultural factors play a vital role in generational exploitation and trauma. For example the stigma that the members of the *bedia* community can't go to school, and interact with the upper caste Gujjar. This highlights how a person is victimised because of the system. Social barriers that inhibit their growth and continue a circle of exploitation.

OTD

The OTD model, highlights the push or pull factor from the perspective of vulnerability.

The push factor is the vulnerability of a person

The pull factor which is done to (Allure victim) is at the destination place.

4Ds

Depolarisation

Destratification

Devictimisation

Destigmatization

Discussion

The trainer stated that Paulo Coelho in his book says that travelling is like being born again. That it increases our acceptability. He mentioned his own example, when he was recently travelling in an auto. He ended up over paying for the ride, as the auto driver convinced him, he knew a shorter route.

The trainer also mentioned how wild pigs are hunted in villages. How the village trap the pig, with the help of corn. Initially the pig, is apprehensive then he eats the corn, and meanwhile, the villagers build a shield around it. These tactics are precisely what is used by the trafficker.

The trainer also mentioned memetic desire, it is the external desire. He gave the example of how in a party, with a lot of children. If one child says he has the nicest balloon, the others also chase that balloon.

He also mentioned the story of a goat. Once three goats entered the school. The children wrote 1,2,4 on the goat, just to trouble everyone else to search for the third goat. He mentioned that traffickers, also work on psychological aspect, and trap victims.

Sustain captivity



Once the vulnerability has been tapped, the traffickers, ensure that the captivity can be sustained. They tap into the emotional aspect of family situation, socio-economic background. Sacrifice syndrome for family benefit is used. When this fails, they use tactics, where the mention fictitious costs undertaken to assist in travel and living, which keeps escalating, making it impossible for the victim to pay the amount back. The use of threat, fear of physical abuse is also common.

Stockholm syndrome particularly bride trafficking is common, as well as in cases of sex workers, and their relationship with their pimps. In cases of IMTPA, he stated that victims realise that the pimp is the only who will be there, justice will be delayed at courts' end, hence it's better to just go back to the brothel. It also highlights that sex trafficking, has an element of power and control.

Discussion

Cases highlighting the stigma that victims undergo during mainstreaming, or reintegration.

In a case a victim was repatriated from Kolkata, however the family refused to accept her. Later on, even with the sex worker community she was treated as an outcast.

This showcases a need to re-calibrate the situation of victims.

It also shows that re-acceptance is mixed, some families, are willing, whereas others are not.

A participant also shared a case, where his family member was trafficked, and post rescue. She was not talking to anyone in the family.

Challenges in re-integration

System is ill- equipped to understand the varied challenges that exist. There is a need to have individual plans for reintegration, and rehabilitation. True empowerment, will be achieved by the means of skill development. The role of social worker in reintegrating victims is vital.

Aspects definition and dimensions of the Criminal Justice System, and Social Justice System was also discussed.

End of Day Three

Moderator- Saigita

Exercise -Share reflections from the day

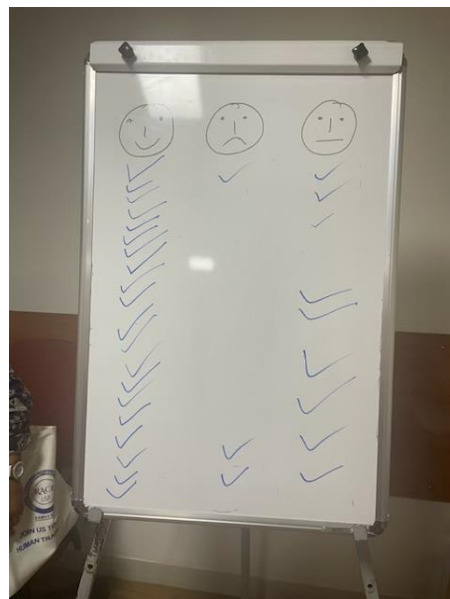


Image 9 Participants feedback from day three of the training.

Day Four

Revision of previous day by Sampoorna-
Briefly covered Santosh Shinde Session on Child Protection Mechanism- Services and Systems
Rehabilitation, and victim care by M Devasatham and Loretta
Identification of Bonded Labour
Compensation Schemes
Rehabilitation, Psycho-social- physical rehab by Loretta
Trauma informed justice system
Principles of after care

From Mrs. Chitra Iyer's Session-
Online abuse and HT
Revenger porno
CSAM
Grooming vulnerable
IT Act framework
Online gaming
Reporting

From Dr. Balsing Rajput's Session-
Digital Transactions
Facilitation services
Communication and Transaction
Exploitation
Online Market

From Dr. Veerendra Mishra's Session-
Factors of vulnerability
Push factor Pull factor
Mimetic desire
Modus Operandi of sustaining captivity

Moderator- Saigita

Introducing Shri Sai Manohar Aramane- He is a 1995 Batch IPS officer borne on Madhya Pradesh Cadre. He is presently OSD, MP Bhawan, New Delhi. He served as SP of Raigarh, Narsimhapur, Gwalior districts and as DIG/SSP of Indore in MP. He also served as ADG Bhopal Zone, ADG, Vigilance and ADG, State Cyber Headquarters at MP Police Head Quarters.

In his two central deputations, Mr Sai Manohar, served as SP, DIG and JD of CBI for 11 years. As DIG International Police Cooperation Unit (IPCU) for 3 years (2013-16) and later as JD TFC (which supervises IPCU), he handled several important matters of mutual legal assistance, deportation and extradition. He assisted several committees formed by MHA, BPRD, NIA etc. in the fields of International Cooperation Arms Act and Cyber Law issues.

Session One- Intersecting Laws, and International Cooperation (ITPA, POCSO, JJ ACT)
Trainer- Preeti Patkar, Prerana

The session, started with a discussion on whether children born to a prostituted woman, found in a brothel, are CNCP or not? The Trainer referred to JJ Act 2(14) to highlight the definition of CNCP, and the protection that is extended to all mothers.

The trainer, shared an instance from 1990, when an IPS Officer was motivated to do something for the children of prostitutes. In this trust, these children were placed before the Children's home after the



rescue. The narrative of child rights of prostitutes children was referred to as unsafe, and bad for children. The narrative however is distinct when the reproductive rights of these women is discussed, and the fact that right to a child also exists. During this time it was vital to decide in such cases whether child needs safety or separated from the mother?

Today the discourse is clear, and there is clarity that the child of a prostitute is not necessarily a CNCP, as long as not under section 2(14) of JJ Act. The age old labelling is not recognized today. The trainer, also highlighted the role that Social Workers play while conducting a social investigation report, to ensure that the child is safe. She also recollects instances, where women, have stated that they have a partner, or a care giver to look after the child.

Chaos in the implementation of IMTPA

Raids and rescues, initially were a mess. Old acts like SITA (All India Suppression of Immoral Traffick Act) was practices, even though the new IMTPA was passed. The framework, of IMTPA ensured that

- Minors are protected them from sex trade
- Victims receive post rescue assistance
- Victims get justice

Challenges in the implementation of IMTPA were showcased in a 1996 Mass raid. The CJI of Maharashtra, *suo moto* took a writ petition on the spreading of HIV in Kamatipura. During this time a total of 487 victims were rescued

Minors 422 (no age verification)

Majors 65

The Magistrate's court where they were produced, stated that they should be kept in shelter homes. Due to the lack of space, in protective home all these minors were distributed all across Mumbai. During this instance, Human Rights activists demanded the release of all those detained. The adults, were sent back to the place of origin, and considering the minors Court, ordered the WCD to establish homes.

The post rescue scenario showcased a need to build exclusive homes for these victims. However, it also showed that a few week/months later, all those rescued, were back in Kamatipura. Some women said that pimps brought them back. Rest said they didn't have any money, and hence returned.

Another rescue operation, focusing on minors, was also unsuccessful. It brought 99 girls in custody, all were produced before CWC for age determination. Majority of them stated that they were majors, and didn't want to be here, rest said they wanted to go away from the shelter home. This was to the extent that it seemed tutored. When CWC ordered them to be placed in homes, the homes existed only on paper, and no infrastructure was created. This was when Prerana's first PIL to set up the homes was moved.

Thereafter with the second PIL Prerana vs. State of Maharashtra moved the court, for inspection of these homes. It was found out that the girls in the homes, were told to give tutored response. The Court's reviewer however, gave an honest response, and the Court mandated a better policy based on the core management model.

Discussion

The trainer mentioned an experience from 2000. There was a rescue in Santacruz. In an abandoned building one flat was being used as a brothel. Four people were arrested and there were 24 victims.

Minors – 10

Major – 14

The age verification was done. In this case, there were three respondents, the state, PO of home, and YP Jaiswal (advocate of the accused). The minors were placed with Prerana, for the home study to look for the families. Out of them, ten girls were from Meghalaya, and one from Assam. All the minors, were produced before the Juvenile Welfare Board. Jaiswal, represented, all minors as accused. When they



should have been referred to as victims in the FIR. Meanwhile, there was an attempt to take them to CWC, however, they stated that they should be before the JWB.

Jaiswal, had their Vakalatnama, and he stated that they not accused why are we kept in homes. They should be released. Prerana, later filed for a PIL, with a prayer that no child rescued from a brothel should be represented by a lawyer. It also stated, that if a parent is unfit, there will be no hand over.

In this case, a participant stated that a case of Bedia community's child had come up. While writing the SIR the member, stated it as a traditional practice, and handed the child over to the parent again. This was due to the pressure put on the member, by the local community members. There is a need to have proper training to deal with special situations like this.

The trainer, also shared a case, where a girl previously rescued, was re-trafficked again.

The trainer, also discussed, the financial background of the perpetrators. In some of the cases, very high paying senior counsels like Mahesh Jethmalani, have represented the perpetrators, showcasing the kind of financial background they come from.

In the last case, the trainer stated that delay in court hearings, and the uncertainty around rehabilitation. Further, pushes women back into the cycle of exploitation. They realise, that there is no body for them, other than the pimp *dalal*. It is also a representation of Stockholm syndrome.

The procedure of raid, and rescues, highlighted that there are a lot of gaps in this regard. This led to the next PIL, which was on a comprehensive procedure of how to conduct raids. This established, special police officer, trained to understand how to write and maintain the victim registry to ensure that there is a data on re-trafficking of victims.

She also discussed the Dance Bar Association PIL, which another landmark case to ensure that The process of search and seizure, rescue is streamlined.

Status today

Kamatipura is ¼ in size, with reference to its previous scale. Today, the work is more spread across areas, Thane, Mankhurd, and Raigadh. Areas, that provide, cheap housing, are also well connected into the city.

Session Two- International Co-operation Role of INTERPOL Trainer- Sai Manohar

He started the session, with a vote of thanks to TISS, CLLL, and RACE for this opportunity. His topic will cover, intersecting laws, the role of International Cooperation in combatting human trafficking. The Session will focus on primarily tracking of fugitives, and perpetrators.

He posed a question. If we have ever come across someone who was accused of trafficking abroad? In a case of international cases, the accused, is absconded, it is challenging to find their whereabouts, especially if a part of an organized crime syndicate.

One way to get justice is to streamline International Cooperation to counter and break down these organisations, and also collaborate data.

Challenges in Extra- territorial operations

The Trainer, reiterated an instant from a case in Singapore. A fugitive from Mumbai was to be held there, and the local Mumbai Police tried to detain the person. They were unsuccessful due to the extra-territorial nature of the case. In such cases, it is vital to streamline operations from MHA in order to use local police powers abroad.



Discussion

The trainer shared an instance of informal co-operation used in a case. In the Kanishka airway case, the flight was from Canada to India. A Sikh terrorist, conversations were tapped. There was case coordination between CBI, and Punjab police, to understand the language barrier. The same was facilitated by a two page MOU. Hence, there have been instances of some level of informal work to ensure that the fugitive or guilty people don't escape.

INTERPOL

Headquarter Lyon

CBI is the nodal agency to co-ordinate with Interpol.

Discussion

There was a case was discussed, when a Dutch female, was sexually assaulted in New Delhi. After the complain she left the country, and flew back to her home state. The local police, and CBI requested the victim to reschedule her ticket, however she refused to stay back. Once the information was transferred to the Embassy, the Dutch embassy, the forwarded the evidence required to the Delhi police.

Interpol database

Details of names and nationality of fugitives.

It has a helpline, for assistance.

A DNA Database -I Familia to streamline identification by the use of forensic science.

IT practices the use of notices, to sanction and reprimand people. There are three kind of notices, which are important to locate a person.

This database is available at point of entrances/exit-

- Air
- Water
- Land

Apprehension of people (India)

How to apprehend a person. In the Indian scenario the CBI, has taken our circulars authorizing anyone of the rank of superintendent of police and above to engage.

Apprehension of people (Around the World)

The meaning of notices, too vary. For instance, Red Corner Notices in –

- UK- Used only for locating
- US- Used only for locating
- Germany- Used for arrest
- APAC- Used for arrest
- Saudi - Used for arrest

Interpol Notice

Red Notice: To seek the location and arrest of persons wanted for prosecution or to serve a sentence.

Yellow Notice: To help locate missing persons, often minors, or to help identify persons who are unable to identify themselves.

Blue Notice: To collect additional information about a person's identity, location or activities in relation to a criminal investigation.

Black Notice: To seek information on unidentified bodies.

Green Notice: To provide warning about a person's criminal activities, where the person is considered to be a possible threat to public safety.



Orange Notice: To warn of an event, a person, an object or a process representing a serious and imminent threat to public safety.

Purple Notice: To seek or provide information on modus operandi, objects, devices and concealment methods used by criminals.



Image 10 INTERPOL Notices

Discussion

In this case from Australia, a Pedophile tourist, had travelled to Goa, Puri, and Delhi. The officials were unable to stop them, and Interpol, set out a green notice for alert.

A participant asked, why Nirav Modi, and his brother, who are guilty of terrorizing their workers in middle east. And of tampering, and destroying papers, giving false statements, and influencing witness. Why are they not deported?

Extradition treaty's usually do not send you away if you legally entered with a valid document. This becomes a big challenge to deport people.

There was also a discussion on how to deal with hostile neighbors, and interaction with them.

Notices must meet legal criteria

A Notice is published only if it complies with INTERPOL's Constitution and fulfils all conditions for processing the information in accordance with our Rules on the Processing of Data. This ensures the legality and quality of information, and the protection of personal data.

For example, a Notice will not be published if it violates Article 3 of INTERPOL's Constitution, which forbids the Organization from undertaking any intervention or activities of a political, military, religious or racial character.

Requests for notices are reviewed for compliance with INTERPOL's rules by our Notices and Diffusions Task Force; this is a specialized multilingual and multidisciplinary task force comprising lawyers, police officers and operational specialists.

Diffusions

Member countries may also request cooperation from each other through another mechanism known as a 'diffusion'. Diffusions are circulated directly by a member country's National Central Bureau to all or some other member countries.

Diffusions correspond to the Notices colour-coded system, so there are red, yellow, blue, black, green, purple and orange diffusions, and they must comply with INTERPOL's Constitution and the Rules on the Processing of Data.

Wanted persons (red) diffusions – those circulated to arrest, detain, or restrict the movement of a convicted or accused person – are checked for compliance by the Notices and Diffusions Task Force.

A diffusion will not be entered into in INTERPOL's database if it is of political, military, religious or racial character in violation of Article 3 of INTERPOL's Constitution.

Challenges over implementation

Formal cooperation is difficult or streamline.

Bilateral Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty's and Regional/Multi lateral Treaties, along with UN Convention and Protocols play a vital role.

Court of adjudication along with other evidences.

Principles of MLA

International Co-operation in UNTOC for –

Extradition, transfer of sentenced persons.

International cooperation for confiscation

Law enforcement cooperation

Information exchange

The trainer also particularly discussed the challenges of SAARC, and how within the Asian network, there is a lack of extradition framework. The process, where there are formal MLATs like for example between India, and UK. Court to Court extradition is relatively easier.

Process of LR

Has a time period of Minimum 5 months to receiving a reply in 5 year

In extremely serious cases, it can take 3/2 weeks -10 months.

Discussion

There have been a lot of cases of mistaken identity. In this case, they authorities compared the middle name and the year of birth, and detained the person. The respondent, was pleading that she had never been prosecuted. It was only later that finger print, DNA and other details were used to ascertain identity.

New age practice, to combat human trafficking and illegal migration, is done by separate inquiry on arrival. For example, in case of parent, and child entering, they have separate tests, and then they move in to immigration.

End of the Session- Token of appreciation given by Jojo Sir, and a vote of thanks by Dr. Veerendra Mishra. The session ended with him, thanking the esteemed panel for a very knowledgeable session.

Moderator- Saigita

Introducing Ms. Triveni Acharya. She is an Indian journalist and activist living in Mumbai, best known for her work with the anti-sex-trafficking group the Rescue Foundation.

The group was founded by her husband, Balkrishna Acharya. The organization is devoted to the "rescue, rehabilitation and repatriation of victims for human trafficking from different parts of India, Nepal & Bangladesh and sold for forced prostitution", and has been conducting "brothel raids" since 1993. The organization frees roughly 300 girls a year, and also provides counseling, job training, and HIV testing.



Because these raids often result in serious financial loss or imprisonment for sex traffickers, Acharya has received several death threats as the result of her work.

The Rescue Foundation has received several national and international awards for its work under Acharya's presidency. In 2008, the group received a Stree Shakti Award for Women Entrepreneurs. Taiwanese president presented the Acharya the Asia Democracy and Human Rights Award of the Taiwan Foundation for Democracy, along with a cash grant of US\$100,000; the organization had been nominated for the award by a former trafficking victim saved by the Foundation. In 2011, Acharya herself won the Civil Courage Prize of The Train Foundation, awarded annually to those "who resolutely combat evil". She shared the prize with Lydia Cacho Ribeiro, a Mexican journalist also awarded for her efforts against "sex trafficking, domestic violence and child pornography". In 2013, Triveni became the 2013 Humanitarian Honoree of World of Children Award in conjunction with her work with The Rescue Foundation. Along with the recognition the award came with a \$75,000 cash grant.

Session Three- Issues of rehabilitation and reintegration Trainer- Triveni Acharya

With her background in journalism, and an avid activist. Ms. Acharya started the session with her work with Rescue Foundation. How her work, brought clarity on how the government should operate in cases of HT. When she started work at ground level in the Red light area.

Discussion

She shared some instances from 1996, where all NGOs conducted mass rescue operation. In a particular instance 420 girls (120- Nepali and 300- West Bengal/ Bangladesh). Their repatriation faced a lot of challenges, as Nepal stated that they have HIV, and its best not to send them back. With a lack of treaty to enforce rights, there was pushback, and their repatriation stood nulled. This led to their re-trafficking, and getting back to the brothel .

Challenge of successful re-patriation

Cross border HT, face a lot of challenges in combating HT, due to lack of cross border rehabilitation mechanisms. It was on in 2007, that Nepal Bilateral Agreements, solidified the framework for repatriation. The same was repeated with Bangladesh in 2008. Due to the lack of formal mechanism, the time that the women spent in brothel, was way lesser than the time they spent in shelter homes. There was no formal statements, no legal process, no process for video conferencing, or undertaking letter. To facilitate the process.

On a report- the police used to conduct a police verification, and accordingly create travel permits for these women. Home investigation report was often done in a very callous manner. In one case, two sisters were in the homes. One of the sisters HIR was done, however the others was left. This lack of coordination created problems, like run away from shelters, some face communication barriers like, language.

Refugee camps too were ill equipped. For instance, there was no refugee register to ensure that vulnerable people are not trafficked.

Discussion

Situation that showcased the drawbacks of international/cross-border repatriation-

1. In one case there were two Nigerian victims, the embassy only facilitated Visa for one of them.
2. In another case, a Danish girl was placed in an Indian Shelter home, as the father was in prison serving a term.
3. In another case a Bangladeshi pregnant women received her visa, however her new born baby was not allowed to travel.
4. In one case 108 Bangladeshi women were not accepted back in Bangladesh. One of the girls however, was requested for specially, as she was the Prime Minister's Cook's daughter. In that case the Indian Government stated that they ought to accept all of them if they want to repatriate this one girl.



Aspect of trust in repatriation

Data has highlighted, that initially a lot of these girls lie about their origin, nationality. They only start responding seriously after sometime, this often is a big setback, as it delays the repatriation.

Challenges of stateless ness

Rohingyas in Myanmar are the current challenge. With lack of certainty of GOI on their stance, there is a need to have a formal policy, and mechanism to deal with Rohingyas who are victims of trafficking.

Moderator- Saigita

Introducing Ms. Renuka Mishra (IPS), she is an IPS Officer of Uttar Pradesh Cadre. She has Thirty two years of experience in Policing in the areas of Human resource management, Recruitment and training, Investigation of Crime, Maintenance of Law & Order, Community Policing and Trans-national Crime control while posted at various places during the service. Worked in UNMIK as Deputy Chief Internal Investigation Wing. She is a Certified consultant in training needs assessment. She has handled the Basic Course of IPS probationers at the National Police Academy and taught Law (Indian Penal Code) to them. She has Headed the SSB Training Academy Gwaldam. Represented India at the UN Hqrs New York at the Policy dialogue for enhancing the participation of women in Peacekeeping. She has written several papers and a book on Human Trafficking - A Vision Document.

Initially as ASP, she worked in several districts of Uttar Pradesh as well as in-charge Traffic and Police Lines. As SSP/Commandant, she worked as District in-charge of several Districts, Vigilance Branch, Railway Protection, Intelligence, Housing & Welfare. She was on central deputation as Assistant Director, SVP NPA, Hyderabad and Commandant/ DIG, SSB. She Served as Civilian police Officer in the UN Mission in Kosovo for one year.

As Deputy Inspector General and Inspector General (Recruitment) and Administration, Uttar Pradesh Police Recruitment and Promotion Board, instrumental in becoming a change agent by introducing a technology based Transparent Recruitment Process (TRP) for recruitment of Police personnel, instrumental in concluding a cadre review for the State Police Service Cadre and also introducing a transparent time bound service-related grievance redressal mechanism for the cadre.

She was Inspector General (Pers & Trg), Sashastra Seema Bal & was also instrumental in a paradigm change in the functioning of Personnel and Training Directorates of SSB. Presently she is working as Director General of Police State Special Investigation Team, Uttar Pradesh for over a year.

She has been bestowed with Medals and Awards: -

- a) President's Police Medal for Meritorious Services awarded on Independence Day 2007.
- b) President's Police Medal for Distinguished Services awarded on Independence Day 2014.
- c) Director National Police Academy Silver Commendation Disc and Certificate in 2000.
- d) DG SSB's Silver Disc with Commendation Roll in 2013.
- e) DG SSB's Golden Disc with Commendation Roll in 2015
- f) DG SSB's Golden Disc with Star and Commendation Roll in 2017.
- g) DGP UP Silver Disc and Commendation awarded on 26 Jan 2020.
- h) DGP UP Golden Disc and Commendation awarded on 26 Jan 2021.



Session Three- Cross Border Trafficking
Trainer- Renuka Mishra

The trainer started with the bitter truth that the dark truth is that slavery was abolished. While it was legal, the average price of a slave, the value of a victim was quite high. The trade of buying and selling, drugs, weapons, and even humans, still exists.

The trainer, dealt with the issue of crime, and social crime. This was explained with reference to a crime like sati. She mentioned the social practices, that create a push and pull. Issues like is you have sexual intercourse with a virgin, the STD will end. Or the wife isn't able to conceive, if you lay with a younger woman, she will. There is need to distinguish real crime and social crime. At a certain level, there is an inherent acceptability of helplessness as to what can be done.

She shared an instance from Nepal earthquake. The cascading impact it had, there was no source of employment, no work prospects, along with the trauma of the loss. It is vital that states, also invest in closure, in an emotional psychological sense.

NCRB data

The data highlighted on NCRB about missing persons, conviction in trafficking cases, seem skeptical. There is a need for NCRB data methodology to be disclosed in detail to understand the factors considered, how is carry forward counted etc.

From her own experience she mentioned that in Lucknow and Agra zone, zero case were registered primarily, due to lack of proper documentation.

Discussion

She mentioned a case from Johnpur. The district had reported instances, of a wolf man eating children. No- body had witnessed this, however this rumour was rampant. Some officials stated that Pakistan was behind all this. However a small boy was getting dragged by a wolf, his older brother held the wolf's tail and its only then this matter ended. The Team ffrom Japan to study this case stated that locals are more careful with their livestock vs. their children.

Work with SSB

The extent of trafficking in open- porous borders is high. *Beti- roti ka Rishta* makes Nepal and India open borders.

Migration and trafficking from Nepal is tough to crack down. In certain cases the trainer mentioned that if a trafficker was caught in India, who was a Nepali national no FIR would be registered, and he would just be sent to Nepal authorities to proceed with for formal action. This is also as SSB personnels cant cross into Nepal border.

She also mentioned that post earthquake there is a leap in data on the number of people trafficked, primarily from data of NGOs. The next leap was post Covid.

Discussion

In one case, two girls has escaped from a trafficker, fourteen of them remained thre. They told the NGO the whereabouts of the rest of the girls, and SSB personnels raided the place and arrested the trafficker. It was found to be dance crew/music group, who was recruited young girls as dancers, only to be exploited and trafficked.

In another case, a girl was found to be drugged sitting in between two members in a car. On being probed, everyone gave separate answers. Showcased an element of doubt to inquire as to what happened.

In this case, we witness proactive police work. A young woman was detained, she was travelling with an old man. On being questioned, eventually he stated that he already has three wives, and she would be the next.

Feedback from SSB

From Bhutan, there is a reverse trend. A lot of movement from India to Bhutan for Domestic work not the other way round.
SSB- AHTU coordination to be facilitated by Nirbhaya fund, access to Swadhar for immediate assistance.
Challenge of cross border peace keeping.

Way forward for the organized crime

ILO referral system for PWD was discussed. The collaboration between ILO and Department of Social Welfare conducted a pilot in Philippines. The rationale, was that only one agency can't provide everything, there is a need for coordinating agency as a focal unit.

Today, to combat HT, we need a coordinated effort like -
On ground data of victims
Cross referenced with organization data
Documentation/coalition
Inadequate rehabilitation to be addressed to minimize further trauma

Some initiatives

NSDC, has worked in 2 types LWE areas to combat HT. IT established course programmes. Followed by recruitment by Pizza hut, and Urban clap. Similar platforms need to be explored.

Session Three- CJS and SJS Trainer- Veerendra Mishra

Dr. Veerendra Mishra, started the session with the need for conceptual clarity on –

- Criminal Justice System
- Social Justice System

So far attempts to combat HT, has been by focus on rescue and raid. Focus on prevention, however has not been explored. Prevention is better than cure, is an aspect left unexplored. There is a need to have a paradigm shift in approach to fight HT. The physical, and mental trauma that reintegration and rehabilitation undertakes is something that needs to be looked into.

There is a misconception on the role of CJS. Primarily recognized as being Prosecution- Victim centric. The thought process, is that SJS, plays a silent role. Which is offender centric (Prevention).

However, the role of SJS and CJS, is based on the 4 Ps model.

Prevention
Protection
Prosecution
Participation

Primarily, prevention is from the SJS. By being proactive-, that is reactive prevention model. That is by removing vulnerability, cutting the demand at destination and prevent- re-victimisation.



From the supply and demand side, cut the demand. Ensure that reactive measures like prevent re-victimisation, can be established by conducting social audits.

Discussion

A good practice, was shared by a Participant. He mentioned that in Nepal, as a prevention strategy, and NGO adopted villages, it had 300 girls. It tracked their progress in school, prevented schools drop out, and ensured none of them were trafficked.

In this case, it was observed that Andhra Pradesh, after every 50 house, a mahila police advocacy group was established. It worked with parents, to understand their challenges.

The role of schools for prevention was also discussed.

Moderator- Saigita

Introducing

Sharon Menezes is faculty with the Centre for Criminology and Justice (CCJ), School of Social Work (SSW), TISS, Mumbai, since 2010. Prior to this, she was with Prayas: Social Work in Criminal Justice, a field action project of the CCJ, SSW, TISS, since 1995. Engagements with Prayas continue as Joint Project Director.

She has a Master of Arts in Social Work (with Specialisation in Criminology and Correctional Administration) and Ph.D. in Social Work from TISS, Mumbai.

Sharon's engagements in teaching, training, field practice and research have been focused on social work methods, women and children in custody and institutions, human trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation, procedural justice, and rehabilitation and social re-integration of individuals, groups and communities involved in or vulnerable to crime, commercial sexual exploitation, stigma and destitution.

Here research interest lies in the areas of procedural justice, Human trafficking, Commercial sexual exploitation, Women prisoners, Custody and institutions, Rehabilitation and social reintegration of persons discharged from penal and protective institutions.

She has initiated and completed several research projects and has several paper publications to her credit. The recent one being her paper on "Familial Violence and Human Trafficking: Stories from India, Contemporary Perspectives in Family Research, 20, 257-271".

Session Four- Procedural Justice

Trainer- Sharon Menezes

She started the session, by sharing the rehab and social re-integration issues of justice. At the outset, she mentioned, that everyone, is aware of good practices. However, to encourage better practice, we aren't necessarily sure, what to focus on.

On the role of women as traffickers

She mentioned the number of arrests of women as traffickers is increasing relatively specially in the prisons of Mumbai and Thane. Some of them, are also trafficked women, who are now traffickers. From victims to perpetrators, there's a need to study this in dept. There is also a need to explore that if there is an coercive aspect in this.

The advantage, that these women take is due to their gender. They easily convince, young victims particularly woman. They are also presumed to be well intentioned, and caring, which can easily work as a platform to exploit and influence people.



Role of shelter homes

The trainer, also shared instances that highlighted a diverse as role that shelter home can play in rehabilitation. Rather than just focusing on generally a safe place, food, and skill building. There is also a need to have a holistic look at the situation of women in the shelter homes.

There is also an inherent challenge in rehabilitation strategies not being custom made, all most all women in Swadhar, and other homes require that rehabilitation should be made their way, keeping their account of needs in mind.

Discussion

The trainer shared a particular story of victim in the shelter home. The shelter home, used to give some small amount for monthly expense. A few days into the month the women, asked for more money, to which she was refused. When probed on the expense, she just mentioned the food in the home was terrible, and that she used the money to eat outside. The onus of everthing is on them.

This highlights two aspects, the general status of homes, and that at a certain level some financial planning assistance should be extended to those in homes. This is also directly linked with their freedom being ceased, in physical and financial sense.

Suggestions for shelter homes

The trainer mentioned, that a model for homes, should be like an apartment hotel. Where the rehabilitation and social integration should be in a way that they want it. Throughout the approach undertaken to combat trafficking is based on prosecution, prevention, protection and eventual custodialisation of the victim, safe custody is also particularly mentioned in the IMTPA.

All protective home, rehabilitation and social reintegration models are not based on a developmental or a rights based approach.

She also hihglited, that the idea of safe custody, comes from the time of the British Contagious Disease Act. So as a British Soldier, you were not allowed to have a STI, and if they got it, they were placed in safe custody.

Another aspect could be using the Ujjwala Scheme, for upliftment of institutions plan for group homes, paying guest accommodation models to give these women freedom.

Discussion

The trainer mentioned that something as small as, the victims being carried in the same police after a raid, and rescue. It is also something that needs to be re-assessed. Even later when these women reach the homes, the say things like, “they have put us in jail”.

In another instance, she shared a case where, women, were detained after a rescue. Some of them were not even given time to dress properly and come.

The above mentioned discussions highlight that we need to strengthen the narrative. A possible place to start, would be the restrictions in protective home. The idea of justice, that exists is very different. There is also a need to acknowledge the need for reform, and change homes from the current prison perspective they exist in.

Key considerations

One of the most important elements, that was recognized was the rights based approach towards rehabilitation. She also posed a very important question that is rehabilitation a right, are we entitled to it? There is a need for a comprehensive law on the subject vs. how it is placed now, as a service.

Discussion



The trainer also discussed that in most cases the women, are not aware of the victim compensation schemes, and receive no help from DALSA, SALSAs.

In another case, a mother was in jail. The child was placed in a children's home. In the interaction with the social worker, the child felt guilty that her mother was in jail because of her. She also had a younger sibling who was 3 year old, and was concerned about her.

She also highlighted the need to break down the organised crime syndicate, and know who are truly in charge.

Discussion

She lastly shared a case of a woman, who was trafficked, and now she is a social worker. For her own Ph.D. she had to speak to some victims, the woman volunteered. Ongoing back on the interaction they had the first time, when she was rescued. She stated that at the time, all she needed was shelter, and nothing else. Instead, she was barged with a series of questions about her name, what skills she had, etc. This interaction highlighted, that the good intentions, need not necessarily work out as intended. Hence, it should all be paced well and not based on checklists.

End of Day Four



Day Five

Revision of previous day by Dominic & Preeti-
Mass raid, and its challenges.

The need to avoid mass raids.

Lack of necessary facilities

The use of PIL's to facilitate the infrastructure, and framework to deal with raid and rescue.

Sai Manohar's session on International Collaboration highlighted the use of notices to combat HT

The use of different colors for look out notices, their meaning.

Cross border trafficking, with Nepal, key challenges include the lack of FIRs.

Dr. Veerendra Mishra's session on the role of CJS and SJS

Dr. Sharon, shared her experience from her work in protection home.

How to do rehabilitation in connection with the principles and philosophy of social work

Moderator- Saigita

Started the session, stating that it is the beginning of a new innings. This segment of the training will deal with-

- Group Presentation by participants
- Brief overview of the National Study on Human Trafficking, to be conducted by Dr. Vijay Raghavan

All the participants, were divided into groups, and were supposed to speak about the programme, the learning, best practices, and recommendations.

Group Presentation- Group I



Image 11 Group I's presentation

Group I

Participants-

1. Ms. Shalini Garg
2. Ms. Sheetal Kumari – Presenter
3. Prof. Rajaram Guruswamy

4. Ms. Nelofar Nazir
5. Ms. Priksha Sharma
6. Mr. Sagar Bhosale

Group's suggestions-

Sharing is caring- hence its essential to build discourse on the subject matter.

There is some expectation from the Government to step into the aspect of illegal advertising.

Individual feedback by participants of the Group-

Shri Rajaram Guruswamy -

Mentioned about the work his organization does, it deals with migrant labour's rights. The organization conducts small pre-departure training, inform them about their rights in front of the employer. They are informed, not to give up their Passport, keep copies of documents like passport, and Visa with family, important telephone numbers like details of embassy, to ensure they aren't exploited, once away from their social circle.

He discussed this with reference to a case, in which his organization intervened. The employer, had taken the passport of the victim, to keep him from running away, further, at the back end there was no support from his family, they had no documentation, which made extending assistance very challenging.

Priksha Sharma-

Shared a cases of bride trafficking. She stated how these cases, are invisible, and tough to recognize. She stated that the local *panchayats* play a vital role to combat this issue. This can be practiced, by having a child protection framework at the panchayat level. She also highlighted, the role of a social worker. In rescue, and reintegration of the victim in the society. From her own experience she shared, that the principle of acceptance, and not being judgmental is very important from the aspect of re-integration.

Nilofar-

Suggested, that there is a need for a comprehensive discussion, at mass level to ensure that all are aware about this, this can be undertaken in primary, secondary, tertiary, three phases. This can be done by awareness programs, mass level training programmes, to promote a thorough understanding.

She also stated that police personnels, are over-burdened and there is a need to strengthen child protection mechanisms.

From the policy making perspective, she stated that the use of proper terminology is vital. There is a need to have a need based approach on the subject matter. This should also be extended to their rehabilitation programmes.

Sheetal Kumari-

She mentioned a venture between Education department, and CRY. The initiative included to go to schools in villages and teach students about CSA. It covered the act, the laws rules and regulations, ensure that teachers, and parents are also included.

She also mentioned there should be training programme for parents and students separately to know the their rights and obligations.

She also mentioned some on ground challenges, like most people have no understanding of CWC< where to go to report issues pertaining to children.

Sagar-

He mentioned that in all trainings, he has observed, one aspect that is barely covered- that is observe self awareness also important. It is important that we also internally introspect. Some questions, that he mentioned one should ponder upon, is also why crime exists in society? What is our identity? Are you a social worker? Or is it just a human being.



From his own experience in the field of social work, he mentioned that he has observed, a lot of cases of HT, as being motivated by emotions. Even in Kamatipura, in his interactions with sex workers, he found out that some of them are there, as they were cheated in love. This highlights the spectrum of viictimisation that is targeted.

End comments by Shri Veerendra Mishra-

The advocacy at primary, seconday, and tertiary level is very important and needed at all levels. . We need to have capacity building programmes, to combat the different challenges that all stakeholders face. We are normally very complacent in the bureaucracy. Its important to review the functioning of the Bureaucracy to keep subject matter expertise in the field.

He also mentioned a potential case of cross border trafficking. One of family friends, grand son is apparently being called in Saudi Arabia by the Prince. The invite is through the college, however there is a need to make an intial payment of INR 1.5 lakhs for visa and other expenses. There is no offer letter. In cases like this, if the invite is from the “Prince” its vital that an offer letter with visa, and other travel plans needs to be shared. It could possibly be a trick that placement agencies are trying to sway young people in the name of jobs, and opportunities.

Group Presentation- Group II



Image 12 Group II's presentation

Group II

Participants-

1. Mr. Jagdeesh Kandiboina
2. Dr. Dominic Savio
3. Dr. Navin
4. Gwjwnsha Kr. Dainari
5. Ms. Shraddha
6. Anupriya

Group's suggestions-

To work on prevention strategies.

There is a need to have proper Data on HT, missing children, and other intersecting groups. A way to ensure that can be done by stakeholder sensitisation and enhancing ability to do proper documentation. There is also a need to have a targeted approach for prevention, as the cases in South of India, and North of India are varied, and different, so is the aspect of vulnerability.

As mentioned by the previous group, at the Panchayat level awareness, and prevention initiatives, need to be strengthened. Proper establishment of Village Level Protection Committees and their training, followed by an on ground assessment is vital.

In schools, and *Aanganwadis*, peer group learnings can be explored, as adolescents are connected more to peers vs. others.

Awareness should also cover mapping vulnerability of women. To check on re-trafficking, and prevention.

We also need to work on making the CJS

- Police – collaborative training programme to strengthen capacity
- Judiciary to make the system truly fast track and efficient.

And lastly, CJS and SJS collaboration. This can be highlighted when we witness cases of a young mothers who are pregnant due to assault. In this case the mother didn't speak till her MRTTP was conducted. It also highlights that understanding, trauma, and giving space is essential. Sometimes in cases of assault the trauma often suppresses them the end up not sharing, or even lying in certain cases. It's important not to judge if they have lied, before, or not shared the entire story.

These instances, highlight that the process of rescue and rehabilitation of victim/s can't be forced. It needs to be approached with due caution, and to be followed up regularly for a successful rehabilitation. This is particularly needed in CBSE scenarios, as the ecosystem glorifies the work, and with limited options, there is very little to no option left for the victims to be re-victimised.

The key aspect of psychological needs, by the means of self-actualization is also suggested. This can also be driven from the mindset theory- scarcity and surplus mind. In most places scarcity mind focuses on the lack, and on the other, abundance. This development can be taught in schools, by teachers, AWW, social workers. It is easy to say this, as Maslow's needs are barely met for a distinct part of the Indian population. Further, the mindset of content is tough, and not easy.

They concluded by stating, that the role of Community social worker is vital, and there should one community worker, per 1000 population. The work on prevention strategies on field. They can also be vital in making accessible, and better rehabilitation, & reintegration mechanisms.

Lastly, they mentioned the role of AHTU, DLSA, in assisting victims for understanding compensation mechanisms.

End comments by Shri Veerendra Mishra-

He highlighted for a pan India policy on rehabilitation. He also mentioned that the Nirbhaya Fund, needs an increase in its amounts ideally to crores to cover the scale of victims.

The challenges of victim identity was also discussed. The need to strengthen, their courage to ask who they are.

He also stated that the need to identify yourself is more important when it comes to young people who face peer pressure. The use of drugs, has become common. And more teens are drawn towards such vices. He also referred to the mimetic desire aspect, as discussed in the training.

He also shared a case of a tribal family from Mandala. The young daughter was recruited for domestic help work in Delhi. This practice is common from all tribal areas. Initially the family received money for a period of few months, later on they stopped receiving money. They followed up with the agency on not receiving the monthly INR 3000. The recruiter mentioned that she had eloped with a boy. On being probed on why they didn't complain to the police. They had no response. He stated, that most victims are gullible and there is a need to build a protective mechanism.



Group Presentation- Group III



Figure 13 Group III's presentation

Group III

Participants-

- 1.Sampoorna Bharadwaj
- 2.Sumir Sanjay
- 3.Ajay
- 4.Mauwara
- 5.Karuna
- 6.Phatima

Group's suggestions-

More work on prevention strategies
Target vulnerability to prevent trafficking

Ajay-

He shared that vulnerability is the root cause of HT. And the correct way to tackle it is to comprehensively do mapping of catchment area, where trafficking is more likely. Along with this there should be work at village level work to assess vulnerability. Especially with reference to CBSE, the role that caste plays as a platform. This can be done with the help of School, Panchayat and Community local bodies. the change can now be seen a little, considering that people didn't know about trafficking, and now they are aware, and talk about it. There is however, a need to build capacity to sustain better livelihood, and sensitise all stakeholders.

Special measures should be taken, not only for prevention, but also to ensure that trafficking stops. He shared the advocacy policy where the victims of HT, had been given community housing support, and now they are housed together.

There was also a discussion that rehabilitation should be made a right. This along with stronger investigation and prosecution. This is also as media and newspapers cover rescue operations, however the follow up on it doesn't happen later.

Fatima-

Identification of vulnerable household is important. She quoted the example of Sundergarh in Orissa. Which has witnessed a lot of young girls migrate as domestic helpers. Orissa Government started a livelihood project for the most destitute and poor. To step into trade of animal husbandry, local trade, and have access to rural housing etc in collaboration with the DMs. A pilot was also conducted with AHTU's and gram panchayats. To map houses of adolescent girls.

She also stressed on the role of Panchayats to keep a data on migration/unsafe migration. There have been meetings of SHGs and Gram Sabha in Orissa to monitor this. Maintain data of people travelling with, in cases of loans being disbursed.

She also covered a college awareness programme in Nagpur. This was along with AHTU's and a Club called Young India.

She stated that the application of Government scheme in isolation is also a challenge.

She also mentioned the inspirational work that is done in Hazaribaugh against CSA.

Majuwara-

She mentioned from her experience, those who are victims of DV, are most of the recruits. There is lack of family and social support, or acceptance.

At the same time, extended periods of stay in shelter homes, is also not a viable option for them.

There have been some in the homes, who are keen to develop and harness their skills. They want to study further, develop skills. Age, however is a big factor in this regard. sdon't want to stay

Some initiative of the Kasturbha Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya are good, however they don't entertain, really old women.

Comments by Saigita's –

On the role that SHGs and CBO, and youth clubs play. They are active change agents.

Karuna-

The best solution is teaching teachers about the issue, and parents to spread awareness. There should be some segment of the syllabus dedicated to this. Along with involving, block level officials in villages to work on field.

Further, there is need to build better access to support services, like sponsorships.

Sumit-

There is a need to combat HT, at the root, and end re-trafficking. This will work if the community and the key stakeholders come together.

End comments by Shri Veerendra Mishra-

He mentioned the work of JATAN in Jharkhand, and the work being done in Orissa on the same model. This is precisely RACE labs intention to work on field, and gather data. Together a lot of organisations can do good work.

He also mentioned how people expose their vulnerability to traffickers, and potential recruits to exploit. This is usually followed up by a network of recruits on filed in villages.

He stated the addition of some module in School curriculum is a good initiative.

On vulnerability, he mentioned how transgender's are the most marginalized.

He also shared the inhibition of people to talk on taboo subjects, like drug addiction, trafficking.

Highlighting from his experience in the USA, where a young girl at the airport alerted officials when a stranger was trying to take her spmeplace. On being questioned by the officials, she mentioned that she was aware of her rights.



Group Presentation- Group IV



Image 14 Group IV's Presentation

Group IV

Participants-

1. Yogita
2. Nisha
3. Kiran
4. Mitalli
5. Sachin
6. Leena

Yogita-

She mentioned the challenges these cases face when they reach court.

She also stated the role of cyber space in HT, and the new aspect of vulnerability.

From her work in PARI. Which is focusing on prevention, combating sexual violence, and rape how working on field has changed the lives of those PARI has rescued, and rehabilitated.

She also mentioned the role of airlines, railways, and transport mediums play in prevention.

At the community level the role of ASHA and AWW for advocacy and awareness in schools has created a lot of awareness on HT, and about government schemes.

Mitalli-

Shared how dark web plays a role in HT, and new age methods of transaction like Blockchains, and cryptocurrency.

She highlighted the role of media on responsible reporting initiatives.

Kiran-

She mentioned that the people are the true government. And the change will start with the people.

She mentioned the contradictory laws in practice in India, with reference to CSA, the definition of rape and its exceptions.

She also highlighted the challenges of sharing vulnerability with people. How people use this platform to exploit others.

She also mentioned the challenges that the most marginalized and vulnerable segment face, that is the children of prisoners. In certain cases, both parents are in prison. She mentioned the work that Kiran Bedi on prison rehabilitation.

She also highlighted some cases, she witnessed where pedophiles, are those who are close to the family/mother.

She also mentioned that there should be a national priority on child protection.

Leena-

She mentioned the vicious cycle of the HT cycle. Once the victim reaches the destination and post when you are exploited for commercial benefit, and the challenges of breaking free from this. She stated that is a social issue, and everyone has a role to play in prevention. Every individual connection has a role to play. She mentioned how people are now adhering to plastic ban, use a smoking room when they smoke.

Sachin-

He mentioned the role of village level block committees. Like in Kutch, Gujarat, there is a Bal panch which acts as a platform for children to engage in a dialogue with the officials.

He mentioned how some level of inclusion of HT, and CSA in school syllabus exists. Some schools have taught children about feelings safe, good touch and bad touch.

He also stated the importance of vulnerability mapping.

He mentioned a need for internal reflection, self analysis, and the role we play as parents in a child's life.

How we need to spend quality time with children.

He also stated the role of experts in building capacity and sharing best practices, to minimize the harm.

He also explained that before he worked on field, he never thought he would be able to help in the repatriation of victims.

Nisha

The role of Bal panchayat village level is vital to combat HT in villages. This makes them aware about their rights from the beginning.

We also need to work with the community, particularly School Management committees to build capacity on school reporting.

She also stated the role of skill building and its role in sustainable livelihood, and income. Some initiatives like alternative livelihood opportunities, like kitchen garden, stitching center, use of goat and poultry.

She also mentioned that we need to focus on girl child education, and change the narrative of girls being a financial burden.

She concluded by saying that vulnerability mapping is important. Especially to build prevention strategy.

The same can be furthered by collaborating with NGO's and CSO's.

Comments by Shri Veerendra Mishra-

As rightly mentioned, he also focused on prevention, and the role of the SJS. He also stated that interestingly at the macro level CJS has a bigger role to play. This session has highlighted the gaps and given all participants a moment to share their story.

Dominic-

He share that so far there is a reactive response to HT. It is all post the crime that there is some work.

The need of the hour is to intervene before the crime has happened. We have seen the role of SHG, youth in bringing about a change. The same can be solidified by community social worker who are trained to conduct follow up and ensure comprehensive data. If we have a clear system in place with roles and responsibilities, we will also end up the burden on CJS.

Comments by Shri Veerendra Mishra-

He stated that the current framework of law in India for child protection is excellent.

Leena-



She stated that right to education and safety is all on parents. As much responsibility on parents and teachers is important. Children should be made aware of their rights, to best protect them. Also as they face peer pressure in school, a lot of them also loose perspective.

End comments by Shri Veerendra Mishra-

We may have a very Utopian idea of how things should be. Some things however, are workable. Like the role of community social worker is good. However, these models exist, and sometimes, there are challenges of new positions and streamlining their work. The community as a whole local is like a self government and we need a more responsive security net.

He concluded by saying RACE and Samvedana together are hoping to build the work in the field of Anti HT.

Organisation Profile

1. Missing link

PARA – Mr. Jagadeesh introduced it as a right based organization. Its field of work is in sensitisation od men, women, and children against sexual, physical abuse, DV, PoSH along with legal guidance. The organization works to combat HR violations, and aims for a classless society.

2. Missing Awareness and Safety School Programme

Leena Introduced her work's initiation from the Red light area in Kolkatta. They worked on mass awareness to tackle trafficking at an individual and mass level. Thereafter, their school programme has been running since the past 5 years, and has taught more than 35k children. We changed the narrative, and the taboo around trafficking. We empower children to protect themselves from CSAM, and other vulnerabilities. We also received a social innovation award for our work.

3. VIT- Vellore Institute of Technology

Dominic shared a video about the college campus and the students.

4. GREAT- 200

Rajaram Gurusamy introduced it as a rights based organization focusing on consumer rights and human rights. We work on creating awareness for children and adults. We also work on inter faith. On HT, They have worked with migrant workers to ensure they are aware of their rights, and their families aware of the situation particularly those travelling to foreign countries.

5. Ipartner

Nisha introduced the seven thematic areas of Ipartners. She mentioned that their UK Partners fund projects in Rajasthan, West Bengal and Karnataka. They work on case and assistance, and work in close coordination to combat HT 27 in villages in Tonk, Rajasthan. They also assist in livelihood, capacity skill.

6. Bolo for periods

Saish introduced his organization, co-owned with his sister. The project is a pillars for young, and adolesecnt girls. We want to make girls, confident in their conversation and comfortable to talk about their periods.



Moderator- Saigita
Introducing Shri Vijay Raghavan Sir, and his National Research Study on HT in India.

National Study on HT

Dr. Raghavan highlighted the background of the study. Previously Shri PM Nair, whilst he was associated with NHRC
During that time there was national study on HT. Thereafter, when he was a visiting faculty at TISS. Shri Parasuraman Sir, showcased the need for a new study. Ten years, since, now we have a new study. This is conducted in collaboration with Ministry of WCD, National Commission for Women and the TATA Trust.

Period of Data collection-

2015-2018

Team of researchers-

20 plus researchers

Challenges during study-

Emotionally taxing
Multi party coordination
Collection and analysis challenge

Final report

Submitted to WCD in 2019 november.

The report witnessed several queries, and was revised, and revisited at numerous occasions.

Outline

Objective – Study on the existing and emerging forms of HT
HT as per the NCRB Data showcases on the tip of the ice berg

Methodology

Mixed method

Mapping of selected vulnerable districts.

Mapping methodology- Covered all district based on secondary data like HDI, mortality, VAW, SC/ST population and reference to the Census

Mapping of the districts minimum of two, and maximum 5 districts depending upon size. In total covering 98 districts.

Ranking of the districts showcased -32 indicators

This was further checked by Focus Group Discussion, with key stakeholders, and local members in these districts.

It included their suggestions, along with NGOs, CSO's.

Secondary data also included- newspaper reports to map incident or violence in those districts.

Data Collection

In each village data collection will be at source districts in the nature of house hold surveys.

Covering a minimum of 20 to maximum 30 households

Tools for the Study

Key informant interviews and FGDs

Case studies



Findings-

Access to basic services and government schemes has been structurally challenging.

No access to self governance.

Lack of financial inclusion

Social issues showcased that- Female feticide, DV and Forced marriages were common.

To tackle house hold based Vulnerability, the study suggested streamlining with the

- BPL Yojana
- PM Gramin Yojana
- PM Jan Dhan Yojana

To tackle individual vulnerabilities-

Sample size of 2 lakh people- 48% females 23% SCs 33% STs and 23 %OBCs

Children (Aged 6-14) 8%

Showed a high drop out rate- particularly children who want to work at home, work to earn

9.3%- school is very far

Other factors also include child marriage.

Summary from house hold findings-

On migration, unsafe migration and trafficking

Connection between migration and trafficking-

Female migration – 23%

Male migration - 76 %

SC migration- 24 %

ST migration-37 %

OBS migration- 23. %

Criteria to assess whether they were trafficked or not- out of 26k- the study assessed that they paid money to go or took advance

Modus Operandi of unsafe migration-

Migration and distress either with loan/debt

Vulnerability index was developed based on

- Vulnerability to traffickers
- Criteria had a 3 category approach by assessing there was no contact with family, no freedom to quit job, partial or no payment

The data showcased a combination of no freedom to quit , partial payment along with no pay.

Money paid as advance was in 10% of those migrated, they may have been trafficked. Another 15% of the received no finance thereafter.

Economy of trafficking-

Money paid or taken was assessed on three levels of vulnerability-

Low vulnerability based on (No contact with family)

Medim (No freedom to leave job)

High (All three- no contact with family, no freedom to leave job, and no partial or full payment)

Data also showcased that there is a link between-

- Missing person and trafficking
- Child trafficking and missing children

KI interviews showed that -

Profile of victims showed data of children 5-17 years moved due to-

- Absent or dysfunctional family
- Migrant labour of children are in



- Tea garden
- Natural calamity
- DNTs
- Some of them belong to traditionally enslaved communities like some in Arunachal
- Children of women in CSE

Boys are usually trafficked for manual labour.

Girls are usually trafficked for domestic labour and CSE.

The modus operandi usually has recruitment against debt/advance.

Placement agencies are based in destination areas, and use the local agent network with placement agency to recruit children. They are using women as recruiters. Some of them were formerly abducted or kidnapped.

Economic aspect-

The daily of children make is around 120 INR.

The agent makes around 3-5k

In the begging racket, there is a weekly wage of 100 INR to parents.

Bride Trafficking-

Age group of –(12- 35 years)

Demand for tribal girls- SC, ST, and OBC is more

Tea garden are one of the most common places for recruitment.

The also look for CBSE of young girls.

The modus operandi particularly includes an agent that lures the family with an attractive information about marriage, without any destination however, there will be no expense no dowry in the marriage.

The economic aspect includes a payment of 10k-50k by grooms some families pay an amount close to 5k-one lack.

There is a lot of exploitation after marriage. Some has also been successful. However, abuse, confinement isolation abandonment, loss of social capital, forced labour in certain cases, fraternal polyandry and commercial sex is common. Like the practice of molki, paro.

This is also common in destination states with low sex ration, conflict areas, particularly (Rajasthan Haryana, Punjab, Gujarat, Bihar Maharashtra, JnK)

Some instances of sheikh marriages have also been gathered.

Sex Trafficking

Some data from Tea Garden areas showcased, first they are used as domestic workers, and later for sex work

Modus Operandi includes- promise of false marriage, work in entertainment, some are drugged

Network of locals are used as recruiters. Spotting done in bikes during festivals, fairs etc.

Some are also lured by missed calls, once the conversations start the trafficker, gets phone recharger and gives other benefits.

International aspect involves the use of forged documents. Use of illegal identity, expiry of visa as a platform for black mail leading sexual or economic exploitation.

Labour trafficking

Chhattisgarh to Tamil Nadu- Tribal people used as hard working labours.

It is common to have season, and non season months of work.

Trafficking for domestic work is quite similar to trafficking for sex work.

Emerging forms of trafficking-

- Illegal adoption



- Organ trafficking (questions pertaining to whether some of them had undergone surgery- in the recent past- or not, many were not sure why was there a need for surgery)
- Surrogacy
- Entertainment
- Sperm collection from young boys. Recruiters, plan a fun trip to a city. Some agents, later brain wash them into donating their sperm for good cause

Recommendations -

1. AHTU in all districts to be notified
2. Link missing children data.
3. Collaboration on data by BSF, SSB, ITBP.
4. Labour department should maintain a record of out migrants.
5. CWCs, DCPO, need to be trained, and sensitise on child trafficking.
6. NCRB data to be more comprehensive to make sure correct data is gathered.
7. TIP- Report fofr India can also be created for a better understanding of trafficking in India.
8. Better implementation of government schemes, with special focus on vulnerable families
9. Regulation of placement agencies
10. Compulsory registration and protector of officer
11. Expand shelter homes