



TRAINING MANUAL FOR VILLAGE VOLUNTEERS ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING



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Prajwala is grateful to Sunitha Krishnan for developing this manual

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**D.Divya, I.A.S.,
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Foreword

The fight against human trafficking can be strengthened with every habitation having a vigilant eye and the community equipped with skills for timely response. Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty(SERP) is endowed with 18,000 such foot soldiers in the form of community resource persons (CRP) / Village organization Assistants (VOA) who play a pivotal role in the overall development of the community and can be key players to combat the organized crime of human trafficking. Presently, the institutional provisions for dealing with human trafficking by the Government comprises mostly efforts to provide care and protection for the victims but more needs to be done on a war footing to prevent the problem at the source level.

Although institutional provisions extended to the victim is much required, there is a pressing need for systematic and determined efforts for prevention of human trafficking. This training manual for CRPs/Village Organization Assistants(VOA) or the Village Volunteers holds great potential for building the capacities of the community to prevent the problem by increased vigilance. The manual enables a more participatory effort within the community in tackling human trafficking at an institutional level leveraging a rights based approach. With CRPS/VOAS at the core as change agents in the communities, they hold a strong potential for working with the people to make public and private spaces safe especially for the vulnerable groups.

Sunitha Krishnan and the Prajwala Team have been doing extraordinary work against human trafficking for the past 29 years and this training manual is yet another critical intervention in the right direction. I truly believe that this training will facilitate in expanding the capabilities of CRPS/VOAs to bring forth the desired outcome of creating communities free of human trafficking. SERP, Telangana is committed to do everything possible to ensure a 'safe and empowered community' and is happy to partner with Prajwala for this crusade against human trafficking.

**D.Divya, I.A.S.,
Chief Executive Officer**

From The Author's Desk

Village Organization Assistants(VOAs) who are at the frontline of the village community ensuring community empowerment through poverty alluviation programs play a critical role in overall development of the village. As a person who is in touch with every household in the community he/she holds the unique power to influence what happens on the ground. But this power to influence till date has not been used appropriately to address pertinent problems of the community. At the best, mobilizing capacities have been used to facilitate various campaigns and events.

As a founder of an organization that fights human trafficking I see immense potential in building the capacities of this group of frontline workers with skills that can be used to fight several problems but most importantly human trafficking, as the most vulnerable group in a community who will be targeted by the traffickers are the poor and marginalised.

It is with this aim that we started writing this comprehensive training manual to train VOAs on how to address the issue of human trafficking at the community level. The manual is a practical approach on source level prevention taking into account the unique position of a VOA at the community level and being the primary liaison between the village and the government.

While writing this manual, I have mainly depended on the last three decades of our experience working in the community and focused on what has by and large worked. The manual is designed in a manner that will deepen the knowledge of every VOA about the issue and help him/her practically build their capacities to address the same at the community level ensuring a continuum of linkage with the first responders within the criminal justice system.

I want to thank Aadira Srinivasan, my young lawyer friend who has assisted me in putting together the resource material on cyber enabled human trafficking.

I hope and wish that the training manual will have the desired outcome and together we will usher in a community that is free of human trafficking.

Sunitha Krishnan
Padma Shri Awardee
Founder, Prajwala

Acknowledgments

This training manual is the collective wisdom of two decades of work in the communities. In early 2003 when Prajwala adopted 64 slums and formed community vigilant groups the role of the VOAs in the community first came to be understood. In the course of time, the important role of Village Organization Assistants(VOAs) or the village volunteer became evident by observing the pivotal efforts of these volunteers in the overall development of the village ensuring the last mile connectivity to government schemes.

These frontline workers worked quietly in the communities and were responsible for actualizing local self-governance. It was inevitable for us, that VOAs became a pivotal focus in undertaking any community based intervention to prevent the heinous organized crime of human trafficking. As the main voice of the grassroot, time and again the VOAs have shown that any effort to build their capacities would deliver the desired outcome

Our funding partner and collaborator Misereor/KZE, Germany has diligently and consistently supported our community based interventions for the last 20 years which is the fundamental basis for this comprehensive training manual for VOAs. The learnings acquired due to these interventions form the core of the training manual. Our deepest gratitude to Misereor /KZE for their support in not just awakening the communities but also building their capacities to address the issue of human trafficking. While the results and outcomes are slow to come the long term impact is seen in the deep fall in the number of girls being sold from Andhra Pradesh and Telangana for prostitution.

At the core of all our community engagement is partnership with the State Government which in this case is through the Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty(SERP). This partnership has been critical in developing linkages with the community and connecting them to the first responders such as the police, Childline, Sakhi Center etc.

Our deepest gratitude to Government of Telangana for their unstinting support and partnership in the anti-trafficking movement by ensuring the involvement of all front-liners in fighting the organized crime of human trafficking.

This training manual would not have seen the light of the day without the active support of all Prajwala warriors who work day in and day out in the community to prevent and protect a trafficked victim.

INTRODUCTION TO THE TRAINING MANUAL

This training manual seeks to increase knowledge and build skills of Village Organization Assistants (VOAs) who are frontline workers in the community to fight human trafficking at the grassroot level.

The manual has 3 modules each written chronologically to develop understanding and skills in dealing with crimes of human trafficking. The first two modules strive to build conceptual clarity on the crime of human trafficking and the legal provisions to fight the same and the last module is written in a process driven approach- that is prevention, protection and prosecution and aims at building the skills of VOA to fight trafficking.

Each module is divided into three sections- the first provides the 'training methodology' outlining a set of activities for the trainer on how to deliver the content, which is supported by the second section the 'resource guide' which gives the specific tools to use and the third section provides 'supplementary reading material' which the trainer can use to prepare for the session. The activities are drafted keeping in view adult-learning methodologies- working on case studies, presentations by participants, group and open discussion, power-point presentations, using audio-visual mediums, exercises and questions and answer sessions between the trainer and the participants.

The trainees will be required to be active participants in the training, rather than being passive recipients of information being imparted by the trainer.

Each module is a stand-alone source of resource material and can be used independently.

Guidelines for the training agency

Some important pointers for the training agency to implement this manual are -

1. **Training Environment and Facilities** - This should be chosen with care as there should be adequate space for conducting group activities such as role play, discussion etc and also to make presentations. The training hall ideally should be-
 - A well ventilated room with adequate lighting arrangements
 - The room should allow for easy shifting of furniture to permit arrangement as may be required for different exercises in training
 - Circular seating arrangements-single or double rows depending on the size of the room/size of the group.
 - Black boards and chalks or white board and markers
 - Charts and markers
 - Display board
 - LCD projector and screen

- sound system
- Drinking water for trainees and trainers

2. **Selection of Trainers** - The following pre-requisites may be considered in choosing the trainers:

- Knowledge of substantive and procedural aspects of the modules assigned to them
- Practical experience in dealing with human trafficking cases
- Proficient in local languages
- Effective communicator
- Understand the specific requirements of adult learning and training
- Flexible in using different training methodologies

It is essential that all the trainers are informed in advance the respective modules that they are expected to cover. Provide the complete manual in advance, so that-

- The trainer is well acquainted with the resource material and the training methodology to deliver the module
- The trainer knows the other modules and what the other trainers would cover, which prevents overlap of the same information being conveyed

Guidelines for the Trainers

It is sometimes correctly said, "a training is as good as the trainer". The trainer should not only be someone who can convey information, but a multi-dimensional personality who can make the session interesting, participative, motivational and create a sense of empowerment in the trainees

To conduct training on a difficult and complex subject of human trafficking, it is essential for the trainer to allow participants to raise questions, voice concerns, discuss challenges, and provide solutions. Value all opinions, be open to discuss all viewpoints logically and cogently, avoid being judgemental of the questions raised by the participants or the views held by them, encourage mutual respect during discussions so that all views are heard, however controversial it may be.

Some of the steps in planning an effective training are-

1. **Why** - Know the aims and objectives of the training and the what is sought to be achieved through it. What are the learning needs of this group of participants?
2. **Who**- Be well informed on who are the participants and why they have been selected for the training.
3. **What**- Be informed of the available content and the time frame within which it is to be delivered. Avoid overlaps of content from other modules to prevent repetition.

4. **How-** Ensure to speak in a language that is well understood by the participants and use methods that are suitable for the group. Make sure to be mindful of the training needs of the participants and not make any session monotonous .

Training Schedule

The two days training schedule is based on 0930 hours to 1700hours working day which is a total of seven and half hours. The timings of the sessions maybe modified and customized by the Training Agency as per local requirements.

The training coordinator must ensure that the pre-training response sheet is administered in the beginning of the program and a post training response sheet at the end of the program which will be critical to understand the impact of the training program

Time	Module & Activity	Trainers
Day 1		
0930-1030	Registration Inauguration of Training Program Pre-training response sheet	Training Coordinator
1030-1100	Introduction of the participants Ice-breaking Session Setting ground rules Brief Review of the training program & resource material	Training Coordinator
1100-1115	Tea Break	
1115-1215	Module 1 - Understanding Human Trafficking Session 1 - Understanding Human Trafficking	Name of the trainer
1215-1315	Session2 - Understanding Sex Trafficking	Name of the trainer
1315-1400	Lunch Break	
1400-1500	Session3 - Impact of sex trafficking on Victim	Name of the trainer

1500-1515	Tea Break	
1515-1615	Session 4 - Cyber Enabled Human Trafficking	Name of the Trainer
1615-1700	Review & Feedback of Day 1	Training Coordinator
DAY 2		
0930-1030	Recap of Day1 and overview of the second day	Training Coordinator
1030-1145	Module 2 - Laws relating to human trafficking Session1- Understanding BNS and ITPA	Name of the trainer
1145-1200	Tea Break	
1200-1300	Session 2 - Understanding POCSO	Name of the trainer
1300-1345	Lunch Break	
1345-1500	Module3 - Role of VOAs to End Human Trafficking Session1 - Role of VOAs in Protection	Name of the trainer
1500-1515	Tea Break	
1515-1615	Session 2 - Role of VOAs in Protection	Name of the trainer
1615-1700	Session 3 - Role of VOAs in Prosecution	Name of the trainer
1700-1730	Closing Post Training Feedback Sheet	Training Coordinator

MODULE 1

UNDERSTANDING HUMAN TRAFFICKING

MODULE1- UNDERSTANDING HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To foster teamwork, mutual appreciation, cooperation and a sense of ownership among participants• To know the Indian Context of Human Trafficking and the various purposes for which human beings are trafficked in the region• To understand the various kinds of sex trafficking and impact of sex trafficking on victims• To know the various ways in which online platforms and internet enabled services have been used for sex trafficking• To identify the trafficker/offender of sex trafficking and profile the trafficker/offender
Content	Session 1 : Introduction & Context Setting Session 2 : Understanding Human Trafficking Session 3 : Understanding Sex Trafficking Session 4 : Impact of Sex trafficking on victim Session 5 : Understanding Cyber-Enabled human trafficking
Expected Outcome	<p>The participants would:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ease into the workshop mode, understand the key objectives and be able to get to know each other• Gather clearer understanding on what is human trafficking, sex trafficking and cyber-enabled human trafficking• Be able to empathize with a sex trafficked victim and identify a trafficker <p>The Trainer would:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Be able to understand the participants better and asses the best tools that will support the workshop

Session 1: Introduction & Context Setting

Estimated Time : 1hr

Material Required: Post it/Chits of paper, white board, chart paper, LC Projector

Methodology: Ice breaking

Power-point presentation

Activity 1.1 Introduce & Icebreaker (30 mins)

- Welcome the participants and introduces the training team
- Ask the participants to stand in a circle
- Instruct the first participant to introduce herself with her name & what is her favourite colour.
- Ask the next participant to introduce the previous participant and then introduce herself similarly
- Continue until the last participant has introduced all the participants
- Ask the participants to fill in quickly the Pre-Training Response Sheet.

Facilitator's Note

Any ice-breaking activity can be used in this activity. Care should be taken that it should get over in 30 minutes and the participants are familiar and comfortable with each other. Refer for 'Pre-Training Response Sheet' in the beginning of 'Resource Guide' of this module.

Activity 1.2 Introduction the objectives and goals of the workshop (30 mins)

- Ask the participants to share one expectation that they have from the training on a post it/chit of paper.
- Ask the participants to post it on the chart paper
- Using a white board summarise the expectations
- With a power-point explain to the participants the objectives and goal of the workshop
- Set the ground rules for the two-days training workshop

Facilitator's Note

- Refer to Module 01, Resource Guide for Activity 1.2 for the power point and the ground rules

Session 2: Understanding Human Trafficking

Estimated Time: 1hr

Material Required: LC Projector, chart paper, sketch pens

Methodology: Film Screening

Small group work

Brain storming

Activity 2.1 Screening of 'One Life, No Price' (10 mins)

- Briefly introduce the film '**One life, No Price**' to the participants
- Screen the short film '**One Life, No Price**'

Activity 2.2 Small Group Discussion on Human Trafficking(20 mins)

- After the screening of the film, divide the participants in smaller groups of no more than 8-10 and give them time to reflect on the following questions:
 - What did you understand about 'human trafficking'?
 - What are the different types of human trafficking?
 - Who is most vulnerable to be trafficked?
- Ask each group to select a rapporteur and a presenter
- Allow the group to discuss for 10 minutes and make notes on chart paper
- Let all the groups re-join
- Allow each group to make 2 minutes presentation of their discussion

2.3 Presentation on Human Trafficking (30 minutes)

- Summarize the presentations of the participants
- Using a power-point, make a short presentation on human trafficking and its dimensions
- Open the floor for any doubts and clarifications

Facilitator's Note

- A copy of the film 'One Life, No Price' is a part of the audio-visual tools provided in the manual. It will be marked **Activity 2.1-Film**
- Refer to **Module 01, Resource Guide for Activity 2.3 for the power-point**
- Make sure that you briefly summarize the participants submission from their small group discussion before you make the power-point presentation on human trafficking
- Reiterate and reaffirm that human trafficking is not synonymous with 'prostitution' and it can happen for various purposes of exploitation

Session 3: Understanding Sex Trafficking

Estimated Time: 1hr

Material Required: LC Projector, chart paper, sketch pens

Methodology: Film Screening

Large group work

Brain storming

Activity 3.1 Screening of 'Anamika-The Nameless' (30 mins)

- Briefly introduce the film '**Anamika-The Nameless**' to the participants (use resource guide)
- Screen the short film '**Anamika-The Nameless**'

Activity 3.2 Large Group Discussion and presentation on Sex Trafficking(30 mins)

- After the screening of the film, allow the participants a few minutes to reflect
- Ask the participants what they 'felt' (focus on their feelings)
- After at least 25% of the participants have spoken ask the next question- 'From the film what are the different ways in which girls get sex trafficked?
- After 25% of the participants have answered pose the next question-'How many people are involved in the process of trafficking from source to destination?'
- Summarize the discussion with a short power-point on the chain of traffickers from source to the destination

Facilitator's Note

- A copy of the film 'Anamika-The nameless' is a part of the audio-visual tools provided in the manual. It will be marked **Activity 3.1-Film**
- Make sure that as many participants are encouraged to speak after watching the film
- Refer to **Module 01, Resource Guide for Activity 3.2 for the power-point**
- Make sure that you briefly summarize the participant's submissions after their large group discussion before you make the power-point presentation on sex trafficking
- Reiterate and reaffirm that the primary spotters and procurers are not unknown persons and they could be from the same community especially the spotters and the need for constant enquiry and verification of any offer.

Session 4: Understanding the impact of sex trafficking on the victim

Estimated Time: 1hr

Material Required: LCD Projector, Chart Paper & Sketch Pen

Methodology: Presentation

Small group work

Brain storming

Activity 4.1 Small Group Case Discussion (20mins)

- Divide the participants into smaller groups of 8—10
- Give each group a case study
- Ask each group to discuss on the following:
 - what will happen to the body of the person who has undergone such a situation?
 - If you will go through such an experience, how will be your mind ?
 - Do you think any person who has undergone this experience will trust another person?
- Ask each group to make brief presentation

Activity 4.2 Presentation by Survivor Advocate (10mins)

- Ask the survivor advocate in the team to share her experience
- Allow brief interaction with the participants

Activity 4.3 Power-point presentation on Impact of Sex Trafficking (30 mins)

- Make a brief power-point presentation on impact of sex trafficking on victims
- Allow the participants to ask questions to the presenter and to the survivor advocate

Facilitator's Note

- Check the **Resource Guide Activity 4.1** for case studies. If there are more than three groups then two groups can be given the same case study.
- Brief the group that they should personalize the case studies and imagine if they were in that situation, what would be the impact on their minds
- Check the **Resource Guide Activity 4.3** for the power-point. Read from the supplementary reading for better clarity on the subject.

Session 5: Cyber-Enabled human trafficking

Estimated Time: 1hr

Material Required: LCD Projector, Chart Paper & Sketch Pen

Methodology: Presentation

Small group work

Brain storming

Activity 5.1 Small Group Discussion (30 mins)

- Divide the participants into smaller groups of 8-10
- Give each group some case situations and a set guidelines for the discussion
- Ask the group to select a rapporteur and presenter
- Let the group discuss for 15 minutes
- Ask all the groups to re-join the larger group
- Give each group to present their discussion in 3 mins

Activity 5.2 Power point presentation (30 mins)

- Make a power-point presentation on various aspects of cyber-enabled human trafficking
- Allow the participants to ask questions and clear their doubts after the session

Facilitator's Note

- Check the **Resource Guide Activity 5.1** for case situation and guidelines. All the groups should be given a copy of the same.
- Brief the participants that the case situations are indicative and they should apply their minds on other possibilities
- Check the **Resource Guide Activity 5.2** for the power-point. Read from the supplementary reading for better clarity on the subject.

RESOURCE GUIDE

PRE-TRAINING RESPONSE SHEET

1. What is human trafficking?

2. Who do you think are trafficked?

3. Can technology be used for human trafficking?

4. What are the laws related to human trafficking?

5. Can a VOA prevent trafficking?

6. Can a VOA protect a victim?

7. Can a VOA support in prosecution in a human trafficking case?

8. Rate your understanding on human trafficking (1-10))

Activity 1.2

Power-point for objectives and goals of training workshop

TRAINING WORKSHOP FOR VOAs ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING

PRAJWALA
HYDERABAD, INDIA

OBJECTIVES

- UNDERSTAND HUMAN TRAFFICKING- DIMENTIONS AND TYPES
- IN DEPTH “SEXTRAFFICKING & CYBER- ENABLED HUMAN TRAFFICKING”
- TO UNDERSTAND THE IMPACT AND DAMAGES OF SEX TRAFFICKING ON THE VICTIM

- TO UNDERSTAND THE SIGNS TO IDENTIFY A TRAFFICKER
- TO UNDERSTAND THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK TO DEAL WITH THE ORGANIZED CRIME OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING
- TO UNDERSTAND THE ROLE OF A **VOA** WHO IS A FRONTLINE COMMUNITY WORKER TO PREVENT, PROTECT AND PROSECUTE IN HUMAN TRAFFICKING CASES

GOALS

- EMPOWER **VOAs** WITH COMPREHENSIVE KNOWLEDGE ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING TO IMPART THE SAME TO THE COMMUNITY.
- EQUIP **VOAs** WITH SKILLS TO FIGHT HUMAN TRAFFICKING AT THE COMMUNITY LEVEL.

Activity1.2

Ground Rules

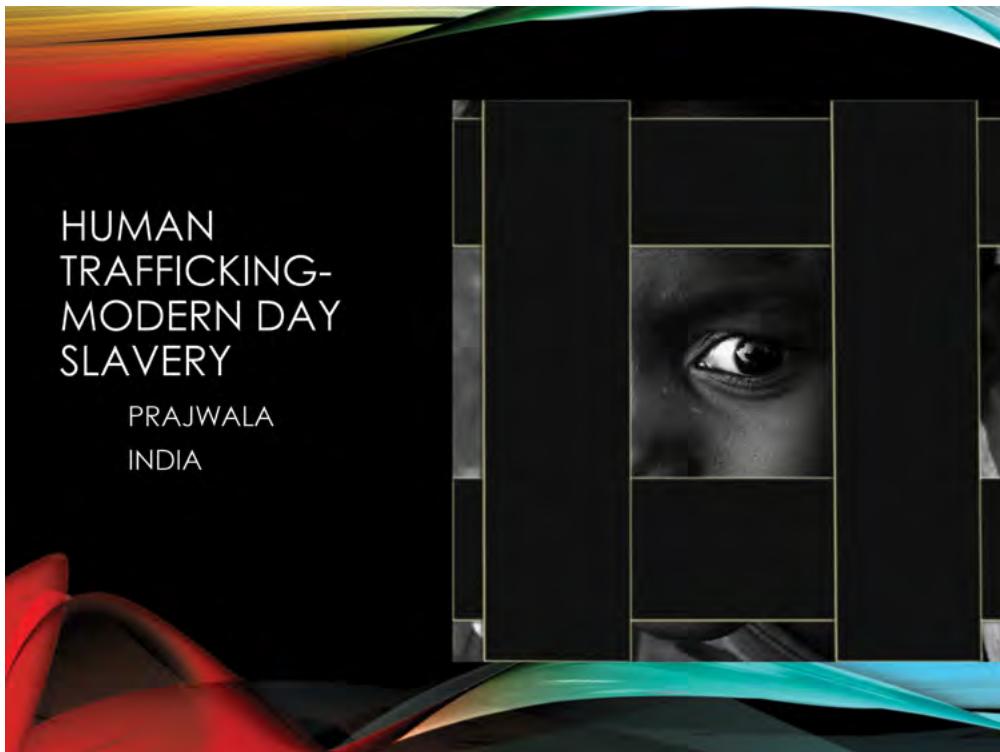
GROUND RULES

- **PUNCTUALITY** : ARRIVE ON TIME TO EACH SESSION. COMING LATE IS A SIGN OF DISRESPECT TO YOUR TRAINER AND FELLOW PARTICIPANTS
- **NO DISTURBANCE** : CELL PHONES TO BE TURNED OFF AT THE BEGINNING OF THE TRAINING AND SHOULD REMAIN OFF UNTIL END EXCEPT DURING BREAKS
- **AVOID SIDE CONVERSATION**: IF YOU ARE UNCLEAR ABOUT THE TOPIC BEING DISCUSSED OR INSTRUCTIONS GIVEN, ASK THE FACILITATOR TO CLARIFY
- **RESPECT OTHERS** : RESPECT EACH OTHER, DO NOT SPEAK WHEN SOMEONE ELSE IS SPEAKING

- **PARTICIPATION** : THE TRAINING IS SUCCESSFUL ONLY IF YOU PARTICPATE ACTIVELY IN ALL SESSIONS
- **ASK QUESTIONS** : NO QUESTION IS UNIMPORTANT. ASK ANY QUESTIONS RELATED TO THE SUBJECT TO THE TRAINER/FACILITATOR
- **CONFIDENTIALITY** : ANY INFORMATION THAT IS SHARED BY TRAINEES AS PERSONAL EXAMPLES OR QUERIES IS CONFIDENTIAL

Activity 2.3

Power-point on Human Trafficking



SEC.143,BNS

- Whoever, for the purpose of exploitation, (a) recruits, (b) transports, (c) harbours, (d) transfers, or (e) receives, a person or persons, by—
 - using threats, or
 - using force, or any other form of coercion, or
 - by abduction, or
 - by practising fraud, or deception, or
 - by abuse of power, or
 - by inducement, including the giving or receiving of payments or benefits, in order to achieve the consent of any person having control over the person recruited, transported, harboured, transferred or received, commits the offence of trafficking.

- **Explanations**

1. The expression “exploitation” shall include any act of physical exploitation or any form of sexual exploitation, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude, or the forced removal of organs.
2. The consent of the victim is immaterial in determination of the offence of trafficking

SEC. 111,BNS MAKES HUMAN TRAFFICKING AN ORGANIZED CRIME

TRAFFICKING DEFINITION

ACT	MEANS	PURPOSE
RECRUITMENT	THREAT	PROSTITUTION
TRANSPORTATION	FORCE	-OTHER FORMS
TRANSFER	COERCION	OF SEXUAL
HARBOURING	FRAUD	EXPLOITATION
RECIEPT	DECEPTION, ABUSE OF POWER, POSITION OF VULNERABILITY	-SLAVERY -SERVITUDE -REMOVAL OF ORGANS

HUMAN TRAFFICKING

- ADOPTION
- ORGAN TRADE
- LABOUR
- CIRCUS
- BEGGARY
- DOMESTIC WORK
- CAMEL JOCKEY
- SEX TRAFFICKING
- CHILD SEXUALLY ABUSIVE MATERIAL
- ONLINE CRIMINALITY

(TECHNOLOGY HAS EXPANDED THE REACH OF TRAFFICKERS)

EXTENT AND MAGNITUDE

- 130 COUNTRIES SHARE THIS PROBLEM
- EVERY 10 MINUTES A PERSON IS TRAFFICKED
- 1 OUT OF 360 WOMEN IN THE WORLD TRAFFICKED
- 2-3 MILLION SEX TRAFFICKED IN INDIA
- BILLION DOLLAR INDUSTRY
- 45 % ARE CHILDREN
- INDIA – DESTINATION , TRANSIT ,SOURCE
- IT IS THE FASTEST GROWING CRIMINAL ENTERPRISE

VULNERABILITY FACTORS

- SOCIAL INEQUALITY -CASTE, RELIGION, COMMUNITY
- ECONOMIC DISPARITY-LOW INCOME
- DISTURBED /BROKEN FAMILIES
- UNEMPLOYMENT
- MULTIPLE DEBTS
- EMOTIONS VACCUM/LONELINESS
- WILLING TO TAKE RISK FOR QUICK GAINS
- DRUG/ALCOHOL DEPENDENCY
- HOMELESS
- DISTRESS MIGRATION
- LOSS DUE TO NATURAL DISASTERS/FLOODS/DROUGHT

Activity 3.1 Introduction to the film 'Anamika- The Nameless'

The film produced by Prajwala is directed by Rajesh Touchriver an internationally acclaimed film director who has won several national and international awards. He is also the director of the short film 'One Life, No Price' and the national award winning Telugu feature film 'Naa Bangaaru Talli' based on sex trafficking.

This documentary is shot in real locations and all the victims speaking in this documentary were rescued from these places of exploitation. The filmmaker and his team took great risks to their lives while shooting this film.

The film has been watched by over 5 million people including judges, police officers and prosecutors.

Activity 3.2 Power-point on Sex Trafficking



WHO IS A VICTIM OF SEX TRAFFICKING?

- ANYONE CAN BE A VICTIM
 - * POOR
 - * LOWER MIDDLE CLASS
 - * MIDDLE CLASS
 - * UPPER CLASS
- EDUCATED OR ILLITERATE
- VILLAGE OR SLUM
- CHILD OR AN ADULT
- FROM ANY CASTE, CREED OR RELIGION

CHAIN OF TRAFFICKERS

01

SPOTTER
PROCURER

02

TRANSPORTER
PIMP

03

BROKER
BROTHEL
KEEPER

04

ADVOCATE
FINANCER

05

BOUNCER
IMMIGRATION
/POLICE/
DOCTOR

EMERGING MODUS OPERANDI

- OFFERS OF JOB
- MARRIAGE
- LOVE/ELOPE
- FILM ROLES
- MODELING

THE TRAFFICKER CAN CONNECT-

- MISSSED CALL/WHATSAPP/INSTAGRAM/FACEBOOK/TELEGRAM/MESSENGER
- MATRIMONIAL SITE/JOB SITE/DATING SITE

TODAY ANYONE WITH A MOBILE PHONE AND INTERNET ACCESS IS VULNERABLE

WHERE DOES SEX TRAFFICKING HAPPEN

- RED LIGHT AREAS
- HOTELS
- RESORTS
- APARTMENTS
- HOUSES
- SPA
- BEAUTY PARLOUR
- VEHICLES
- PARKS
- THEATERS
- LIVE-STREAMING

Activity 4.1 Case Studies

Case Study 1

13 year old Laxmi, who eloped with a boy did not know what awaits for her in the city. After three days of sight-seeing on the fourth day the boy left her in a friend's place and assured her he will come back soon. When even after a few hours when the boy-friend did not come back Laxmi go scared. She went and told the people in the house that she is worried as her boyfriend has not come back.

The lady just told her that 'he will never come back as he has given her the responsibility of looking after her'. Laxmi was confused and wanted to go out. The lady and the man took her inside the bedroom and told her that she was sold to them and that she should not try to run away. They locked her in the room. The next few days were blur to Laxmi as men came to her room and raped her. She tried to tell each of the customer her story but none of them were interested to listen. After 15 days Laxmi was allowed to come out of the room.

Case Study 2

16 year old Radhika was the only daughter. Her father had abandoned her mother when she was very young. The mother and daughter lived alone and managed their lives. When a friendly neighbour offered a good job in the city for Radhika, her mother was thrilled to send her with the woman. Radhika also felt that this will solve all their economic problems.

On the journey, Radhika heard the woman speak to somebody on the phone bargaining for a better rate. Immediately Radhika was alert. She sensed danger. Radhika called her boyfriend 'Kishan' and alerted him about the danger to her life. Kishan came immediately and rescued Radhika from the clutches of the woman. Radhika got into Kishan's jeep and thereafter does not remember what exactly happened. She found herself in a house with some other girls. She could not recognize either the language or the place. For weeks and months together Radhika was forced to provide sex to hundreds of men. It was only after 6 months that Radhika realised that Kishan and the neighbour woman belong to the same gang of traffickers.

Case Study 3

Nazma was always interested to become an actor. As a good dancer, she believed that was her road to film industry. So when her friends asked her to prepare her portfolio she was

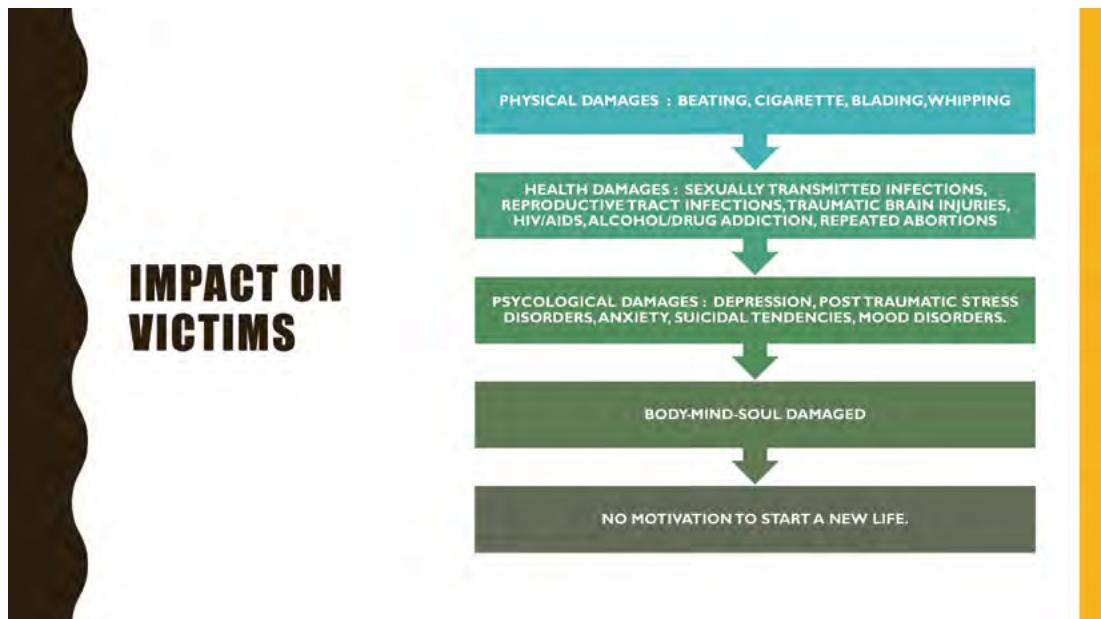
quite excited. On the day of the photo shoot, Nazma dressed up in her best clothes and went to the photo studio.

The man at the studio showed her an album with pictures of all actors and told her how he was the one who had taken all the pictures. Nazma was very inspired. The photo shoot started with a few shots in different pose. The photographer then took her inside to another room and told her that she will get immediate roles only if she posed nude. He showed another album with nude pictures of several girls.

Not knowing what to do Nazma allowed her nude pictures to be taken.

After a few weeks, Nazma got a call from the photographer that a person was interested to offer her role in a film and she should go to a hotel to meet the producer. Nazma was thrilled and went to the hotel. To her horror, the man in the hotel asked her to sleep with him. Nazma was shocked she started calling up the photographer. The photographer picked the call and told her to check her 'whatsapp'. Nazma was petrified to see her nude pictures. Out of no choice Nazma was forced to offer sex. She was sent to different places thereafter and every time Nazma would complain, a video clip or photograph was sent to her phone.

Activity 4.3 Power-point on Impact of Sex Trafficking on a Victim



Activity 5.1 Case Studies and guidelines

Case Situation 1

Santosh holds MCA degree. He is tech savvy and used social media extensively. He would track girls through social media platforms like Facebook, Instagram etc. He would create fake IDs as a woman to chat with young girls in schools and colleges. He would create a list of all the profile names and then he would check all the friends list from their Facebook profile along with their personal details. He would then create a fake profile of a known friend and send a friend request. Once accepted, he will converse as a girl and become very friendly with the victim. He would act as a very caring and considerate friend. Slowly, the chat conversations would turn personal, where exchange of messages on all topics related to personal and school issues will be shared. Further conversations would turn into intimate and personal, where he would get information about the victim's boyfriend, their sexual feelings and other more important details. The victim would share everything thinking that the other person is a girl.

Case Situation 2

Rathish is a soft-ware engineer. He has enrolled himself in four matrimonial sites. He specifically targets profiles of women who are not very physically attractive and develops a relationship with them through phone calls. He gives the impression that he is simpleton and is aspiring for a girl from a simple background. He will speak extensively about a simple wedding and how he hates dowry etc.

Case Situation 3

Mahesh and Sonam run a xerox shop and have a phone recharge unit. They would collect WhatsApp numbers of young girls from neighbouring places. Every day they would send bulk messages to various numbers with the message 'Interested in job offer, no certificates required, guaranteed Rs 30,000-50000/ month, females give missed call' Sonam would call back the numbers that gave a missed call and offer the job. At no point Sonam or Mahesh will physically appear before the person, all transactions would be only on 'whatsapp'.

Case Situation 4

Ravi would give random missed calls to various numbers that he would collect from various sources. If a woman calls back, he would try to gauge her personality and her interest in talking to him by making statements such as 'you have a very appealing voice' 'it makes me happy speaking to a beautiful person like you'. If the woman would continue talking he will then make repeat calls till she has built trust on him.

Discussion Guidelines

- Read the above case studies
- What are the various ways technology has been used to deceive people?
- Who could be a potential target?
- What are the minimum precautions to be taken?

WHAT IS CYBER-ENABLED HUMAN TRAFFICKING?

- USING INTERNET OR INTERNET ENABLED SERVICES TO TRAP VULNERABLE PERSONS AND FORCE/COERCE/DECIEVE INTO AN EXPLOITATIVE SITUATION.
- SOCIAL MEDIA SUCH AS FACEBOOK, INSTAGRAM ETC; SITES SUCH AS MATRIMONIAL SITES, JOB SITES, DATING SITES; AND INSTANT MESSAGING APPS SUCH AS WHATSAPP, TELEGRAM, SNAPCHAT ARE EXTENSIVELY USED TO TRAP ANY PERSON.
- TECHNOLOGY IS USED FOR RECRUITMENT, TRANSPORTATION AND EXPLOITATION.

CYBER-ENABLED HUMAN TRAFFICKING

TRADITIONAL FORM

- RESTRICTED TO A REGION
- MOVEMENT-SOURCE TO DESTINATION
- PRIMARY TRAFFICKERS IDENTIFIABLE
- EXPLOITATION HAS PHYSICAL MANIFESTATIONS
- CAN BE TRACED-MONEY TRAIL
- LEGAL LOOPHOLES
- POOR/MARGINALISED MORE VULNERABLE

CYBER ENABLED

- BORDERLESS
- NO NEED OF MOVEMENT
- PRIMARY TRAFFICKER NOT IDENTIFIABLE
- EXPLOITATION CAN BE LARGELY PSYCHOLOGICAL
- DIFFICULT TO TRACE-MULE ACCOUNTS
- LOOPHOLES IN TECHNOLOGICAL PLATFORMS
- ANYBODY WITH ONLINE ACCESS

Activity 5.2 Power-point on cyber-enabled human trafficking

WHO IS VULNERABLE?

- ANYBODY WITH A SMARTPHONE OR WITH ONLINE/INTERNET ACCESS
- NO CASTE, CREED, RELIGION OR SOCIAL STRATA
- NO AGE BAR
- WOMEN AND GIRLS MORE TARGETTED
- PERSONS GOING THROUGH EMOTIONAL OR FINANCIAL CRISES

IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL VICTIMS

- SOCIAL MEDIA



- DATING SITES



IDENTIFICATION OF POTENTIAL VICTIMS

- GAMING APPS



- JOB SITES



- MATRIMONIAL SITES



INDICATORS FOR POTENTIAL VICTIMS

- DESPERATE FOR ATTENTION
- DESPERATE FOR PARTNER/COMPANION
- ADDICTED TO GAMES
- WILLING TO RISK FOR LARGER GAINS
- HEAVILY IN DEBT
- DESPERATE FOR LUXURIOUS LIFE

COMMUNICATION WITH VICTIMS



WhatsApp



Fb Messenger



Ola Ride



Fb Community Groups

CONTENT OF COMMUNICATION

- GROOMING FOR COMPLIANCE
- PROTOCOLS FOR TRANSACTIONS
- WHERE TO REACH/WHOM TO CONNECT
- PAYMENT MODES

INTIMIDATION/COERCION OF VICTIMS

- LIVE STREAMING
- VIDEO CALL
- MORPHING
- AI/DEEPFAKE/AG

- ALL TRADITIONAL FORMS CONTINUE
 - COERCION IS BLURRED
 - NETWORK ANONYMOUS
 - DIGITAL MEDIUM FOR EXPLOITATION
- NEWER FORMS EMERGED:
 - ONLINE CRIMINALITY/CYBER SCAMMING
 - WAR RECRUITMENT
 - CHILD SEXUALLY ABUSIVE MATERIAL(CSAM)

MODUS OPERANDI

- FRIENDSHIPS
- EMOTIONAL MANIPULATION ALSO KNOWN AS GROOMING
- DEVELOPING INTIMACY THEREAFTER EXPLOITATION
- BLACKMAIL/INTIMIDATION THROUGH VIDEO/PICTURES
- JOB OFFERS
- MARRIAGE OFFERS
- EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES

UNIQUE FEATURES

- FACE OF TRAFFICKERS RARELY SEEN
- FAKE IDENTITY/FAKE PROFILE
- CAN BE FROM ANY GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION
- VICTIMS CAN BE MANIPULATED TO BELIEVE THAT THEY HAVE CONSENTED
- DIFFICULT TO TRACE AND TRACK THE OFFENDER
- EXPLOITATION CAN BE EVEN VIRTUAL(LIVE STREAMING/VIDEO)
- PERMANENT CONTENT

HOW TO PROTECT?

- MOBILE SAFETY
- ❖ NEVER FALL IN TRAP OF ANY OFFERS MADE ON SMS/WHATSAPP
- ❖ AVOID PICKING UNKNOWN CALLS
- ❖ AVOID CONVERSATION WITH STRANGERS
- ❖ NEVER GIVE ANY PERSONAL DETAILS (OTP/PAN DETAILS/ADDRESS/ACCOUNT NUMBER) TO ANY CALLS RELATED TO BANK/LOAN/CREDIT CARD/INVESTMENT
- ❖ AVOID PHONE FRIENDSHIPS
- ❖ IF ANYONE STALKS ON PHONE REPORT TO 100,181, 1098



HOW TO PROTECT?

- ONLINE SAFETY
 - ❖ USE SOCIAL MEDIA TO CONNECT TO LARGER WORLD AND NOT FOR INTIMATE FRIENDSHIPS
 - ❖ DO NOT ACCEPT FRIEND REQUEST WITHOUT SCREENING
 - ❖ DO NOT SHARE PERSONAL DETAILS WITH ONLINE FRIENDS
 - ❖ BE CAREFUL IN WHAT YOU POST ON SOCIAL MEDIA ESPECIALLY PICTURES
 - ❖ DO NOT HAVE SEXUAL CHATS ON WEBCHATS/WHATSAPP/MESSANGER
 - ❖ DO NOT HAVE VIDEO CHATS WITH STRANGERS
 - ❖ BE CAREFUL IN CLOTHING WHEN POSTING REELS



HOW TO PROTECT?

- ONLINE SAFETY
 - ❖ DO NOT UNROBE YOURSELF DURING ANY VIDEO CHAT
 - ❖ CHECK VERACITY OF ANY JOB SITE BY COMPARING LOGOS ETC.
 - ❖ RECHECK JOB OFFERS BY POLICE VERIFICATION
 - ❖ RECHECK MATRIMONIAL OFFERS BY TRADITIONAL CHECK
 - ❖ AVOID INSTANT LOAN APPLICATIONS
 - ❖ AVOID INVESTMENT OFFERS THAT COMES THROUGH SMS OR WHATSAPP
 - ❖ CONTACT 1932 IF THERE IS ONLINE HARASSMENT
 - ❖ REPORT TO www.cybercrime.gov.in IF VICTIM OF ANY CYBER CRIME

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

UNDERSTANDING HUMAN TRAFFICKING

DEFINING HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Human trafficking and modern-day slavery are umbrella terms – often used interchangeably – that refers to the exploitation of individuals through threat or use of force, coercion, abduction, fraud, and/or deception. It includes the practices of forced labor, debt bondage, domestic servitude, forced marriage, sex trafficking, child sex trafficking and the recruitment and use of child soldiers, among others. Human trafficking is recognized and acknowledged as an organized crime. It manifests usually as a combination of a series of events, with multiple players, taking undue advantage of the vulnerability of a person in a given situation. Globally, TIP is the third largest crime inflicted on mankind after drugs and arms trafficking.

The most current available data from the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) indicate that there were 8,132 reported cases of human trafficking across India in 2016. In the same year, 15,379 people were trafficked of whom 9,034 victims were below the age of 18. In addition, 23,117 people were rescued from trafficking situations of whom 14,183 people were below the age of 18. The NCRB report notes that the number of rescued victims is higher than the number of trafficked people as rescued victims may also include persons trafficked in the previous year. Most of the rescued victims reported being trafficked for the purpose of forced labour (10,509 victims), followed by sexual exploitation for prostitution (4,980 victims) and other forms of sexual exploitation (2,590 cases). With 3,579 cases, West Bengal had a share of over 44.01 per cent of the total cases, followed by Rajasthan which accounted for 17.49 per cent with 1,422 reported cases. Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Tamil Nadu were next in line with 548, 517, 434, cases, respectively. Karnataka stood fifth in India for human trafficking in 2016 with 1,012 victims being reported.

In 2011, India acknowledged the need to curb TIP by signing the UN Convention Against Transnational Organised Crime (UNTOC). It took the first step to fulfil this international obligation by including a comprehensive definition of human trafficking in the IPC, expanding beyond the conventional understanding of trafficking being synonymous to sex trafficking and forced labour, by bringing in the Criminal Law (Amendment Act) Act, 2013.

The definition of Trafficking in Persons (TIP) is provided in the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023 and is reproduced as hereunder:

Trafficking of Person – Section 143 - (1) Whoever, for the purpose of exploitation, (a) recruits, (b) transports, (c) harbours, (d) transfers, or (e) receives, a person or persons, by –

First -- using threats, or
Secondly -- using force, or any other form of coercion, or
Thirdly -- by abduction, or
Fourthly -- by practising fraud, or deception, or
Fifthly -- by abuse of power, or
Sixthly -- by inducement, including the giving or receiving of payments or benefits, in order to achieve the consent of any person having control over the person recruited, transported, harboured, transferred or received, commits the offence of trafficking.
Explanation 1 - The expression "exploitation" shall include, prostitution or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude, or the forced removal of organs.

Explanation 2 - The consent of the victim is immaterial in a determination of the offence of trafficking.

Sec. 143 (2) - (7) provide for offences and penalties for committing crimes of TIP.

The definition of what constituted trafficking for prostitution was provided in the ITPA, 1956 as:

Section 5 - Procuring, inducing or taking person for the sake of prostitution:

(1) Any person who -
(a) procures or attempts to procure a person whether with or without his/her consent, for the purpose of prostitution; or
(b) induces a person to go from any place, with the intent that he/she may for the purpose of prostitution become the inmate of, or frequent, a brothel; or
(c) takes or attempts to take a person or causes a person to be taken, from one place to another with a view to his/her carrying on, or being brought up to carry on prostitution; or
(d) causes or induces a person to carry on prostitution;
shall be punishable on conviction with rigorous imprisonment for a term of not less than three years and not more than seven years and also with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees, and if any offence under this sub-section is committed against the will of any person, the punishment of imprisonment for a term of seven years shall extend to imprisonment for a term of fourteen years:

Penalties are graded according to the age of the person against whom these offences are committed, the lesser the age of the person, the more severe the punishment.

Process of Trafficking

There are three broad stages involved throughout the trafficking process - RECRUITMENT of people from a village or city (Source); TRANSPORTATION to designated location/

transit point (Transit); and EXPLOITATION (Destination). Sometimes the trafficked persons are shifted several times before they arrive at their final destination, where the exploitation (in the form of prostitution, labour, child marriage, illegal adoptions, transplanting of human organs, etc.), takes place.

However, transportation is not mandatory to prove the crime of trafficking. If there has been a transit point, that would indeed be relevant as a 'scene of crime' for purposes of investigation in the entire continuum of the trafficking offence.

FORMS OF EXPLOITATION

India is a source, destination, and transit country for men, women, and children subjected to forced labour and sex trafficking, constituting the two predominant forms of human trafficking. But trafficking victims can also be exploited in many other ways. Victims are trafficked for use as beggars, for forced or sham marriages, child marriages, production of pornography or for organ removal, as child soldiers etc.

Trafficking for Commercial Sexual Exploitation

Trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation is on the increase. With modernization the commercial sexual exploitation of women and children for the purpose of prostitution has undergone a change. The red light areas have continued to be prostitution dens, but the business has expanded out of the red-light areas and has become much more organised by providing services on demand. The operators of the sex trade have expanded their business and have started operating from residential colonies, market places, malls etc. in the garb of friendship club, escort services, massage parlours, spa , dance bars, beer bars etc. This has helped the traffickers to earn maximum money and also get access to high paying customers. They have even started advertising their services in the newspapers and internet. Deals are fixed on the phone itself and transactions happen through the internet.

Young, impressionable girls from vulnerable families are encouraged to join "friendship" clubs in Bengal. The seemingly innocuous introduction thereafter leads to an exciting social life for the girls and subsequently they are induced/coerced into prostitution. These girls also unknowingly become procurers. There was anecdotal reference made to use of hormonal injections (oxytocin) to encourage premature growth in young girls to make them available to customers of commercial sex.

North East India has also emerged as a high source area for trafficking of women and children. Girls from Manipur, Nagaland, Meghalaya and Mizoram have been rescued from various trafficking rackets from Goa, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka. West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra continued to remain high source areas for trafficking of women and children for commercial sexual exploitation.

Labour and Trafficking

Forced labour takes the form of men, women, and children in debt bondage, sometimes inherited from previous generations, who are forced to work in brick kilns, rice mills, agriculture, and embroidery factories. Forced labour also exists in sectors, such as, construction, steel, and textile industries, wire manufacturing for underground cables, biscuit factories, pickling, floriculture, fish farms, and ship breaking. Thousands of unregulated work placement agencies reportedly lure adults and children under false promises of employment into forced labour, including domestic servitude. In addition to bonded labour, some children are subjected to forced labour as factory and agricultural workers, carpet weavers, domestic servants, and beggars. Begging ringleaders sometimes maim children to earn more money.

One of the earliest cases of child labour in hazardous industries was found in Tamil Nadu. Sivakasi, Virudhnagar district, famous for its firecrackers is also notorious for trafficking children. The children found in these factories have mostly been local children from the neighbouring villages. They have long 10-12-hour shifts and are exposed to dangerous chemicals. Despite many accidents that have taken place, children continue to be employed in these industries on measly wages.

There is an increasing trend of migration and trafficking of children for labour in different parts of the country. Compelled by the socio-economic conditions, a large number of children are migrating from economically backward areas to big cities for work. In many of these cases, children are being trafficked by middlemen and agents who are bringing them to the employers in the city by extending meagre advances to the parents and giving false assurances of lucrative jobs etc. These children work under highly exploitative situations such as very long working hours, paltry wages, unhygienic and most difficult working conditions. Such children mostly work in industries like zari making (gold thread work), jewellery units, domestic help, dhabas (local highway restaurants), tea stalls, etc. Very often, they are kept within the confines of the workplaces and therefore, lack any kind of freedom and are vulnerable to abuse. So far away from their families, these children are highly vulnerable to all kinds of abuses, including physical and sexual abuse.

Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Assam and Chhattisgarh continued to remain high source areas for trafficking of children for the purpose of forced labour.

Child Trafficking for Domestic Help and Maids

There has been an increasing trend of children being trafficked from the states of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Orissa, Assam, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh for the purpose of labour. The trafficking of children is being undertaken by illegal placement agencies. Many of these placement agencies are operating from Delhi and the NCR (National Capital

Region). These placement agencies are earning huge profits by bringing in children from these states.

Trafficking and Placement agencies

Decades of unchecked sex-selective abortions have resulted in Punjab and Haryana facing a serious shortage of marriageable age women, making human trafficking a lucrative and expanding trade. Often projected as voluntary marriage, every year, thousands of young women and girls are lured into the idea of a happy married life with a rich man in Punjab or Haryana. Most 'purchased brides' are exploited, denied basic rights, duplicated as maids, and eventually abandoned.

Trafficking for Child Labour in the name of Education

A worrying trend has emerged in Bihar, the capital of which has the dubious distinction of being a source state for child labourers to various States. Middlemen in the guise of clerics are fooling parents of prospective child labourers, saying that their wards will be taught free of cost in madarsas (Islamic education institutions), into letting them escort the victims to the employers.

Trafficking for Forced Marriages

Decades of unchecked sex-selective abortions have resulted in Punjab and Haryana facing a serious shortage of marriageable age women, making human trafficking a lucrative and expanding trade. Often projected as voluntary marriage, every year, thousands of young women and girls are lured into the idea of a happy married life with a rich man in Punjab or Haryana. Most 'purchased brides' are exploited, denied basic rights, duplicated as maids, and eventually abandoned.

Most of the women and girls for forced marriages come from poverty-ridden villages of Assam, West Bengal, Jharkhand, Bihar and Orissa, because their families need money and hence fall in the trap of traffickers. Most are untraceable or exploited or duplicated as domestic servants by the agents or men who marry/buy them.

Girls from West Bengal are being trafficked for marriage within the state, to neighbouring states and also to states such as Haryana which is significantly far from the state as well as culturally different. As per the NCRB Data of 2016, of the 4494 incidents of kidnapping involving 5044 women reported, 884 incidents were for compelling women for marriage. The data for 2017 records a significant decrease in the number of cases. Not all these cases may be cases of trafficking since there is no further segregation amongst these cases, however bride trafficking and trafficking on the ruse of marriage is prevalent.

Trafficking and Adoption Rackets

There has been an increase in trafficking of children for adoption. The traffickers procure children from impoverished and poverty-stricken families by paying them money and then pass off these children for adoptions abroad. Cases have been reported from Jharkhand, Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Delhi of illegal adoption agencies selling off children for adoption.

Childless couples who anticipate long waiting periods in the formal adoption processes, often explore avenues for illegal adoptions. According to reports, illegal adoptions are rampant in Chennai and Kanchipuram districts. Like in Telangana, economically deprived pregnant women are targeted during their pregnancy and persuaded to hand over their babies in adoption. It has been documented that women belonging to the fisherfolk have been found to be involved in negotiating with women to part with the yet to be born baby. In many cases, nursing staff are involved in negotiating a deal for illegal adoption.

In 2016, West Bengal police unveiled a baby trafficking racket spanning over several districts through raiding different adoption centres and charitable homes. The police rescued 13 babies and discovered the skeletons of two infants in raids on homes for the elderly and mentally disabled, as a part of a probe into a suspected international human trafficking ring. The modus operandi seemed to be accessing unwed pregnant women who contact the clinics seeking an abortion by encouraging them to have the babies and thereafter sell the babies. There were also instances when staff at the clinic misrepresented to the family that the baby was stillborn and took the baby away.

Organ Trafficking

The victims of organ trafficking like in cases of human trafficking are recruited from vulnerable groups surviving under conditions of extreme poverty, unemployment or not having any alternative income support. Most likely situations are under pretext of false assurances coercing poor vulnerable social groups to sell their organs; and in return receiving huge money as brokerage sum from rich recipients. However, the nature of middlemen in organ trafficking differ from other forms of trafficking since unlike other men, there is active involvement of medical professionals, ambulance drivers and mortuary workers.

There was a case in 2014 where reputed hospitals were raided on a suspected case of illegal kidney transplants in Cuttack, Odisha and many persons were arrested.

SEX TRAFFICKING AND IT'S IMPACT ON VICTIMS

A victim of sex trafficking is any individual who has been trafficked and is being sexually exploited in any one or more of the ways given above. A sex trafficked victim could be any individual - male or female, adult or child, a foreign national or an Indian citizen. While men and boys can also be trafficked, the vast majority of sex trafficked victims are female.

They may have one or more of the characteristics listed below.

- Sex trafficked victims are typically young girls/women from the rural, semiurban or the slum areas.
- They come from deprived backgrounds - lower or lower middle class - which offer them few or no options for a "good life" as characterized by possession of job, gadgets, good clothes, good food, etc. They are looking for a change in their lives.
- They live in poverty and are forced to contribute to the family income.
- They are suddenly pushed into poverty because of the death of a family member and are forced to contribute to the family income.
- They are from unhappy homes where domestic violence, abuse and neglect by parents are part of their everyday life.
- They or their family have debts to repay and they want to help their family.
- They want a well-paying job, good clothes and fancy gadgets.
- They want the glamorous lifestyle of a movie star.
- They want romance as seen in the movies or on television.
- They do not have mentors or friends who can advise them on the choices they make.
- They have run away from home after a quarrel with their family.
- They are living away from their family for education or job purposes and want extra spending money.
- They are easily swayed by looks and flattered when someone pays attention to them.

The following may be considered 'victims' of trafficking:

- Persons above the age of 18 who through threats, or force, or coercion, or fraud, or deception, or by abuse of power, or inducement, including the giving or receiving of payments or benefits are required to perform sexual acts without their consent, by any person(s).
- 'Child' who is under 16 years and 'minors' who is between the age of 16-18 years who are found in places of commercial sexual exploitation [Sec. 2(aa) and (cb) Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 (hereinafter referred to as the ITPA, 1956)].
- Any child likely to be trafficked is a "child in need of care and protection" under

Sec. 2 (14) (ix) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (hereinafter referred to as the JJ Act, 2015)] is a potential victim.

- Anybody who has been recruited, transported, harboured, transferred or received for prostitution or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude, or the forced removal of organs (Sec. 143, BNS).
- Any person who has been detained in a brothel, with or without consent [Sec. 6 (1) (a), ITPA, 1956].
- Any person who has been detained in any premises with the intent of commercial sexual exploitation [Sec. 6 (1) (b), ITPA, 1956].
- Any person found in a brothel, or any place of commercial sexual exploitation, whose jewellery, wearing apparel, money, property, etc. has been withheld [Sec. 6 (3) (a), ITPA, 1956].
- Any person who has been seduced for prostitution by any person having custody/ charge/ care of/ or a position of authority over that person [Sec. 9, ITPA, 1956].
- A person whose trafficking has been attempted by someone [Sec. 5, ITPA, 1956].
- Children who have not completed the age of 18 years and are engaged in hazardous processes or occupations and/ or for less than minimum wages which are mandatory under The Minimum Wages Act, 1948.
- Any person, regardless of age, who has been trafficked in consideration of an advance (money or benefit) and/ or is now working for less than minimum wages.
- Any child who is held in bondage for the purpose of employment or for withholding earnings (Sec. 79 of JJ Act, 2015).
- Any child who has been trafficked for sexually explicit online or electronic content (Sec. 67 B of Information Technology Act, 2000).
- Any child trafficked for marriage (under various provisions of Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006).

As with all organized crime, the human trafficking operation is a well-planned one. It begins with the identification of the victim. The trafficker is well organized and appropriately networked. He/she identifies families that display signs of vulnerability and uses the victim's desperation to escape her current situation to gain her trust and willingness to go with him/her. This psychological manipulation makes the transporting process much smoother for the trafficker.

The modus operandi of sex trafficking is spread across three main points:

- a) Source/ place of recruitment
- b) Transit and
- c) Destination/place of exploitation - with different players at the different points

All the different players are co-conspirators to one crime. Alternatively, there could be one player who brings the victim into prostitution and sets up an individual business.

- **At the source or place of recruitment**, the spotter/agent, who is often someone known to the victim or the victim's family, initiates contact, gains the victim's trust and persuades her to go away with him/her. Alternatively, the agent may persuade the family to "sell" their daughter to him/her.
- **During transit**, the agent may hand over the victim to a transporter or may be the transporter himself/herself. Typically, during this phase the breaking in ritual happens. The victim may be raped, brutalized, blackmailed and threatened into submission. The transit phase may not involve moving from one geographic location to another - it is more significantly the breaking in phase - where the victim is prepared for a life of exploitation.
- **At the destination/place of exploitation**, the already battered victim is forced to begin servicing clients. The destination could be a brothel in a red-light area, a hotel, houses, apartments, lodges, resorts where women and children are traded for sexual services. Sex trafficking also happens in massage parlours, Spas, beauty parlours, friendship clubs and other establishments meant for entertainment. The buying and selling of sex could happen in these establishments or through the internet or social media sites. With the advent of new technologies and features such as the Dark Net, the nature of the crime has become even more clandestine and difficult to detect.

The traffickers use all kinds psychological manipulation methods to establish their control over the victim - they beat and rape her repeatedly, they threaten to harm her family or loved ones, they threaten to post her nude pictures on the internet or send them to her family, the drug her and rape her - they use all tactics to force her into prostitution.

IMPACT ON THE VICTIM

Since trafficking is an organized crime and operates on the same principles of intimidation, violence, blackmail and threats, by the time the victim arrives at the place of exploitation, she is completely broken and alternates between feelings of fear, betrayal, confusion, and guilt. She is incapable of trusting anyone and has no hope of escape. The sheer brutality and exertion of power over her, crushes any dream that she might have had. The feeling of isolation and being cut off from all that is familiar is complete - this feeling could persist even if she is in her own hometown or in her own home. She rapidly transforms from a bright young girl full of hope into a machine providing sex for countless men in order to keep herself free from violence.

Loss of Identity: Name is our first identity and we take pride in our name, in the process of trafficking, the victim is forced to change her name several times. The first thing that she loses is her Identity – her name. This results in losing one's self esteem and self-worth.

Self-blame and Guilt: The victim of trafficking has experienced multiple traumas and these leads them to have permanent negative thoughts. They look at all their experiences and relationships through these traumatic experiences. They remember some key traumatic incidents in detail, but what remains with them is the loss of dignity, a sense of shame and excessive guilt for somehow being responsible for what has happened to them. They don't believe that they are victims – they believe that they are part of the crime.

Mistrust: The victims have very confusing feeling about trust: one leads to difficulty in trusting and the other leads to trusting too easily. The usual feelings are: If I trust, I will be hurt. If I do not trust, then I will not be liked.

Helplessness and Hopelessness: The victims have been traumatized and they may believe that their situation is too difficult, and nothing can help them. The victim of sex trafficking is made to believe that she is a worthless person with no skills to survive. Only worth that she has is in selling her body so that she is live. She starts feeling helpless and starts believing that her body and selling it for sexual services is the only way to earn a livelihood – she is a commodity – a product.

Risk taking: Victims may start believing that nothing or nobody can harm them anymore as they have been harmed enough. They may not recognize the risks they may face or have fear of any consequences e.g., using harmful and addictive substances or practicing unsafe sex.

Anger: The victims may have thoughts which make them angry: - Why me? - Nobody helped me. I will not help anyone. - I must have done something wrong to be hurt and punished like this.

Identification with the exploiters: To live in the abusive environment and to cope with the exploitative situation, the victim often starts thinking like the exploiters/traffickers. They start believing that whatever the trafficker is doing is to help them and fulfil their interest. Their thoughts may include:

- Even though he/she hurts me, they protect me from the police.
- He/she is the only one who is concerned about my welfare. He/she has a right to be angry with me sometimes.
- There is a reason for his/her anger.
- The madam protects me from abusive clients and is attentive to my needs so that the client is not physically hurting me.

As most recent cases show, the trend that traffickers use psychological manipulation to convince victims to accompany him/her, the victim is convinced that the misery that she is going through is because of her and she is the one who is responsible for this and thus

nothing to complain or how can I seek help when I have been the cause for this misery. Her misery, pain, isolation all starts to make sense for her, and she starts believing this is the reality which she needs to adjust with.

FORMS OF IMPACT

Physical Impact - Women and child victims of sex trafficking are severely tortured initially to 'break' them and initiate them into the flesh trade. They are beaten, burnt with cigarettes, forced to drink alcohol, drugged, locked up, not given to eat, raped, blackmailed, and are put through various kinks and demands of the customers. Many victims die from pregnancy related causes, and unsafe abortions.

In labour trafficking cases, even if the initiation process is not as harsh as sex trafficking, victims are put through back-breaking work for up to 14-16 hours, not given enough food, beaten at the slightest mistake, not allowed to go out or meet anyone, are locked inside the home, etc. Victims end up with several diseases due to harsh labour, harmful exposure at work/ factory, lack of food and rest, etc.

The impact of physical abuse manifests through fatigue and weight loss, gastrointestinal problems, weak immune system and others. Victims of sexual exploitation are at a greater risk of HIV/AIDS, tuberculosis, breathing problems and drug and alcohol addiction.

Psychological Impact - Victims are constantly threatened, coerced, isolated, and blackmailed into submission. They often witness violence on other victims. Consequently, victims suffer from depression, anxiety, hostility, irritation, temper outbursts, aggression, mental illness, disorientation, nightmares, panic attacks, concentration difficulties, continuous fear of abuse and exploitation. Victims of sexual exploitation often exhibit related acts of aggression, such as punching walls, throwing items and hitting others. Victims suffer from shame and guilt and feel somehow responsible for their own misery, and blame themselves for falling into the trap of fraud, borrowing money from friends and family, not keeping up with the promise of sending back money for parents and causing shame for their community. Their shame and guilt causes them to remain silent and not seek help, even when they get the opportunity to run away (whether from a brothel, or home, or factory, or marriage).

Financial Impact - Trafficked victims are often trapped through debt, are vulnerable to brokers because they require money for paying earlier debts and helping their poor families. They are almost never paid anything or paid a very minimal amount, whereas the perpetrator of sex or labour trafficking makes all the money at their expense. Victims are told that their parents are being sent their salaries, but in reality the placement agencies or the brothel managers, keep all the money and do not send anything (or send very small amounts) to the victim's families.

BEHAVIOUR OF THE VICTIM

Most victims (especially of sex trafficking) during and after rescue exhibit the following behaviour -

- Hostility and/ or lack of trust – because they have been continuously told by the traffickers that they are in fact the real criminals for having indulged in criminal activities (especially of prostitution, or having made false documents for migration, etc.)
- Failure to cooperate – due to the above points, unwillingness to stay in shelter homes, fear of loss of income, which was being sent home to support family, children, etc.
- Memory loss, lapses, discrepancies in statements, resulting in:
 - Changing statements continuously
 - Genuine inability to recall all details
- Aggression that appears to be irrational
- Disorientation after leaving the situation of ongoing trauma and control
- Continuing anxiety despite apparently being “safe” - for fear of threat and blackmail by traffickers.
- Withdrawal symptoms when alcohol, drugs are not given.

A proper understanding of the psychological state of the victim will help in dealing with them more effectively at different stages of rescue and post-rescue processes.

WHAT IS CYBER-ENABLED HUMAN TRAFFICKING (CEHT)?

Cyber-Enabled Human Trafficking (CEHT) happens when people use technology, like the internet, social media, and mobile phones, to commit crimes related to human trafficking. Human trafficking means forcing, tricking, or taking advantage of people for bad purposes, like making them do hard labour, illegal work, or exploiting them for sex. Technology makes it easier for traffickers to do these things and harder for authorities to catch them.

For example, traffickers use social media, messaging apps, and websites to find and trap victims. They might pretend to offer a job, a friendship, or even a romantic relationship. At first, everything seems normal, but once the victim trusts them, the traffickers reveal their real intentions. They might force the victim to work without pay, threaten them, or exploit them in other ways. Sometimes, traffickers use fake ads or online dating apps to trick victims.

Technology also helps traffickers control their victims. They can track where they go using mobile phone apps, threaten to share private photos or information, or cut them off from asking for help. It's like they use technology to build a virtual cage around the victim, even if they're not physically locked up.

Traffickers also use technology to stay hidden. They can use secret websites, encrypted messages, or fake profiles to sell victims or talk to customers. Because of this, it becomes hard for police to find them, as the internet allows traffickers to hide their real names and locations. They can also operate across different countries without needing to be in the same place as their victims or customers.

CEHT has made human trafficking a much bigger and more hidden problem. Technology gives traffickers tools to find more victims, reach more customers, and avoid getting caught. It's like a dark web of illegal activities that spreads faster because of the power of the internet and other modern tools. This makes it a serious issue that affects people worldwide and needs strong efforts to stop it.

PROCESS OF CEHT

CEHT is when traffickers use technology, like the internet, phones, and social media, to harm people. It has three main parts: recruitment, exploitation, and control. Each step involves different ways that technology is used to trick, hurt, and trap people. Let's break it down in very simple words:

1. Recruitment: How Traffickers Find People

Traffickers use the internet and phones to find victims. They look for people who might need jobs, money, or help. They use social media, job websites, or chat apps to send messages or post fake offers. For example:

- They might say, “We have a high-paying job for you!” or “We can help you go to school or get a better life.”
- Sometimes, they pretend to be friendly or romantic. They send kind messages and talk to the person for a long time, pretending to care about them.
- Other times, they use fake ads for jobs, modelling, or travel opportunities to trick people into trusting them.

When the person believes the trafficker’s lies, they might agree to meet them in person or travel to another place, thinking they are going to get a better life.

2. Exploitation: How Traffickers Use Victims

Once traffickers have the victim, they force them to do things they don’t want to do. This could be:

- Hard work for no pay: Victims might be made to work in factories, farms, or homes without being paid.
- Sexual exploitation: Some victims are forced into flesh trade or made to appear in explicit videos or compromising pictures.
- Committing crimes: Others are forced to commit cyber-crimes such as investment frauds, digital arrests, sextortion, loan scams etc.

The traffickers use fear to keep the victim under control. They might:

- Threaten to hurt the victim or their family.
- Take embarrassing photos or videos of the victim and say, “If you don’t obey, we’ll show these to everyone.”
- Lie to the victim, saying, “You’ll get arrested if you try to run away.”

The victim often feels scared, trapped, and helpless.

3. Control: How Traffickers Keep Victims Trapped

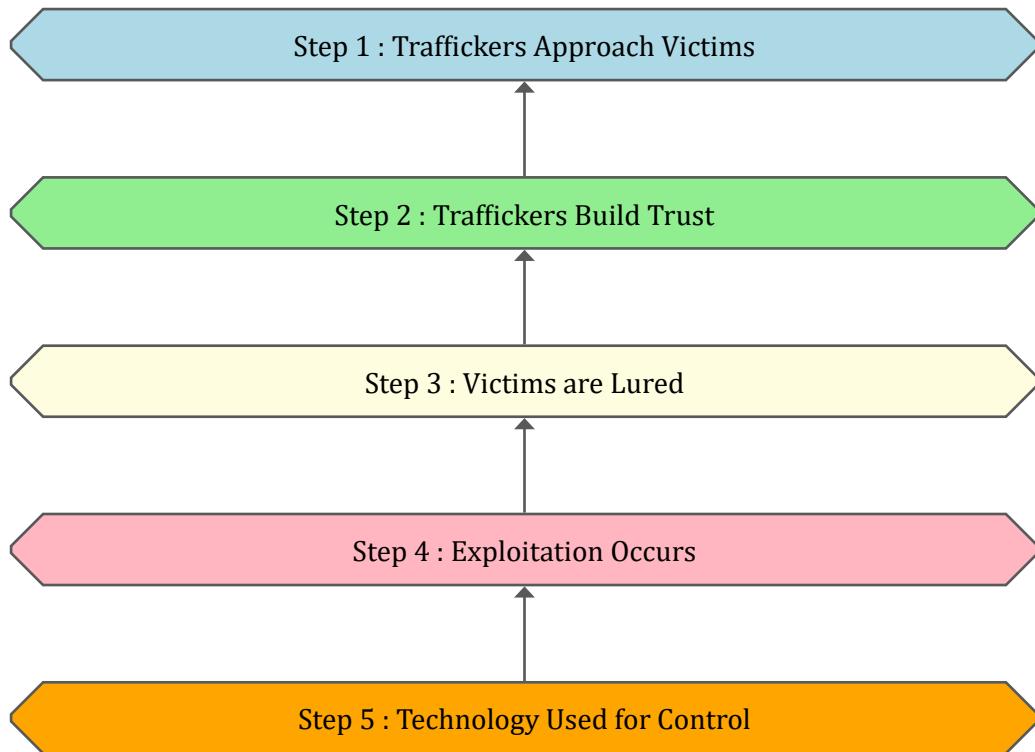
Traffickers use technology to monitor and control their victims. For example:

- **Tracking:** They use GPS or apps on the victim’s phone to track where they are all the time.
- **Threats:** They send messages or make calls, saying things like, “If you leave, we’ll hurt your family,” or “We’ll share your pictures online.”

- **Taking documents:** Traffickers might take away passports, ID cards, or money, so the victim can't escape.

Victims are often afraid to ask for help because they believe the traffickers will punish them or because they don't know who to trust.

Flowchart: How CEHT Happens



VICTIM AND TRAFFICKER PROFILES IN CEHT

Understanding the profiles of victims and traffickers can help people recognize warning signs and stay safe. Traffickers often target specific vulnerabilities in their victims, and they use certain traits and behaviours to carry out their crimes. Discussed below is a detailed explanation of both profiles and what to be aware of:

VICTIM PROFILE

Victims of cyber-enabled human trafficking can be from any background, but traffickers often target those who are vulnerable or in need of help. Here are the common traits and circumstances of victims:

1. Vulnerable Groups

- **Age:**
 - Children and teenagers are highly targeted because they are easier to manipulate, especially through gaming platforms, social media, or online chats.
 - Young adults seeking jobs or opportunities are also at risk.
- **Economic Struggles:**
 - Victims often come from low-income families or are struggling financially.
 - People who are unemployed or looking for better job opportunities are common targets.
- **Social Isolation:**
 - Victims who feel lonely, lack social support, or are experiencing family problems are more likely to trust strangers online.
- **Educational Aspirations:**
 - Students seeking scholarships, internships, or study opportunities abroad are often tricked by fake educational offers.

2. Online Behaviours to Be Aware Of

- **Oversharing Personal Information:** Victims may share too much about their personal life, location, or struggles on social media, making it easy for traffickers to target them.
- **Responding to Unverified Offers:** Victims may respond to job ads, romantic messages, or offers that sound too good to be true.
- **Trusting Strangers:** Victims might accept friend requests or messages from unknown people, believing them to be genuine.

TRAFFICKER PROFILE

Traffickers use specific methods and behaviours to exploit victims. They are skilled at hiding their real identities and building trust to carry out their illegal activities.

1. Common Traits

- **Fake Identities:** Traffickers often use fake names, photos, and profiles on social media, job portals, or dating apps. They pretend to be recruiters, romantic partners, or helpful friends.
- **Well-Organized:** Many traffickers are part of organized crime groups. They have specific roles, such as recruiters, transporters, and those who manage the victims.
- **Tech-Savvy:** Traffickers are skilled at using technology to remain anonymous. They use encrypted apps like Telegram or Signal, VPNs to hide their location, and fake documents.

2. Behaviors to Be Aware Of

- **Building Quick Trust:** Traffickers often try to form close relationships quickly by being overly kind, supportive, or romantic.
- **Offering Unbelievable Opportunities:** They offer jobs, money, or travel opportunities that seem too good to be true.
- **Asking for Personal Information:** Traffickers may ask for sensitive details like photos, ID proofs, or bank information under the guise of job applications or friendship.
- **Pressuring Victims:** They might pressure victims to meet in person, share private photos, or travel to a specific location.
- **Threats and Blackmail:** If a victim resists, traffickers may resort to threats, such as sharing embarrassing information or harming loved ones.

HOW IS TECHNOLOGY USED IN CEHT?

Traffickers use many online platforms to find, trick, and exploit people. These include social media, job and matrimonial websites, and online marketplaces. Each platform plays a different role in their illegal activities. Here's how they use these platforms:

1. Social Media Platforms

Social media is one of the main tools traffickers use because so many people spend time there. They can easily reach out to strangers and hide their true identity. Here are some ways traffickers use social media:

- **Fake Profiles:**
 - Traffickers create fake profiles pretending to be someone trustworthy, like a kind friend, a potential romantic partner, or a recruiter offering jobs.
 - They use photos, fake names, and false details to look real.
 - They send friendly messages to build trust over time.
- **Secret Communication:**
 - Messaging apps linked to social media are used to chat privately with victims.
 - Traffickers send compassionate words or promises to make victims feel safe.
 - They can delete messages or use encrypted apps to avoid being tracked.
- **Targeting Vulnerable People:**
 - Traffickers make public posts or ads that seem harmless, like "Work Abroad and Earn Big!" or "Are You Looking for True Love?"

- They watch for people who comment or show interest in these posts and then target them with messages.
- They also look for people who seem sad, lonely, or desperate from their posts and reach out to them.

2. Job and Matrimonial Websites

These websites are designed for people looking for jobs or life partners, but traffickers use them to trick people into bad situations. Here's how:

- **Fake Job Ads:**
 - Traffickers post job offers that sound amazing, like high-paying jobs overseas, modelling opportunities, or work with no experience needed.
 - They ask people to send personal information like photos, resumes, or even ID cards, claiming it's for the job application.
 - Later, they use this information to threaten or blackmail the victim.
- **Fake Matrimonial Ads:**
 - On matrimonial websites, traffickers create fake profiles pretending to be interested in marriage.
 - They gain the victim's trust and may convince them to meet in person or travel somewhere, where they are trapped and exploited.
- **Using Personal Information:**
 - Information victims share, like phone numbers, addresses, or family details, is used to control them later. For example, the traffickers might say, "If you don't listen, we'll harm your family."

3. Online Marketplaces

Online marketplaces are places where people buy and sell goods and services. Traffickers use these platforms to hide their illegal activities. Here's how:

- **Fake Sales or Services:**
 - Traffickers pretend to sell normal items or services, but the real "product" is a person being trafficked.
 - They use vague descriptions to hide what they're doing, such as offering "companionship services" or "models for hire."
- **Disguising Transactions:**
 - Payments for trafficking victims might be hidden as payments for other goods or services.
 - These transactions are hard to track because they look like regular online shopping.

- **Hiding in Plain Sight:**
 - Traffickers use regular marketplaces to stay unnoticed. They mix their illegal ads with legitimate ones so they're harder to detect.

ADDITIONAL WAYS TECHNOLOGY IS USED

- **Anonymity:**
 - Traffickers use fake names, emails, and untraceable phone numbers to avoid being caught.
 - They use virtual private networks (VPNs) to hide their location.
- **Advertising Across Platforms:**
 - They post on multiple websites or apps at once, increasing their chances of finding victims.
 - Ads can appear professional, making them seem more trustworthy.
- **Tracking Victims:**
 - Once they have a victim, traffickers use apps or location-sharing tools to monitor their movements.

In simple terms, traffickers misuse online platforms to find, trick, and control people. They rely on fake profiles, false promises, and hidden transactions to cover up their crimes. These platforms make it easier for them to reach many people while staying hidden from law enforcement.

TYPES OF CEHT

Cyber-enabled human trafficking happens in many ways, and traffickers misuse technology and popular Indian platforms to find and exploit people. Here's a detailed look at how they operate under different categories:

1. Sex Trafficking

Sex trafficking involves forcing people into prostitution or other forms of sexual exploitation. Technology, especially apps and websites, is a key tool for traffickers.

- **Fake Online Ads:**
 - Traffickers use platforms like Locanto, OLX, and other classified websites to post fake ads. These ads often look harmless, offering jobs like massage therapy, companionship, or modelling opportunities.
 - Social media platforms like Facebook, Instagram, and even Twitter are used to create posts or pages advertising victims under the guise of services.

- **Social Media Luring:**
 - Apps like Instagram, Facebook, and Snapchat are used to connect with vulnerable individuals. Traffickers send friendly messages, offer compliments, and slowly build trust.
 - On dating platforms like Tinder, TrulyMadly, and Aisle, traffickers pretend to be potential partners, gradually grooming victims into trusting them.
- **Secret Communication:**
 - Once victims are trapped, traffickers use encrypted messaging apps like WhatsApp, Telegram, and Signal to communicate with victims or customers. These apps allow messages to disappear or stay private, making it harder for law enforcement to track.
- **Exploitation Through Threats:**
 - Traffickers often take compromising photos or videos of victims and threaten to share them online or with their families to keep them silent.
 - Victims are also blackmailed through platforms like Instagram DMs or WhatsApp, where traffickers control their every move.

2. Labour Trafficking

Labour trafficking involves tricking people into jobs that turn out to be exploitative. Many Indian platforms are misused to recruit and exploit workers.

- **Fake Job Portals:**
 - Traffickers post false job openings on platforms like Naukri.com, Quikr Jobs, Shine.com, and even social media groups on Facebook and LinkedIn. These ads often promise high salaries, overseas opportunities, or quick hiring.
 - Victims are asked to submit personal documents like Aadhaar, PAN, or passport copies, which are later used to trap or blackmail them.
- **Tricking Migrant Workers:**
 - Many labour trafficking victims are migrants from rural areas. Traffickers use regional apps like ShareChat to advertise fake job opportunities in their local language, making the offers seem genuine.
- **Control After Recruitment:**
 - Once the victims are in their control, traffickers may confiscate their phones, passports, and money.
 - Apps like Google Maps or phone tracking tools are used to monitor their movements and prevent them from escaping.
 - Traffickers may also use WhatsApp to coordinate with employers or other traffickers, keeping the victim unaware of their next location or job.
- **Online Payment Platforms:**
 - Salaries are sometimes transferred through digital wallets like Paytm, PhonePe, or Google Pay, but the victims are often forced to hand over the

money to traffickers or the money is transferred to a mule account with victim losing all access to the amount.

3. Organ Trafficking

Organ trafficking is a hidden but deadly crime where people are forced or tricked into giving up their organs, often without full consent or fair payment. Technology enables traffickers to operate secretly.

- **Finding Desperate People:**
 - Traffickers target people who are poor, in debt, or in need of money. They post offers on platforms like Facebook groups, health forums, and even Telegram channels, promising large sums of money for organ donation.
 - Victims may also be contacted through job websites or social media ads, where traffickers pretend to be medical professionals.
- **Hidden Transactions:**
 - Traffickers use encrypted apps like Signal, Telegram, and even parts of the dark web to communicate with buyers and sellers.
 - Payments are disguised as legitimate transactions through digital wallets like Paytm.
- **Medical Exploitation:**
 - Some victims are tricked into medical procedures. For instance, they may be told they need surgery, but during the process, their organs are harvested and sold illegally.
- **Targeting Hospitals and Clinics:**
 - Unregulated or illegal clinics are sometimes involved in organ trafficking, and traffickers use online directories or review platforms to find or coordinate with such establishments.

4. Child Exploitation

Child exploitation involves targeting children for illegal activities, including sexual abuse, forced labour, or creating harmful content. Technology has made it easier for traffickers to reach children online in India.

- **Online Grooming:**
 - Traffickers use apps like Instagram, Snapchat, and Facebook to befriend children. They pretend to be another child or a kind adult to gain trust.
 - On gaming platforms like Free Fire, Ludo King, Roblox, or PUBG, traffickers chat with children in private messages, offering rewards or compliments to lure them in.
- **Exploitation Through Gaming:**
 - Traffickers often use games popular with Indian children to engage with them. They offer in-game rewards, like skins, weapons, or coins, in

- exchange for personal information or inappropriate photos.
- Apps with live-streaming features, like YouTube Live or Discord, are also used to contact children privately.
- **Creating Harmful Content:**
 - Traffickers force children to create explicit videos or images, which are then sold on the dark web or shared in private groups on Telegram or WhatsApp.
 - Apps like Instagram Reels, Moj, or Josh (used by Indian creators) are sometimes misused to coerce children into making videos.
- **Social Media Monitoring:**
 - Traffickers keep an eye on children's posts on platforms like Instagram, Facebook, and Snapchat. They look for signs that a child might be lonely, upset, or seeking attention, then approach them with offers of friendship or gifts.

MEANS OF CEHT

Traffickers use many tricks and lies to trap victims in cyber-enabled human trafficking. They rely on technology to target vulnerable people and make them trust their false promises. Here are some of the main methods they use, explained in detail:

1. Fake Job Offers

Traffickers often lure people by offering jobs that seem too good to be true. They target those who are unemployed, struggling financially, or looking for better opportunities.

- **How It Works:**
 - Traffickers post fake job ads on websites like Naukri.com, Quikr Jobs, or even on social media platforms like Facebook and LinkedIn.
 - They promise high salaries, good working conditions, or exciting opportunities abroad, such as jobs in factories, hotels, or as models.
 - Victims are asked to provide personal information like ID cards, bank details, or even pay an upfront "registration fee."
- **What Happens Next:**
 - Once the victim arrives at the promised location, they discover the job doesn't exist. Instead, they are forced into exploitative work or trafficking.
 - Some are made to work without pay, and their documents are taken away so they can't leave.
 - Traffickers also use apps like WhatsApp or Telegram to keep in touch and manipulate victims further.

2. False Relationships

Traffickers pretend to form romantic or friendly relationships with their victims to build trust and gain control over them.

- **How It Works:**
 - On dating apps like Tinder, Bumble, TrulyMadly, or social media platforms like Instagram and Facebook, traffickers create fake profiles with attractive photos and fake names.
 - They send kind messages, compliments, and gifts to make the victim feel special and cared for.
 - Over time, they gain the victim's trust and convince them to meet in person or travel to a new place.
- **What Happens Next:**
 - Once the victim meets the trafficker, they may be kidnapped, forced into sex work, or exploited in other ways.
 - Traffickers may take compromising photos of the victim and use them for blackmail to keep them silent.

3. Blackmail

Traffickers use threats and fear to control their victims. They rely on private or sensitive information that the victim may have shared or that they obtained through deceit.

- **How It Works:**
 - Traffickers might trick victims into sharing personal photos, videos, or information by pretending to be their friend or romantic partner online.
 - Sometimes, traffickers hack into victims' accounts or devices to steal private information.
 - Victims may also share sensitive details, like their location or financial struggles, during casual conversations on platforms like WhatsApp, Instagram, or Snapchat.
- **What Happens Next:**
 - Traffickers threaten to share private photos, videos, or chats with the victim's family or post them online if the victim doesn't obey.
 - Victims are forced into labor, sexual exploitation, or other illegal activities because they fear embarrassment, shame, or harm to their loved ones.

4. Promises of Opportunities

Traffickers use the promise of education or migration opportunities to attract victims. They target people who dream of studying abroad or moving to a new country for a better life.

- **How It Works:**
 - Traffickers create fake ads for scholarships, training programs, or visa assistance on websites, forums, or social media.
 - Victims are asked to pay a “processing fee” or provide personal documents like passports, school certificates, or family details.
 - They may also be promised help with migration papers or travel arrangements.
- **What Happens Next:**
 - Once the victim agrees, traffickers use their documents to trap them. They might be sent to a different country or city and forced into trafficking.
 - In some cases, the victims are abandoned after their documents are taken, leaving them stranded with no way to return home.

HOW IS EACH PLATFORM USED FOR CEHT?

Traffickers misuse various online platforms to find, groom, and exploit victims. They adapt their methods to different platforms based on their features and target audiences. Here's how specific platforms, commonly used in India, are exploited for CEHT:

1. Social Media Platforms (Facebook, Instagram, WhatsApp)

Social media is widely used in India, making it a key tool for traffickers to connect with victims. These platforms allow traffickers to interact with people directly, often without raising suspicion.

- **Fake Profiles:**
 - Traffickers create fake profiles with attractive photos and friendly names to appear trustworthy.
 - On platforms like Instagram and Facebook, they send friend requests or follow potential victims. They target people who seem vulnerable, such as those posting about financial struggles, loneliness, or personal hardships.
- **Private Chats:**
 - Traffickers use apps like WhatsApp or Instagram DMs to initiate private conversations.
 - They build trust by chatting regularly, giving compliments, and pretending to care about the victim's life. Over time, they groom the victim, convincing them to share personal information or agree to meet in person.
- **Job Offers and Romantic Traps:**
 - On Facebook, traffickers may post fake job offers in groups or pages, targeting people seeking employment.
 - On Instagram, they might approach victims pretending to offer modeling gigs or opportunities to work with influencers.

2. Job Portals (LinkedIn, Naukri, Shine)

In India, job portals like Naukri.com, Shine.com, and LinkedIn are widely used by job seekers. Traffickers exploit these platforms to post fake job ads and collect personal information.

- **Fraudulent Job Postings:**

- Traffickers post ads for high-paying jobs in cities like Mumbai, Bengaluru, or even abroad. The jobs might seem legitimate, such as opportunities in IT, hospitality, or the modelling industry.
- They promise quick hiring, no experience needed, and excellent salaries to attract people who are desperate for work.

- **Requests for Personal Data:**

- Victims are asked to submit detailed resumes with personal information, such as phone numbers, addresses, and educational qualifications.
- Traffickers may also request scanned copies of Aadhaar cards, PAN cards, or passports, which are later used to trap victims or for blackmail.

- **Direct Messages:**

- On LinkedIn, traffickers might directly message individuals, pretending to be recruiters or HR managers. They offer interviews or ask for additional details like bank account information under the pretext of processing fees.

3. Gaming Platforms (Free Fire, PUBG, Ludo King)

Gaming platforms are increasingly popular among Indian children and young adults, making them a target for traffickers. These platforms offer private chats and create a sense of anonymity, which traffickers exploit.

- **Targeting Children:**

- Games like Free Fire, PUBG, and Ludo King have chat features where traffickers interact with children.
- Traffickers pretend to be fellow players, offering in-game rewards or forming friendships to gain trust.

- **Building Relationships:**

- Over weeks or months, traffickers build a relationship with the child by playing together and chatting regularly. They use this time to understand the child's life, needs, and vulnerabilities.
- Once trust is established, they may ask the child to share personal photos, videos, or details about their family.

- **Offering Gifts:**

- Traffickers might offer in-game purchases like skins, weapons, or

coins as bribes to get children to share private information or perform inappropriate tasks.

4. Video Chat Apps (Zoom, Omegle)

Video chat apps are often used by traffickers to manipulate victims into compromising situations or make them feel comfortable before exploitation.

- **Building Trust:**
 - Apps like Zoom are used for fake job interviews or “virtual meetings” to make the victim feel the opportunity is real.
 - Traffickers may pose as recruiters, teachers, or mentors during video calls, creating a false sense of professionalism.
- **Trapping Victims:**
 - On apps like Omegle, traffickers target individuals for casual chats that can escalate into sharing private information or engaging in compromising activities.
 - They might record the video chats secretly and later use these recordings to blackmail the victim.
- **Fake Opportunities:**
 - Traffickers use platforms like Zoom to conduct fake webinars or training sessions for job seekers or students, collecting personal data during registration or follow-up chats.

KEY POINTS IN THE INDIAN CONTEXT

- **Language and Local Content:**
 - Traffickers often use regional languages like Hindi, Tamil, Telugu, or Bengali to target victims in India. They make their profiles and messages more relatable by using local language and cultural references.
- **Apps Popular in Rural Areas:**
 - Apps like ShareChat and Helo are popular in rural India and are misused to reach people in smaller towns and villages. Traffickers post fake job ads or opportunities in these regional platforms to lure victims.
- **Payment Apps:**
 - Apps like Paytm, Google Pay, and PhonePe are misused for transferring money in CEHT-related activities. Victims may be asked to pay “registration fees” or traffickers may use these platforms to receive illegal payments.
- **Encrypted Apps:**
 - Apps like Telegram are heavily misused for private groups and secret communication, where traffickers share victim profiles or negotiate illegal transactions.

How Traffickers Misuse Different Platforms

Social Media	Fake profiles, private chats for grooming, fake job/relationship offers
Job Portals	Fake job ads, request personal data like resumes and IDs, direct contact
Gaming Platforms	Target children in chat features, build trust, offer in-game rewards as bribes
Video Chat Apps	Fake interviews/webinars, lure into compromising situations, blackmail with recordings

RECOGNIZING LOCAL PATTERNS IN CEHT

CEHT happens differently in rural areas. Traffickers take advantage of people's struggles and use technology to trap them. Here's how to recognize it in simple terms:

1. HOW CEHT AFFECTS RURAL AREAS

Traffickers often target rural areas because people there face unique challenges:

- **Money Problems:**
 - Many families in villages have little money. Traffickers promise high-paying jobs in cities or abroad to lure them.
 - They may even offer money in advance, making it seem like a good deal.
- **Low Awareness:**
 - People in rural areas may not know about online scams or the risks of trafficking.
 - Traffickers use local apps like ShareChat or send messages in regional languages to make their offers look real.
- **Loneliness:**
 - In villages, people who feel alone or have family problems are more likely to trust strangers online.
 - Women and girls are especially at risk because of fewer opportunities for education or work.

- **No Easy Access to Help:**
 - Rural areas may not have police stations or organizations nearby to help victims or report suspicious activity.

2. LOCAL SIGNS TO WATCH FOR

Certain signs in villages can point to trafficking:

- **Sudden Disappearances:**
 - People, especially women or young adults, may leave the village suddenly. Families might say they left for a job or training, but the details are unclear.
- **Strangers in the Area:**
 - Recruiters who are not from the village may visit, claiming to offer jobs, training, or other opportunities.
 - These recruiters often promise high salaries and say no experience is needed.
- **Unexpected Travel:**
 - Groups of people might be seen leaving the village together in private vehicles or buses, often with no clear explanation.
- **New Money or Gifts:**
 - Families or individuals may suddenly have new phones, clothes, or money after meeting recruiters or strangers.

Red Flags of Cyber-Enabled Human Trafficking (CEHT)

Sudden
Disappearances

People, especially young adults, leave suddenly for vague job offers.

Suspicious
Recruiters

Strangers offering high-paying jobs with no clear details or requirements.

Secretive
Phone Use

Frequent deletion of messages or private use of apps.

Sudden Gifts
or Money

Victims receive expensive items like phones, clothes, or cash unexpectedly

3. REAL-LIFE EXAMPLES

Here are examples to help you understand how CEHT happens in villages:

- **Fake Jobs in Maharashtra:**
 - A group of young men from a village in Maharashtra was promised good factory jobs in Mumbai. A recruiter contacted them through ShareChat in Marathi. When they arrived, they were forced to work for free, and their ID cards were taken.
 - What to Learn: Always check if a job offer is real by contacting the company directly.
- **Girls Missing in West Bengal:**
 - Teenage girls from a rural area in West Bengal went missing after chatting with someone on Facebook who promised modelling contracts. The trafficker gained their trust over months and convinced them to leave.
 - What to Learn: Be careful of strangers online, especially those offering jobs or opportunities that seem too good to be true.
- **Gaming Trap in Andhra Pradesh:**
 - A boy in Andhra Pradesh was tricked by a trafficker on the online game Free Fire. The trafficker pretended to be a friend and convinced the boy to share personal details, leading to him being lured away.
 - What to Learn: Monitor children's online activities and teach them not to share personal information with strangers.

Case Study: How a Victim Gets Trapped in CEHT

Scene 1: Victim Receives Job Offer

Victim receives a message on Facebook offering a well-paying job in a city.

Scene 2: Grooming and Trust Building

Over weeks, trafficker chats with the victim, offering support and compliments.

Scene 3: Victim Lured to Meet

Victim agrees to meet the trafficker in person, believing it is a genuine job offer.

Scene 4: Exploitation Begins

Once they meet, the trafficker takes control of the victim's documents and forces them into exploitation.

4. RED FLAGS IN TECHNOLOGY USE

Traffickers often use technology to hide their actions. Watch out for these signs:

- **Strange Social Media Activity:**
 - A person might suddenly become secretive about who they're chatting with online.
 - They may have new online friends who offer help, jobs, or love.
- **Secret Phone Use:**
 - Victims may start using their phones in private or delete messages often.
 - Apps like Telegram, WhatsApp, or Signal are commonly used for secret chats.
- **Sudden Gifts or Money:**
 - A person might receive new phones, clothes, or cash from someone they met online. This could be a trafficker building trust.
- **Job Ads on Messaging Apps:**
 - Fake job offers are often shared in WhatsApp groups. These ads promise high pay for easy work or jobs with no experience needed.
- **Hiding Details:**
 - A person might act defensive or refuse to talk about their new online friends or job offers.

5. HOW TO STAY SAFE

- **For Everyone:**
 - Always check if a job, scholarship, or opportunity is real by contacting the company or organization directly.
 - Do not share personal details like your address, ID card, or photos with strangers online.
- **For Parents:**
 - Keep an eye on children's online activities, especially on apps like Free Fire, Instagram, or Facebook.
 - Teach children not to talk to strangers online or share personal information.
- **For Communities:**
 - Spread awareness about online scams and trafficking in local languages.
 - Encourage open conversations about suspicious activities in the village.
- **Report Issues:**
 - If you notice unusual behavior or suspicious recruiters, report them to local authorities or helplines like Childline India (1098) or Cyber Crime Cell (1930).

CONCLUSION

Cyber-enabled human trafficking (CEHT) is a serious crime that takes advantage of technology to trick and exploit people, especially those in vulnerable situations. Traffickers use social media, job portals, gaming platforms, and video chat apps to find victims, build trust, and trap them in dangerous situations. In rural areas, traffickers often use fake promises of jobs, education, or relationships, taking advantage of people's financial struggles and lack of awareness.

The warning signs of CEHT include sudden disappearances, strangers offering unbelievable opportunities, unusual social media behavior, secretive phone use, and new money or gifts. By staying alert and recognizing these signs, individuals and communities can protect themselves and others.

It's important to verify every opportunity, avoid oversharing personal information online, and educate others about these risks. Parents, especially, should monitor children's online activities and teach them about staying safe. If you suspect trafficking or encounter suspicious activity, report it to local authorities or official helplines.

Together, through awareness, vigilance, and action, we can prevent trafficking and ensure safer communities for everyone.

MODULE 2

**LAWS RELATED
TO HUMAN
TRAFFICKING**

MODULE 2- LAWS RELATED TO HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To foster understanding on the criminal aspect of human trafficking and the penal provisions in India to address the same.• To sensitize on the legal consequences of indulging in the organized crime of human trafficking including abetting.
Content	Session 1 : Understanding BNS & ITPA Session 2 : Understanding POCSO & Child Marriage Act
Expected Outcome	<p>The participants would:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Gather clearer understanding on what are the legal provisions to address the organized crime of human trafficking• Be able to understand the legal consequences if one works in support of organized criminal syndicates. <p>The Trainer would:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Be able to provide the participants a clearer understanding on why it is important to engage with the community to combat human trafficking.

Session 1: Understand BNS & ITPA

Estimated Time: 1hr

Material Required: White board, chart paper, sketch pens, LC Projector

Methodology: Group Discussion

Power-point presentation

Activity 1.1 Power-point on BNS & ITPA (30 mins)

- Give a brief introduction on the importance of understanding the law as citizens.
- Make the power-point presentation
- Clarify any doubts of the participants

Activity 1.2 Case discussion (30mins)

- Divide the participants in smaller groups of 8-10
- Give each group a case study
- Ask them to deliberate on the follow:
 - What are the crimes committed in this case
 - Which section of the law will apply
 - What are the consequences/punishment for these crime
- After 15 mins call the groups to make quick presentation
- Summarize the learnings

Facilitator's Note

- Check the **Resource Guide Activity 1.1** for the power-point
- Check the **Resource Guide Activity 1.2** for the case studies for the case discussion. Read from the supplementary reading for better clarity on the subject.

Session 2: Understand POCSO and Child Marriage Act

Estimated Time: 1hr

Material Required: White board, chart paper, sketch pens, LC Projector

Methodology: Group Discussion

Power-point presentation

Activity 2.1 Power-point on POCSO and Child Marriage Act

- Give a brief introduction on understanding minors as a separate category
- Make the power-point presentation
- Clarify any doubts of the participants

Activity 2.2 Case discussion (30mins)

- Divide the participants in smaller groups of 8-10
- Give each group a case study
- Ask them to deliberate on the follow:
 - What are the crimes committed in this case
 - Which section of the law will apply
 - What are the consequences/punishment for these crime
- After 15 mins call the groups to make quick presentation
- Summarize the learnings

Facilitator's Note

- Check the **Resource Guide Activity 2.1** for the power-point
- Check the **Resource Guide Activity 2.2** for the case studies for the case discussion. Read from the supplementary reading for better clarity on the subject.

RESOURCE GUIDE

Activity 1.1 Power-point on BNS & ITPA

CONSTITUTION

• ARTICLE 23(1)

Traffic in human beings and beggar and other similar forms of forced labor are prohibited and any contravention of this provision shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law.

BHARATIYA NYAYA SANHITA (BNS)

SEC. 96

**WHOEVER BY ANY MEANS
WHATSOEVER INDUCES ANY
MINOR GIRL UNDER THE AGE OF
18YRS TO FORCED OR SEDUCED
ILLICIT INTERCOURSE WITH
ANOTHER PERSON
PUNISHMENT- MAXIMUM 10YRS/FINE**

SEC. 140

**WHOEVER KIDNAPS OR ABDUCTS
ANY PERSON AND
SUBJECTS PERSON TO GRIEVOUS
HURT, OR SLAVERY, OR TO
UNNATURAL LUST
PUNISHMENT- MAXIMUM
10YRS/FINE**

BHARATIYA NYAYA SANHITA (BNS)

- **SEC. 143** Whoever, for the purpose of exploitation, (a) recruits, (b) transports, (c) harbors, (d) transfers, or (e) receives, a person or persons, by—
 - using threats, or
 - using force, or any other form of coercion, or
 - by abduction, or
 - by practicing fraud, or deception, or
 - by abuse of power, or



- by inducement, including the giving or receiving of payments or benefits, in order to achieve the consent of any person having control over the person recruited, transported, harbored, transferred or received, commits the offence of trafficking
- **PUNISHMENT- 10YRS TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT**



IMMORAL TRAFFIC(PREVENTION)ACT(ITPA), 1956

- **SEC. 3 - PUNISHMENT TO KEEP A BROTHEL OR ALLOWING A PREMISES TO BE USED AS A BROTHEL**
PUNISHMENT: 1YR-5YR
- **SEC. 4 - PUNISHMENT FOR LIVING ON THE EARNINGS OF PROSTITUTION**
PUNISHMENT : 2YRS-10YRS



- **SEC. 5 - PROCURING, INDUCING OR TAKING A PERSON FOR THE SAKE OF PROSTITUTION**
PUNISHMENT: 3YRS-14YRS
- **SEC. 6 - DETAINING A PERSON IN PREMISES WHERE PROSTITUTION IS CARIED**
PUNISHMENT : 7YRS-14YRS/FINE
- **SEC. 7 - PROSTITUTION IN THE VICINITY OF PUBLIC PLACE**
PUNISHMENT: 3 MONTHS- 7 YEARS



Activity 1.2

Case 1

14yr old Radha loved to make friends and always dreamt about having a boyfriend like all the heroines in the movies. When she saw Kishore watching her outside her school every day, she was very excited. She was thrilled that a young man was giving her so much of attention. So when Kishore proposed to her she was super happy.

Kishore told her that he is not interested in a time-pass relationship but wants to marry her at the earliest. He was so much in love with her that he could not wait anymore. Radha was happy listening to all this. So when Kishore started pressurising her to elope with him as her parents will not agree to this marriage, Radha was confused. She told Kishore that she will convince her parents. Kishore was adamant that if she informs her parents this will not work at all. Seeing no other way, Radha eloped with Kishore.

For two months, Kishore took her to different parts of country and kept her happy, one day he left her in a friend's house and never came back.

Case 2

Mallika was infamous in the village. Men used to come to her house every night to buy sex. Mallika had Raju who would get the customers. As Mallika started getting old the number of men reduced.

Mallika then started convincing women who had no family support such as abandoned woman, widow or women who were in an abusive relationship to come to her house.

Mallika would also send these women for day or two to Hyderabad when she would connect with men in the cities

One day Raju's sister's daughter was visiting the village. Raju had told Mallika that the girl was going through a divorce. Mallika sweet talked the girl and brought her to the house and took her off the girl nicely.

Activity 2.1 Power-point on POCSO and Child Marriage Act

PROTECTION OF CHILDREN FROM SEXUAL OFFENCES ACT (POCSO)

SEC.3 PENETRATIVE SEXUAL ASSAULT

PUNISHMENT 7 YEARS – CAPITAL PUNISHMENT (BELOW 12 YRS)

SEX WITH A CHILD (ANY BODY BELOW 18 YRS) IS RAPE OR PENETRATIVE SEXUAL ASSAULT. CONSENT IS IMMATERIAL WHEN IT IS A CHILD

SEC. 4 AGGRAVATED PENETRATIVE SEXUAL ASSAULT

(THIS IS IN CASES WHEN THE PERPETRATOR IS A DUTY BEARER, CARE PROVIDER, GAURDIAN OR THE INJURIES TO THE VICTIM IS GRIEVOUS)

PUNISHMENT-10 YEARS- CAPITAL PUNISHMENT (BELOW 12 YEARS)

SEC. 7 SEXUAL ASSAULT – TOUCHING WITH SEXUAL INTENT THE VAGINA, PENIS, ANUS OR BREAST OF THE CHILD OR MAKING THE CHILD TOUCH THE VAGINA, PENIS, ANUS OR BREAST OF SUCH PERSON OR ANY OTHER PERSON OR DOING ANY OTHER ACT WITH SEXUAL INTENT WHICH INVOLVES PHYSICAL CONTACT WITHOUT PENETRATION

PUNISHMENT 3–5 YEARS/FINE

SEC.19 NON-REPORTING- ANY PERSON WHO HAS APPREHENSION THAT AN

OFFENCE UNDER THIS ACT IS LIKELY TO BE COMMITTED OR HAS KNOWLEDGE THAT SUCH AN OFFENCE HAS BEEN COMMITTED, HE SHALL PROVIDE SUCH INFORMATION.

{IF SOMEONE (INCLUDING THE CHILD INVOLVED) THINKS A CHILD SEX ABUSE CRIME MIGHT HAPPEN, OR KNOWS IT HAS HAPPENED, THEY MUST IMMEDIATELY INFORM THE SPECIAL JUVENILE POLICE UNIT OR THE LOCAL POLICE}

PUNISHMENT 6 MONTHS – 1 YEAR/FINE

THE PROHIBITION OF CHILD MARRIAGE ACT,2006

SEC.9 MALE ADULT ABOVE EIGHTEEN YEARS OF AGE, WHO CONTRACTS A CHILD MARRIAGE
PUNISHMENT- 2 YRS/FINE UP TO 1 LAKH

SEC.10 WHOEVER PERFORMS, CONDUCTS, DIRECTS OR ABETS ANY CHILD MARRIAGE
PUNISHMENT- 2 YEARS/ FINE UP TO 1 LAKH

SEC.11 PROMOTING OR PERMITTING SOLEMNISATION OF CHILD MARRIAGES-WHERE A CHILD
CONTRACTS MARRIAGE, ANY PERSON HAVING CHARGE OF THE CHILD, WHETHER AS PARENT OR
GAURDIAN OR ANY OTHER PERSON IN ANY OTHER CAPACITY
PUNISHMENT 2 YEARS / FINE UP TO 1 LAKH

Activity 2.2 Case Discussion

Case Situation 1

4 year old Ravi was playing outside when her mother was cooking in the kitchen. All the other family members had gone out for agriculture work. Rangappa a neighbour came casually and told Ravi to come to his house and promised him so chocolates. Ravi happily went to Rangappa's house.

Rangappa closed the door and gave Ravi a chocolate thereafter made the child sit next to him on the sofa set. Ravi was happily eating the chocolate when Rangappa told Ravi to touch his private parts promising him more chocolates. Ravi did as he was told.

Case Situation 2

Namrata was 12 years old when she gained puberty. As soon as her 'coming of age' ceremony was over, neighbours and relatives started noticing Namrata more. Everyday her parents were informed of good prospective grooms. Due to repeated floods and droughts, the family was going through a bad economic phase. The father was extremely worried about the future of his family. A neighbour who was a marriage broker brought a proposal where the boy's family had no major demands and were willing to marry Namrata in a small ceremony as the groom was a 30 year old widower and wanted a quick wedding. Parents felt it is in the best interest of Namrata that she should be married immediately.

Case Situation 3

Sheela is an active VOA. She is active in all community activities. While attending a family function she overhead her sister-in-law talking about how she has fixed the marriage of her 13 year daughter to her young brother. Sheela came back home feeling disturbed. She spoke to her husband about what she had heard. Her husband warned her not to speak out as would face family backlash.

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

LEGAL FRAMEWORK ON HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Human trafficking is an organised crime, and by its very nature goes beyond jurisdictions which are formulated in Bharatiya Nyay Sanhita(BNS) and Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita(BNSS). It needs investigation into money laundering and other financial crimes along with crimes against the human body to catch hold of entire networks in which human traffickers' function. It requires a specialized legal framework that enables the law enforcement to investigate and prosecute effectively, and improve the conviction rate, which is abysmally low at present.

All the laws that are applicable to different forms of trafficking are mentioned hereunder. The legal provisions highlighted here pertain to offences committed under these respective Acts.

BHARATIYA NYAY SANHITA (BNS), 2023

The BNS is the principal penal code of India deriving from the Indian Penal Code(IPC) of 1860, and contains several offences, which directly and indirectly have a bearing on crimes of trafficking. The BNS was passed in 2023 and came into force in July 2024, adding not only the definition of Trafficking in Persons which was added in IPC in 2013 but also adding a new proviso Section 111 which recognised human trafficking as an organised crime. Several other provisions can be utilized for different acts pertaining to trafficking, at various stages of the crime. The following offences and punishments provided in the BNS can be used to charge trafficking crimes:

Sec. 96 of BNS - Procuration of minor girl under 18 years:

- Whoever, by any means whatsoever,
- induces any minor girl under the age of eighteen years to ...
- forced or seduced to illicit intercourse with another person.
- Minimum imprisonment - Maximum – 10 years / Fine.

Sec. 141 of BNS - Importation of girl under 21 years from foreign country or from Jammu and Kashmir:

- Whoever imports into India from any country outside India or from the State of Jammu and Kashmir
- any girl under the age of twenty-one years with intent that
- forced or seduced to illicit intercourse with another person
- Minimum imprisonment - Maximum – 10 years / Fine.

Sec. 140 of BNS - Kidnapping or abducting in order to subject person to grievous hurt, slavery, etc.:

- Whoever kidnaps or abducts any person
- which subjects person to grievous hurt, or slavery, or to the unnatural lust of any
- Minimum imprisonment - Maximum – 10 years / Fine.

Sec. 143(1) of BNS - Trafficking of person:

- Whoever recruits, transports, harbours, transfers, or receives, a person or persons
- Using threats or; using force, or any other form of coercion, or; by abduction, or; by practising fraud, or deception, or; by abuse of power, or; by inducement, including the giving or receiving of payments or benefits, in order to achieve the consent of any person having control over the person recruited, transported, harboured, transferred or received – for
- prostitution or other forms of sexual exploitation forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude, or the forced removal of organs.

Sec. 143(2) of BNS - Punishment for trafficking of person –

- Minimum imprisonment - 7 years / Maximum – 10 years / Fine

Sec. 143(3) of BNS - Punishment for trafficking of more than one person –

- Minimum imprisonment - 10 years / Maximum – Life imprisonment / Fine

Sec. 143(4) of BNS - Punishment for trafficking of minor -

- Minimum imprisonment - 10 years / Maximum – Life imprisonment / Fine

Sec. 143(5) of BNS - Punishment for trafficking of more than one minor –

- Minimum imprisonment - 14 years / Maximum – Life imprisonment / Fine

Sec. 143(6) of BNS – Punishment for repeat trafficker of minors -

- Minimum imprisonment - Life imprisonment (for remainder of person's natural life)/ Fine

Sec. 143(7) of BNS - Punishment for public servant or police officer involved in trafficking of any person-

- Minimum imprisonment - Life imprisonment (for remainder of person's natural life)/ Fine

Sec. 143 A(1) of BNS - Employing of a trafficked person:

- Whoever, engages a trafficked minor for sexual exploitation in any manner
- Minimum imprisonment - 5 years / Maximum – 7 years / Fine

Sec. 143 A(2) of BNS - Employing of a trafficked person:

- Whoever, employs a trafficked adult person for labour
- Minimum imprisonment - 3 years / Maximum – 5 years / Fine

Sec. 145 of BNS - Habitual dealing in slaves:

- Whoever habitually imports, exports, removes, buys, sells traffics or deals in slaves
- Maximum – Life imprisonment or imprisonment up to 10 years / Fine

Sec. 98 of BNS - Selling minor girl for purposes of prostitution:

- Whoever sells, lets to hire, or otherwise disposes of any person under the age of eighteen years
- to be employed or used for the purpose of prostitution or illicit intercourse
- Maximum – 10 years / Fine

Sec. 99 of BNS - Buying minor girl for purposes of prostitution:

- Whoever buys, hires or otherwise obtains possession of any person under the age of eighteen years
- to be employed or used for the purpose of prostitution or illicit intercourse
- Maximum – 10 years / Fine

Sec. 146 of BNS - Unlawful compulsory labour:

- Whoever unlawfully compels any person to labour against the will of that person,
- Maximum – 1 year / Fine

Sec. 63 of BNS - Rape:

- Penetrates of penis, into the vagina, mouth urethra or anus of another person
- Insertion of any object or a part of the body, not being penis, into the vagina, mouth urethra or anus
- Manipulates any part of the body to cause penetration
- Applies his mouth to the penis, vagina, anus, urethra of another person
- Touches the vagina, penis, anus or breast of the person
- Against the other person's will
- Without the other person's consent
- With the other person's consent when such consent has been obtained by putting such other person or any person in whom such other person is interested, in fear of death or of hurt
- When the person assaulted is a female, with her consent, when the man knows that he is not her husband and that her consent is given because she believes that he is another man to whom she is or believes to be lawfully married

- With the consent of the other person when, at the time of giving such consent, by reason of unsoundness of mind or intoxication or the administration by that person personally or through another of any stupefying or unwholesome substance, the other person is unable to understand the nature and consequences of that action to which such other person gives consent.
- With or without the other person's consent, when such other person is under eighteen years of age.
- When the person is unable to communicate consent.

Sec. 64 of BNS - Punishment for rape –

- Minimum imprisonment - 7 years / Maximum – Life imprisonment / Fine

Sec. 65 (1) of BNS - Punishment for rape by government official, etc. –

- Minimum imprisonment - 10 years / Maximum – Life imprisonment / Fine

Sec. 65(2) of BNS - Punishment for causing death or resulting in persistent vegetative state of the victim:

- Whoever, commits an offence punishable under Sec. 376 and inflicts an injury which causes the death of the person or causes the person to be in a persistent vegetative state
- Minimum imprisonment - 20 years / Maximum – Life imprisonment / Fine

Sec. 68 of BNS - Sexual intercourse by a person in authority:

- A person in position of authority or in a fiduciary relationship, public servant, superintendent or manager of a jail, remand home or other place of custody or a women's or children's institution, staff of hospital
- Abuses such position of authority and has sexual intercourse not amounting to sexual assault
- Minimum imprisonment - 5 years / Maximum – 10 years / Fine

In addition, offences in trafficking cases would include – kidnapping (Sec. 137); abduction (Sec. 138); Kidnapping, abducting or inducing woman to compel her marriage (Sec. 96 and Sec. 141); cheating and cheating by personation (Sec. 318 and Sec. 319); hurt (Sec. 114); grievous hurt (Sec. 116); and others.

IMMORAL TRAFFIC (PREVENTION) ACT (ITPA), 1956

The POCSO Act, 2012 is a special legislation to protect children from offences of sexual assault, sexual harassment and pornography, and provide for establishment of Special Courts for trial of such offences. It recognizes penetrative, touch and non-touch based

sexual offences. It provides for establishment of Special Courts, for the purpose of speedy trials. The Act also provides that as far as possible, the Special Court shall complete the trial, within a period of one year from the date of taking cognizance of the offence. The Act provides for the following offences and punishments:

Sec. 2 (d) - "child" - any person below the age of eighteen years.

Sec. 3 - Penetrative sexual assault:

- Insertion, penetration, manipulation with the penis, any body part, or any object into the vagina, mouth, urethra or anus of a child;
- Makes the child do the above to oneself or any other person;
- Manipulates any part of the body of the child;
- Applies his mouth to the penis, vagina, anus, urethra of the child.

Sec. 4 - Punishment for penetrative sexual assault:

- Minimum imprisonment - 7 years / Maximum - life imprisonment / Fine

Sec. 5 - Aggravated Penetrative Sexual Assault:

- Police officer commits penetrative sexual assault on a child -
 - within the limits of the police station
 - in the course of his duties or otherwise
 - where he is known as, or identified as, a police officer
- Member of the armed forces or security forces commits penetrative sexual assault on a child -
 - within the limits of the area to which the person is deployed
 - in any areas under the command of the forces or armed forces
 - in the course of his duties or otherwise
 - where the said person is known or identified as a member of the security or armed forces
- Public servant commits penetrative sexual assault on a child
- Any person on the management or on the staff of a jail, remand home, protection home, observation home, or other place of custody or care and protection commits penetrative sexual assault on a child in that home
- Any person on the management or staff of a hospital commits penetrative sexual assault on a child in that hospital
- Any person on the management or staff of an educational institution or religious institution, commits penetrative sexual assault on a child in that institution
- Whoever commits gang penetrative sexual assault (when a child is subjected to sexual assault by one or more persons of a group)
- Whoever commits penetrative sexual assault on a child using deadly weapons, fire, heated substance or corrosive substance

- Whoever commits penetrative sexual assault causing grievous hurt or causing bodily harm and injury or injury to the sexual organs of the child
- Whoever commits penetrative sexual assault on a child, which,
 - physically incapacitates the child or
 - causes the child to become mentally ill or
 - causes impairment of any kind so as render the child unable to perform regular tasks, temporarily or permanently
 - in the case of female child, makes the child pregnant as a consequence of sexual assault
 - inflicts the child with Human Immunodeficiency Virus or any other life threatening disease or infection
- Whoever, taking advantage of a child's mental or physical disability, commits penetrative sexual assault on the child
- Whoever commits penetrative sexual assault on the child more than once or repeatedly
- Whoever commits penetrative sexual assault on a child below twelve years
- Whoever being a relative of the child through blood or adoption or marriage or guardianship or in foster care or having a domestic relationship with a parent of the child or who is living in the same or shared household with the child, commits penetrative sexual assault on such child
- Whoever commits penetrative sexual assault on a child and attempts to murder the child; or
- Whoever commits penetrative sexual assault on a child in the course of communal or sectarian violence
- Whoever commits penetrative sexual assault on a child and who has been previously convicted of having committed any offence under this Act or any sexual offence punishable under any other law for the time being in force
- Whoever commits penetrative sexual assault on a child and makes the child to strip or parade naked in public.

Sec. 6 – Punishment for aggravated penetrative sexual assault –

- Minimum imprisonment -10 years / Maximum - life imprisonment / Fine

Sec. 7- Sexual Assault:

- Touching with sexual intent the vagina, penis, anus or breast of the child or making the child touch the vagina, penis, anus or breast of such person or any other person, or doing any other act with sexual intent which involves physical contact without penetration

Sec. 8 - Punishment for sexual assault -

- Minimum imprisonment -3 years / Maximum - 5 years / Fine

Sec. 9 - Aggravated Sexual Assault:

- 'Persons in authority' (similar to Sec. 5) and/or if additional harm and injury is committed.

Sec. 10 - Punishment for aggravated sexual assault -

- Minimum imprisonment -5 years / Maximum - 7 years / Fine

Sec. 11 - Sexual Harassment:

- Word, sound, gesture, exhibiting any body part, showing pornography with sexual intent
- Making a child exhibit any body part, stalking the child, threatening the use of pornographic media
- Showing any object to a child in any form or media for pornographic purposes
- Repeatedly or constantly following or watching or contacting a child either directly or through electronic, digital or any other means.

Sec. 12 – Punishment for sexual harassment –

- Maximum - 3 years / Fine

Sec. 13 - Use of a child for pornographic purposes:

- Using a child in any form of media (including programme or advertisement telecast by television channels or internet or any other electronic form or printed form), for the purposes of sexual gratification, including -
 - representation of the sexual organs of a child;
 - usage of a child engaged in real or simulated sexual acts (with or without penetration);
 - the indecent or obscene representation of a child.

Sec. 14 (1) – Punishment for use of a child for pornographic purposes -

- 1st conviction - Maximum - 5 years / Fine
- 2nd conviction - Maximum - 7 years / Fine

Sec. 14 (2) – Punishment for use of a child for pornography and committing penetrative sexual assault –

- Minimum imprisonment - 10 years / Maximum – Life imprisonment / Fine

Sec. 14 (3) – Punishment for use of a child for pornography and committing aggravated penetrative sexual assault –

- Maximum – Life imprisonment / Fine

Sec. 14 (4) – Punishment for use of a child for pornography and committing sexual assault -

- Minimum imprisonment - 6 years / Maximum – 8 years / Fine

Sec. 14 (5) – Punishment for use a child for pornography and committing aggravated sexual assault –

- Minimum imprisonment - 8 years / Maximum – 10 years / Fine

Sec. 15 - Punishment for storage of pornographic material involving a child for commercial purposes -

- Maximum – 3 years / Fine

Sec. 16 and 17 - Abetment of offence -

- Punishment same as the offence

Sec. 18 - Attempt to commit an offence -

- Punishment same as the offence, for a term, which may extend to one-half of the imprisonment for life or, one-half of the longest term of imprisonment provided for that offence.

Sec. 19 - Mandatory Reporting:

- Any person who has knowledge of sexual offence committed or likely to be committed on a child;
- Provide such information to - the Special Juvenile Police Unit (SJPU); or the local police;
- The SJPU or local police shall, within a period of twenty-four hours, report the matter to the Child Welfare Committee and the Special Court or Court of Session, including need of the child for care and protection and steps taken in this regard.

Sec. 20 - Obligation of media, studio and photographic facilities to report cases:

- Any personnel of the media or hotel or lodge or hospital or club or studio or photographic facilities,
- Upon coming across any material or object which is sexually exploitative of the child (including pornographic, sexually-related or making obscene representation of a child or children)
- Provide such information to the SJPU or to the local police, as the case may be.

Sec. 21 (1) – Punishment for failure to report the commission of a sexual offence –

- Maximum – 6 months / Fine

Sec. 21 (1) – Punishment for failure to record the commission of a sexual offence –

- Maximum – 6 months / Fine

Sec. 21 (2) – Punishment for failure of a person-in-charge of any company or an institution who fail to report the commission of an offence by a subordinate under his control –

- Maximum – 1 year / Fine

Sec. 23 - Procedure for media:

- No person shall make any report or present comments on any child from any form of media or studio or photographic facilities without having complete and authentic information, which may have the effect of lowering his reputation or infringing upon his privacy
- No reports in any media shall disclose, the identity of a child including his name, address, photograph, family details, school, neighbourhood or any other particulars, which may lead to disclosure of identity of the child.

Sec. 23 (1)(4) - Punishment for making of report or comments on any child from any form of media without complete and authentic information which may have the effect of lowering reputation or infringing the privacy of the child -

- Minimum imprisonment – 6 months / Maximum – 1 year / Fine

Sec. 23 (2)(4) – Punishment for disclosure of identity of a child without permission of the Special Court–

- Minimum imprisonment – 6 months / Maximum – 1 year / Fine

THE PROHIBITION OF CHILD MARRIAGE ACT, 2006

This Act restrains the solemnization of child marriages. A child under this Act is defined as a male below twenty-one and a woman below eighteen years of age. A minor is defined as a person of either sex who is under eighteen years of age. If either the bride or groom is a child, it would amount to a child marriage. The Act provides for punishment for a variety of crimes associated with child marriages. It also has a direct provision dealing with trafficking holding such marriages null and void.

The District Magistrate shall be deemed to be the Child Marriage Prohibition Officer for the purposes of preventing the solemnization of child marriages. All offences under this Act are cognizable and non bailable. No woman under this Act can be punished with

imprisonment. The State Government notifies the Child Marriage Prohibition Officers, and they have the duty to prevent child marriages as well as collection of evidence for prosecution.

BONDED LABOUR SYSTEM (ABOLITION) ACT, 1976

This law was passed to An Act to provide for the abolition of bonded labour system with a view to preventing the economic and physical exploitation of the weaker sections of the people and for matters connected. The bonded labour system refers to an exploitative labour system where persons take loans from employers in return for working off the loan over a period of time. A person who has to work in order to pay off this loan is called a bonded labourer. This may be a child or relative of the person who has taken the loan, or even the person himself. Wages are not paid and adjustments are supposed to be made with the amount due.

The Act in Sections 13 and 14 requires that a Vigilance Committee be appointed by the State Government in order to perform functions that are laid down under this Act. The Committee plays an active role in reporting and rehabilitating the victims of bonded labour. Every offence under this Act shall be cognizable and bailable.

CHILD AND ADOLESCENT LABOUR (PROHIBITION AND REGULATION) ACT, 1986

The Child Labour Act prohibits certain forms of child labour and makes them punishable. Other areas are regulated so that working children receive some protection. Since there are a significant number of children who are trafficked into forced labour, this law is important in dealing with the crime of child trafficking. The Act defines who a child is and specifies a list of employments under which child labour is prohibited. The Act also provides for penalties to offenders under the Act. Any person, police officer, or (Labour) Inspector may file a complaint of the commission of an offence under this Act in a court not lower than Metropolitan Magistrate or a Magistrate of the First Class. The trafficked children are to be treated as victims and not as offenders and should be treated as 'children in need of care and protection' under the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015. This law was amended in 2016, which created a new category of 'adolescents' in the Act.

THE JUVENILE JUSTICE (CARE AND PROTECTION OF CHILDREN) ACT, 2015

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act) is the primary legal framework for juvenile justice in India. This law, brought in compliance of the 1989 UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, repealed the earlier Juvenile Justice laws of 1986 and 2000. This Act consolidates and amend the law relating to children alleged and

found to be in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection by catering to their basic needs through proper care, protection, development, treatment, social re-integration, by adopting a child-friendly approach in the adjudication and disposal of matters in the best interest of children and for their rehabilitation through processes provided, and institutions and bodies established.

The new law allows minors in the age group of 16-18 years to be tried in the Children's Courts for certain offences with certain procedural safeguards. There are detailed provisions in the law with respect to children in need of care and protection (which include - trafficked children, child labour, sexually abused child, and child at risk of marriage). Numerous authorities are set up under this law to implement its provisions – Child Protection Society at the State level; and within each district – a District Child Protection Unit, Child Welfare Committee, Child Welfare Officer, Child Welfare Police Officer, and Special Juvenile Police Unit.

LEGAL ORDERS

The Supreme Court and the High Courts have laid down a number of principles which have had a positive impact on the approach of judiciary to cases of trafficking. Broadly speaking, these decisions deal with the following aspects:

- **Victim's rights:** Many judicial decisions in India are focused on the protection of victims of trafficking. In *Prajwala v Union of India* case, the implementation of victim's protocol was demanded. There have been cases where compensation was ordered to be paid by the perpetrator of crime to victims of the crime, as in *Bidhisattwa Gautam v Shubhra Chakraborty* case, where a person had promised marriage to a woman and even went through the wedding ceremony which turned out to be fake. This has been applied to foreign nationals as well. In cases of trafficking also, this principle has been applied, as seen in *PUCL v Union of India* case, where compensation was ordered to be paid for trafficking children and using them as bonded labour.
- **Directions to State functionaries to tackle the problem of trafficking:** *Vishal Jeet v Union of India and Others* was a landmark decision where the Supreme Court took upon itself to give directions for the protection and rehabilitation of those who have been dedicated as Devdasis by their families and communities for cultural reasons and were currently engaged in prostitution. In *Gaurav Jain v Union of India*, the court affirmed that the state has a duty to rescue, rehabilitate and enable women to lead a life of dignity.

- **Special Protection to Children:** There are two categories of children that courts have looked at, namely, children who have been trafficked, and children who are in need of care and protection (those vulnerable to being trafficked). *Prerana v State of Maharashtra* case clearly held that children who have been trafficked should also be considered as children in need of care and protection, and not as children in conflict with law.
- **Strengthening structure and function of NCPCCR and SCPCR:** Supreme Court in January, 2015 gave a slew of directions to handle the issue of missing children in the country by asking the government to fill up vacant positions in the National Commission for the Protection of Child Rights urgently. It directed the nodal officer to ensure the formation of advisory committees in all states. The court also assigned the Faculty of Management Studies of Delhi University to examine the web portal of 'trackthemissingchild' and recommend improvements in it.
- **Strengthening implementation of child rights legislation:** On 3rd January, 2013, the Supreme Court directed all the States and Union Territories to implement protective provisions contained in the Protection of Rights of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012, the Rights of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 and the Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005. But many States and Union Territories have not complied with the same.
- **Mandatory filing of FIR in cases of missing children:** In 2012, Bachpan Bachao Andolan filed a PIL in Supreme Court stating that over one lakh children went missing in the country every year. The Supreme Court, vide order dated 17.01.2013, made it mandatory for police to register FIR whenever a case of missing child was reported to the police with the assumption that they were victims of kidnapping and trafficking. Directions were also given for preparation of SOP to deal with cases of missing children, appointment and training of Special Child Welfare Officers in every police station and maintenance of records of recovered children along with their photographs.
- **Mandatory registration of placement agencies:** The Delhi Private Placement Agencies (Regulation) Order, 2014 targets regulation of private placement agencies, providing domestic workers in the National Capital Territory of Delhi, to prevent exploitation of domestic workers employed through private placement agencies in Delhi. The order lays down their conditions of work and the mode of placement. It also specifies that payment of domestic workers will be through a bank account. It lays down mandatory registration of placement agencies and imposes a fine of Rs. 50,000 if these agencies don't get themselves registered.

- **Prohibition of children working in circus:** Bachpan Bachao Andolan (BBA) had filed a petition in 2006, in Supreme Court, highlighting serious violation and abuse of children who are forcefully detained in circuses. BBA found that most of them were trafficked from poverty-stricken areas of Nepal as well as from backward districts of India. The Supreme Court, on this petition, directed the Central Government to issue suitable notifications prohibiting the employment of children in circuses and recommend suitable scheme for their rehabilitation.

MODULE 3

**ROLE OF VOA
TO END
HUMAN TRAFFICKING**

MODULE 3 : ROLE OF VOA TO END HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Objectives	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To foster understanding on the role of VOAs in prevention of human trafficking• To increase awareness on the role of VOAs in their role in protection and social reintegration of victims of human trafficking.• To build the capacities of the VOAs with skills to address human trafficking at the community level.
Content	<p>Session 1 : Prevention of Human Trafficking</p> <p>Session 2 : Prosecution in Trafficking Cases</p> <p>Session 3 : Protection of trafficked victims</p>
Expected Outcome	<p>The participants would:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Gather clearer understanding on their role to prevent human trafficking at the community level.• Gain skills to report and deal with cases of human trafficking.• Be able to understand their role in building a community which can provide safety net to the reintegrated survivors. <p>The Trainer would:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Be able to provide the participants the applications of all knowledge and skills gained in Module1 and Module 2 at the community level.

Session 1: Prevention of Human Trafficking

Estimated Time: 1.30 hr

Material Required: White board, chart paper

Methodology: Group Work, Role Play and Discussion

Activity 1.1 Role play Session

- Divide the participants in five smaller groups of 8-10
- Give each group one theme to prepare a role play
 - Group 1- You are meeting 50 adolescent girls in a Government high school, how will you tell them about the dangers of human trafficking
 - Group 2- You are meeting 50 young college students in a degree college, how will you tell them about the dangers of human trafficking
 - Group 3- You are meeting 50 women from self-help groups what will you tell them about the dangers of human trafficking
 - Group 4-You are meeting 30 boys in Government High School, how will you tell them about the dangers of human trafficking
 - Group 5- You are meeting 15 men from the local youth group what will you tell them about the dangers of human trafficking
- Give the group 20 minutes to prepare
- Ask them to re-join and present their role plays to the larger group
- Summarize the major points from each play.
- Give a brief presentation on any points that was not covered specially focusing on setting up community vigilant groups.

Facilitator's Note

- Ensure that the you brief the participants on the following lines:
 - Each target group has their own needs, their own perception about the problem and they come from different educational status
 - Anything conveyed should be age appropriate, gender appropriate and should connect to the acts that particular group
 - Any information given should cover the dangers, consequences and what should be done in case of such happening
 - When one group is presenting all other participants should become target group, for example when Group 1 is presenting the audience participants will be adolescent girls in a high school
 - The role play should not be more than 5 minutes
- While summarizing ensure that all the points that was not covered by the participants is covered and special mention is made of forming **community vigilant groups** refer Resource Guide **Activity 1.1**.

Session 2: Prosecution in Trafficking Cases

Estimated Time: 1hr

Material Required: White board, chart paper

Methodology: Group Work, Role Play and Discussion

Activity 2.1 Power-point on Reporting Human Trafficking Cases

- Using the power-point, make a presentation on what should be done when cases of human trafficking are reported
- Allow the participants to ask any doubts

Facilitator's Note

- Use the **Resource Guide Module 3, Activity 2.1** to make the presentation on how to report on human trafficking cases
- Ensure to read the supplementary reading material of all modules while preparing for this session.

Session 3: Protection of Trafficked Victim

Estimated Time: 1.30 hr

Material Required: White board, chart paper

Methodology: Group Work, Role Play and Discussion

Activity 3.1 Role play Session

- Divide the participants in five smaller groups of 8-10
- Give each group one theme to prepare a role play
 - Group 1 - After your session on human trafficking, during interaction with an adolescent girl in the school you have come to know that her friend is planning to elope. What will you do?
 - Group 2 - When you are interacting with a group of college students after your session on human trafficking, a young girl wants to speak to you personally. The girl shares about how she is being blackmailed by a boy whom she was previously having an affair. What will you do?
 - Group 3 - When you are taking a session on human trafficking with the women in the self-help group you come to know that a woman is offering good job opportunities for village girls, but after they go they do not return back for more than one year. What will you do?

- Group 4 - While taking a session for boys in a High School, some boys share that they have seen porn videos which is supplied by an older boy in the village? What will you do?
- Group 5 - A young boy who has attended your session on human trafficking, comes and meets you personally and informs you that there is a place where young girls are available as he knows some people who have gone there. What will you do?
- Ask them to re-join and present their role plays to the larger group
- Summarize the major points from each play

RESOURCE GUIDE

Activity 1.1

WHAT IS COMMUNITY VIGILANT GROUP ?

A GROUP OF VOLUNTEERS SELECTED FROM THE COMMUNITY (VILLAGE/ SLUM/ SCHOOL/ COLLEGE/ UNIONS OR ANY GROUP OF PEOPLE) WHO ARE WILLING TO OFFER THEIR TIME AND SERVICES TO BECOME A PART OF A VIGILANT GROUP WHICH WILL CONSTANTLY LOOK OUT FOR SIGNS OF TRAFFICKERS AND POTENTIAL VICTIMS, ALERT THE COMMUNITY AND CONNECT TO THE FIRST RESPONDERS FOR IMMEDIATE ACTION.

ROLE OF THE CVG

- LOOK OUT FOR SIGNS OF TRAFFICKERS
- IDENTIFY POTENTIAL VICTIMS AND ALERT THE PERSON
- LOOK OUT FOR ANY INFORMATION OF EXPLOITATION
- REPORT TO THE FIRST RESPONDERS SUCH AS POLICE, DCPU, CWC, SAKHI CENTER, CHILDLINE ETC.
- SUPPORT THE VICTIM AND HER FAMILY

WHO CAN BE A CVG MEMBER?

- ANY PERSON ABOVE 12YRS COULD BE A CVG MEMBER, AS CVG CAN BE EVEN FORMED IN THE SCHOOLS
- THE CVG ASPIRANT SHOULD BE SENSITIZED ABOUT THE PROBLEM AND SHOULD BE WILLING TO TAKE HIS/HER TIME FOR THE WELFARE OF THE COMMUNITY
- CVG ASPIRANT SHOULD BE ABLE TO WORK IN A TEAM AND BE RESPONSIBLE AND ACCOUNTABLE TO THE COMMUNITY.
- THE ASPIRANT SHOULD BE BOLD AND COURAGEOUS TO DEAL WITH ANY AFTERMATH OF REPORTING

HOW CAN A CVG BE TRAINED?

- BY BRINGING TOGETHER LIKE-MINDED VOLUNTEERS IN A COMMUNITY
- SENSITIZING THEM ABOUT THE PROBLEM THROUGH A PARTICIPATORY EXERCISE
- GIVING THEM ALL THE INFORMATION ON HOW TO REPORT
- BUILDING THEIR CAPACITIES TO CONNECT AND LIASE WITH THE FIRST RESPONDERS SUCH AS THE POLICE AND THE CWC
- ENSURING THE IMPORTANCE OF PRIVACY AND CONFIDENTIALITY FOR A VICTIM

Activity 2.1, Power-point presentation on reporting on human trafficking cases

WHERE TO REPORT?

- **HELPLINE NUMBERS**

CHILDREN-1098

WOMEN-108, 100, 181

CYBERCRIME-1930

REPORTAL PORTAL- www.cybercrime.gov.in

- POLICE STATION/CYBER CELL
- SAKHI CENTER
- BHAROSA CENTER

WHERE TO REPORT?

- ◊ ANTI HUMAN TRAFFICKING UNIT
- ◊ SPECIAL JUVENILE POLICE UNIT
- ◊ CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE
- ◊ DISTRICT CHILD PROTECTION UNIT

WHAT TO DO WHEN REPORTING?

- ◊ MAKE SURE THAT THE COMPLAINANT IF ADULT HAS CONSENTED TO GIVE THE COMPLAINT
- ◊ IF IT IS A CHILD IT IS MANDATORY TO REPORT TO THE NEAREST POLICE STATION AND CONSENT IS IMMATERIAL
- ◊ ENSURE THAT THE COMPLAINT HAS AS MANY DETAILS AS POSSIBLE DESCRIBING THE OFFENSE AND GIVING DETAILS OF THE OFFENDERS AS MUCH IS AVAILABLE
- ◊ SUPPORT THE VICTIM TO REMEMBER AND RECOLLECT THE ENTIRE SCENE OF CRIME AND ORIENT HER ABOUT THE TIME TAKEN WITH THE POLICE TO LODGE THE COMPLAINT

- ◊ ANY POLICE COMPLAINT REGARDING AN OFFENCE HAS MANDATORY POLICE PROCEDURES SUCH AS RECORDING 161 STATEMENT ETC. WHICH TAKES TIME, PREPARE THE VICTIM FOR THE SAME.
- ◊ THE POLICE PROCEDURES WILL ALSO INCLUDE MEDICAL EXAMINATION AND PRODUCING BEFORE MAGISTRATE IF IT IS A SEXUAL CRIME, PREPARE THE VICTIM FOR THE SAME.
- ◊ PROTECT THE VICTIM FROM MEDIA AT ALL TIMES
- ◊ PROTECT THE VICTIM FROM FAMILY OR ASSOCIATES OF THE PERPETRATORS WHO MIGHT TRY TO THREATEN.

- IN CASE IT IS INFORMATION REGARDING AN ALLEGED OFFENCE THEN INFORM THE INSPECTOR OF POLICE IN CONFIDENCE AND THEREAFTER STEP BACK, DO NOT GIVE ANYTHING IN WRITING
- CONNECT ANY FEMALE VICTIM WHO HAS THREAT PERCEPTION/FEAR FOR LIFE TO THE NEAREST SAKHI CENTER FOR TEMPORARY STAY AND SUPPORT
- CONNECT ANY CHILD VICTIM TO CHILDLINE (1098) AND ENSURE THAT THE CHILD IS PRODUCED BEFORE THE CWC

SUPPORT FOR VICTIMS

- GIVE THEM UNDERSTANDING REGARDING THE TIME TAKEN FOR POLICE PROCEDURES
- PROVIDE MORAL SUPPORT CONSISTENTLY UNTIL THE END OF THE CASE
- SUPPORT FAMILY IN THE FIGHT FOR JUSTICE
- DISCOURAGE ANY GOSSIP IN THE COMMUNITY
- CONNECT THE VICTIM TO ALL APPROPRIATE SCHEMES PROVIDED BY GOVERNMENT
- CONNECT THE VICTIM TO A CREDIBLE NGO WHO CAN SUPPORT IN ACCESSING SPECIAL PROVISIONS PROVIDED BY THE GOVERNMENT SUCH AS INTERIM RELIEF AND INTERIM COMPENSATION.

- THE VICTIM IS ENTITLED TO SEVERAL ENTITLEMENTS AS PER GO MS NO 1. OF WOMEN AND CHILD WELFARE, CONNECT THE VICTIM TO DISTRICT OFFICIALS OF THE CONCERNED DEPARTMENT.
- IN CASE THE VICTIM REQUIRES LEGAL SUPPORT, CONNECT HER TO DISTRICT LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY FOR FREE LEGAL AID OR THE SERVICES OF A PANEL LAWYER.
- IN CASE IT IS A CHILD MAKE SURE THE CHILD CONTINUES HER EDUCATION AND DOES NOT DROP OUT
- ISOLATE THE PERPETRATOR AND MAKE SURE THE VICTIM IS NOT INTIMIDATED AT ANY STAGE.

POST-TRAINING RESPONSE SHEET

1. What is human trafficking?
2. Who do you think are trafficked?
3. Can you use technology to traffic a human being?
4. What are the laws related to human trafficking?
5. Can a VOA prevent trafficking?
6. Can a VOA protect a victim?
7. Can a VOA support in prosecution in a human trafficking case?
8. How do you rate your understanding on human trafficking (1-10)
9. What is the most important attitudinal change you see in yourself after the training
10. List 3 activities you will undertake in the community
11. Your ratings on the training (1-10)

SUPPLEMENTARY READING

Role of VOA's in Prevention, Rescue, Protection and Social Re-Integration

Proliferation of human trafficking is an area of deep concern for India. As seen through the previous modules, human trafficking is a gross violation of human rights and a highly organized crime. The need of the hour is to empower the most vulnerable communities with knowledge, resources and access to support services for education, care and protection and for this Village Organisation Assistants (VOA) who are the village volunteers can play a central role within the existing community set-up.

Falling under the Panchayat Raj and Rural Development(RD) Department, the VOAs form a large segment of foot soldiers who work at the grassroot to ensure the last mile connectivity for all rural development schemes. A Village Organization (VO) generally appoints Village Organization Assistant (VOA) from among the members of Self Help Group and he/she is a resident of the same village having experience in nurturing and strengthening of Self Help Groups and Village Organization.

The functions of VOA who is appointed by VO are as mentioned below:

- i. Facilitate conducting of meetings of Self Help Groups (SHGs) on a fortnightly basis regularly, with focus on social issues in one meeting and financial issues in other meeting, and ensure attendance of members.
- ii. Entering details of Self Help Group (SHG) transactions in books of account wherever required and in tablet/computer as required by VO from time to time in the meeting itself.
- iii. Facilitate conducting of regular meetings of VOs on a fortnightly basis and ensure attendance of EC members.
- iv. Maintain VO books of accounts manually or in online accounting system and enter details in Tablet/Computer, as required by VO.
- v. Facilitate functioning of VOs, mobilization of SHGs savings and Share Capital from SHGs by VO in compliance with bye laws.
- vi. Ensure that all the SHGs in a village become members of VO concerned and collect membership fee every year.
- vii. Ensure that internal audit of all the SHGs and internal audit and statutory audit of VOs is done as required by VO.
- viii. Facilitate loans to all needy and eligible members of SHGs from banks, Stree Nidhi and from various sources and projects for livelihoods and other purposes by facilitating preparation of HLPs, wherever required and grounding thereof.
- ix. Facilitate mobilization of Samruddhi deposits, loan documentation and preservation thereof as required by Stree Nidhi.
- x. Facilitate recovery and minimize Non Performance Assets (NPAs) in Bank linkage, Stree Nidhi and other loans as per the guidelines.
- xi. Data collection, updation and facilitating digitalization of financial transactions as entrusted to them by VO.

- xii. Facilitate formation of new SHGs with leftover Poorest of the poor.
- xiii. Facilitating implementation of various insurance and pensions schemes and enrolling members as per the guidelines of SERP/Stree Nidhi.
- xiv. Play key role in implementation of various anti-poverty programmes of the Government including MGNREGS, Individual House Hold Lavatories (IHHL), Haritha Haram, Antyodaya etc., as indicated by VO.
- xv. Attend meetings convened by MS, ZS etc., as required.
- xvi. Carry out all tasks entrusted by the VO from time to time.

At the grassroots level, a pivotal role is played by a VOA who shoulders many responsibilities in the overall development of the village. The VOA is also the part of the village where he/she works and has an excellent understanding of the situation of the village, its people and children. Being from the same village, the VOA is well versed in the general affairs of the households. These include relationship issues, daily problems, sanitation, nutrition, social and peer pressure. This puts him/her in the best position to understand the latent reasons behind the physical, mental, social and spiritual health and well-being of the people in his/her village.

Work in the area of Human Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation (CSE) is largely carried out in three ways – prevention; rescue; social re-integration and rehabilitation. While working outside the institutional setup, the community comprising the villagers, local self-government such as the village panchayats, schools and schoolteachers and village level workers such as VOAs, can play a significant role in preventing trafficking and in the rescue & rehabilitation of victims.

VOA can act as an interface between the community and local law enforcement. They can serve as neutral agents between the community, local leaders and the government machinery.

Role of VOAs in Prevention

Lack of awareness on human trafficking, high prevalence of child labour and child marriage, lack of value attached to the education of children and girls, lack of awareness on nature of the crime, laws and care and protection mechanisms is leading to increased vulnerabilities.

Given the presence of VOA across all villages it is essential to use their presence and services at the grassroots level to function as a central component of the community safety net. With the support of the village administration VOA can help evolve a community based and child centred approach for prevention of trafficking of women, girls and children through public education and capacity building at the grassroots level.

Awareness Generation: Create awareness through posters and flex banners about trafficking and online safety; banners displaying information on helplines such as Childline (1098), 100, 181,1930 show audio-visuals such as PSAs etc.

VOAs must facilitate setting up of Local Action Groups (constituting of PRI members, teachers, SHGs, village youths etc) and the action plans developed during this process can in organizing awareness building events. Work with parents, schoolteachers, healthcare workers, panchayat members and village leaders to sensitise them on the issue and their role in the prevention, rescue and rehabilitation work.

Study village dynamics/vulnerabilities to identify potential victims.

Stress on Importance of Education: Families must also be informed that it is compulsory and mandatory for them to provide education to their children. Impress upon the villagers the need to educate the girls to protect them from interacting with strangers and thus save them from being deceived.

Enhanced Vigilance: Villagers become highly active and vigilant about the movement of the strangers in the villages. Watch out for suspicious activities that could lead to trafficking of children and young women. There are many agencies scouting for vulnerable children in the villages. They keep an eye on the most vulnerable families and lure their young with promises of jobs. Another common way of trafficking is fake marriages. Parents often do not report on missing children. Keep a close watch on the movement of girls and women from the villages; visitors to the village and follow up on any such visitors who frequent a particular house – traffickers target innocent and poor families who can either be tricked into sending their daughters with them or may be tempted to sell their girls. If suspicious people are roaming in the village, their details should be collected and shared with the villagers. Traffickers can enter the villages in disguise as prospective bridegrooms. Be vigilant and inform the panchayat and police in case a family is involved in trafficking. Create a Neighbourhood Watch with the help of volunteers from the village to identify suspicious activities.

Reporting to Police: In instances where a person goes suspiciously missing, case must be immediately reported and registered with the police and call can also be made to helpline numbers. Where families are hesitant to go to police, VOAs must assist families to file FIR and share all information with the police.

Empowering communities with knowledge and resources to seek support: Villagers must be informed about Child Welfare Committee, Child Protection Officers in Police Stations, Help line numbers, free legal aid societies etc. The Action Groups to be linked to various service providers through meetings and workshops so that they can seek support when required. Resource directories with important telephone numbers can be prepared and distributed.

Provide detailed information on government schemes for education and skill empowerment for poor and deprived communities. Make information available of the various government schemes available for different vulnerable groups and facilitate in accessing these to remove vulnerabilities.

Play an active role to combat cultural aspects and religious forms of prostitution and in such instances immediately report the matter to the police.

Families in debt or suffering from severe economic strife sell their children/daughters as labour or other activities. VOA can play an important role here to spread awareness amongst families and communities that sale of children or using child labour is a criminal offence.

Empowering Adolescent Girls: Adolescent girls should be trained on how to be vigilant against traffickers and also to come forward and register complaints if they suspect their family members or relatives of trafficking. Spread awareness amongst children and adolescent girls to not accept any food or drink from strangers as it may be drugged.

Create awareness on new forms of exploitation with rampant use of the online medium such as mobile, laptops and how to protect oneself from this. Conduct awareness meetings with adolescent girls every month- create awareness on difference between good & bad touch, explain about physical changes in girls and how to respond to boys in school and college, explain about the dangers of social media and how to not respond to strangers and not to share any personal information online.

Reducing Demand: The demand for sex is based on the economic laws of demand and supply. Girls are supplied according to the demand of a man and increase according to their desires. To meet this demand for sex for men, innocent girls are trapped in either rural or urban areas through deceit or kidnapping and sold to brothel houses. The girl's innocence and poor economic background is used to as a means to deceive, lure and force victims into flesh trade. Taking advantage of the situation, traffickers usually earn high profits, and the victims lose their physical and psychological identity. For an increase in demand, men and their sexual desires are the main reasons. If the demand is reduced then the supply will automatically reduce. Therefore, it is important to change the attitude of men & boys whereby women are not objectified as sex objects.

VOAs can play an important role here by creating awareness amongst adolescent boys on ill effects of prostitution and CSE, on girls and women. They can be further mobilised to become part of the Village Action Groups and Neighbourhood Watch to identify traffickers targeting vulnerable families, thus becoming a part of the solution and not the problem.

Role of VOAs in Rescue

- On receiving information about trafficking, the community, in the form of SHGs and Anti- Trafficking/Highway Mobile Committees, and VOA with NGO personnel, should immediately seek help from the police to find and rescue the victim – provide information on routes, suspects etc.
- In cases where the family itself is involved in trafficking, the VOA with the help of Community leaders, Panchayat Sarpanch and members, must pressurize the family to reveal the location of the girl, names and contact details of the traffickers, and other related information. VOA also have to work with religious & political leaders, panchayat members and other such significant Individuals so as to obtain such information.
- When VOA get the information about trafficking of a girl, they must to assist the girl's family to lodge an FIR in police station with all relevant information. The VOA should visit the school/college where the girl was studying and retrieve relevant information.
- Create a proper convergence of various benefit schemes for women and girl children to empower high-risk groups. VOA must coordinate with schools, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan functionaries, health workers, etc. to keep a close watch on children who are covered by the various schemes and who have stopped accessing the schemes and recommend to the AHTU/ Organised Crime Investigating Agency to investigate cases of missing children and adolescents without delay.
- Often it is necessary that someone from the village accompanies the rescue team – VOA can help to identify the girl and give her moral support during the traumatic experiences of rescue and post rescue.
- Help the victim to gather all her belongings before she is removed from the rescue site and shifted to the short-stay home.
- Be vigilant in demand areas to ensure that no person is trafficked and second-generation prostitution is prevented.

Role of VOAs in Protection and Social-Reintegration

Role of the VOA extends beyond rescue to support in the social reintegration of the victim with the family and community.

- VOA along with village leaders and Panchayats should support and encourage the girl and her family to cooperate in the prosecution against the accused persons and convince and support the girl to give evidence against the traffickers.
- The unity of the village or community is a source of immense strength. Once the girl is rescued and removed from the exploitative situation, the VOA has to motivate the community to ensure she is not further victimized.
- Post rescue, the victim needs sufficient time to overcome the emotional and physical trauma and the VOA should provide emotional support to overcome this

and make the victim feel secure.

- The VOA along with community members must make sure that they are around during the initial hearings of the case in the court and support the girl till she is brought back in the family.
- Support and influence community members to accept the victim and aid in her recovery process.
- As part of social reintegration, girls can also be encouraged to join schools or other formal or non-formal educational/skill development programmes.
- Provide economic and vocational assistance to the victim to help her develop skills and gain economic independence.
- Girls can be invited to become a part of SHGs so that she not only feels supported but also gets access to economic avenues as available.
- Help plan the recovery process and rehabilitation of the victim, if it is not advisable and possible to reintegrate the victim back with the family.
- Help by providing an alternative residence or support to the victim if the family cannot come to terms with the situation immediately after the rescue.
- Ensure that the community members do not further victimize the victim or her family and be sensitive to the fact that she is a victim of exploitation.
- If there are many such victims, facilitate creation of a survivors' network/forum so they may vent their emotions and educate and warn other girls about the modus operandi of traffickers and act as vigilant groups to prevent further trafficking.
- Help the family to overcome their trauma and accept the victim back through counselling.
- Safety and security of victim should be utmost priority and everything possible must be done to keep her away from exposure to traffickers or their contacts. VOA can play an important role as part of the community safety net.
- Post rescue, victim must get a complete health check-up and be counselled accordingly.

