We support SDG’s

One Day Stakeholders Consultation & Training Workshop on

ENHANCING HUMAN SECURITY IN THE CHANDIGARH REGION

COMPREHENSIVE REPORT

Victim Centred Approach in Human Trafficking

05th October, 2019 (Saturday)

Organised by

Association of Professional Social Workers & Development Practitioners (APSWDP), Chandigarh

State Legal Services Authority (SLSA), Chandigarh

District Legal Services Authority (DLSA), Chandigarh
# ORGANIZING TEAM

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<td>Shri. Mahavir Singh, Member Secretary, SLSA, Chandigarh</td>
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<td>Shri. Vivek Trivedi, APSWDP, UNITAR CIFAL Alumni</td>
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<td>Convener</td>
<td>Shri. Amarinder Sharma, Member Secretary, DLSA, Chandigarh</td>
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<td>Shri. Amit Joshi, APSWDP, UNITAR CIFAL Alumni</td>
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<tr>
<td>Co-Convener</td>
<td>Dr. Sumit Arora, APSWDP, UNITAR CIFAL Alumni</td>
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<td>Shri. Rajeshwar Singh, Law Officer, SLSA</td>
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<td>Shri. Hitesh Kumar Gulati, APSWDP</td>
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<td>Shri. Neil Roberts, Coordinator, DLSA, Chandigarh</td>
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<td>Shri. Gautam Bhardwaj, Advocate, SLSA, Chandigarh</td>
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### Conceptualized by:

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APSWDP, UNITAR CIFAL Alumni

### Designed & Edited by:

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Director – Policy and Administration, APSWDP

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### Photo Courtesy:

**Mr. Tejinder Singh**  
Volunteer, APSWDP

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Association of Professional Social Workers and Development Practitioners (APSWDP), Chandigarh, India  
(An association in Special Consultative Status with Economic and Social Council of United Nations since 2019)

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BACKGROUND

• Background Note
• Trafficking Profile in India
• Human Trafficking in India and Chandigarh Region
• Event Objectives
• Learning Objectives
• Content and Structure
• Methodology
• Target Audience
BACKGROUND

BACKGROUND NOTE

Trafficking involves the act of recruiting, transporting, transferring, harbouring or receiving a person through the use of force, coercion or other means, for the purpose of exploitation. Virtually, every country in the world is affected by trafficking for sexual exploitation, forced labour, servitude, and removal of organs as a country of origin, transit or destination. Every year, thousands of men, women and children fall into the hands of traffickers either in their home countries and/or abroad. In the words of UN Secretary General, “Human trafficking takes many forms. Women and girls in particular are targeted again and again and again. We see brutal sexual exploitation, including forced prostitution, forced marriage and sexual slavery. We see the appalling trade in human organs. Let us also remember that modern manifestations of servitude may touch and even implicate us all.” The Workshop is planned with an objective to disseminate learnings and best practices learned to stakeholders in Chandigarh region after participation of Mr. Amit Joshi, APSWDP member in UNITAR CIFAL sponsored training programme on Human Security in Asia Pacific Region at Jeju International Training Centre (JITC) at Jeju, South Korea in 2018.

TRAFFICKING PROFILE IN INDIA

India is a source, destination, and transit country for forced labour and sex trafficking. Forced labour constitutes India’s largest trafficking problem comprising men, women, and children in debt bondage who are sometimes inherited from previous generations and are forced to work in brick kilns, rice mills, embroidery factories, agriculture, construction, steel, garment, and textile industries, wire manufacturing for underground cables, biscuit factories, pickling, floriculture, fish farms, and ship breaking. Most of India’s trafficking problem is internal, and those from the most disadvantaged social strata are the most vulnerable. Besides, workers within India who mine for sand and coal are also potentially vulnerable to the impacts of human trafficking. Thousands of unregulated work placement agencies reportedly lure adults and children under false promises of employment into sex trafficking or forced labour, including domestic servitude.

In addition to bonded labour, some children are subjected to begging. The ringleaders sometimes maim children in order to earn more money for them. Some NGOs and media have reported that girls are sold and forced to conceive and deliver babies for sale. The “Provident Funds” or “Sumangali” scheme in Tamil Nadu, in which employers pay young women a lump sum, used for education or a dowry, at the end of multi-year labour contracts may amount to conditions of forced labour. Separatist groups, such as the Maoists in Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, West Bengal, and Odisha, force some children to act as spies and couriers, plant improvised explosive devices, and fight against the government, although reportedly to a lesser degree than previous years. Chandigarh is also witnessing forced child begging, child abuse, child labour in diverse form in nearby and adjoining places.
BACKGROUND

Experts have estimated that millions of women and children are victims of sex trafficking in India. Traffickers use false promises of employment or arrange sham marriages within India or Gulf states and subject women and girls to sex trafficking. In addition to traditional red light districts, women and children increasingly endure sex trafficking in small hotels, vehicles, huts, and private residences. Traffickers increasingly use websites, mobile applications, and online money transfers to facilitate commercial sex. Children continue to be subjected to sex trafficking in religious pilgrimage centers and by foreign travelers in tourist destinations.

Some Indian migrants who willingly seek employment in construction, domestic work, and other low-skilled sectors in the Middle East and, to a lesser extent, other regions, face forced labour, often following recruitment fraud and exorbitant recruitment fees charged by labour brokers. Girls from northeast India were reportedly vulnerable to human trafficking as they transited Burma on fake Burmese passports to circumvent the Indian government’s required emigration clearance to migrate for work to certain countries. Some Bangladeshi migrants are subjected to forced labour in India through recruitment fraud and debt bondage. Some Nepali, Bangladeshi, and Afghan women and girls are subjected to both labour and sex trafficking in major Indian cities. Burmese Rohingya, Sri Lankan Tamil, and other refugee populations continue to be vulnerable to sex trafficking and forced labour in India.

HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN INDIA AND CHANDIGARH REGION

The Union Home Minister Shri Rajnath Singh while inaugurating the National Conference on Anti Human Trafficking 2015, has stated that, Human Trafficking is a very sensitive and serious issue and termed it as a borderless organised crime. He cited the that more than 1.5 lakh people (as per UN Office on Drugs and Crime) were reported as victims in a single year in South Asia. It is reported that India is the main recipient of an estimated 1,50,000 women and girls trafficked into India from South Asia to feed the commercial sex industry. In addition, India is also reported to be the source and transit country for the sex trafficking of women and children from and for the Middle East. On the other hand, more than two million women and children are trapped in commercial sex work in the red-light districts of India.

The Indian government estimates that the vast majority of the 500,000 children in the sex industry are girls. A little over 50% of the total commercial sex workers in India are from Nepal and Bangladesh (Shamim cited in Sarkar 2014). The prevalence of sex workers from Nepal and Bangladesh can be attributed to prevailing abject poverty and ignorance in both these countries compared with India. However, because of the nature of this crime, it is hard to track, therefore making it impossible to have exact figures regarding the crime. However, some reports reveals that 90% of trafficking occurs domestically (intra-state or inter-state), and 10% occurs across national borders. The country serves as a destination for persons trafficked from neighbouring countries such as Nepal and Bangladesh, and as a transit country for individuals being trafficked to the Middle
BACKGROUND

East and other parts of the world. In addition, India is a source country for individuals trafficked to Europe, the Middle East and North America.

According to India’s National Crime Records Bureau, a total of 5,466 incidents of crime under various provisions of laws relating to human trafficking were reported in the country during the year 2014 and 3,940 in the year 2013. The crimes relating to human trafficking have increased from 0.3 percent in 2013 to 0.4 percent during the year 2014. The incidents of human trafficking have found a rising trend during the period from 2009 – 2014. The crime under human trafficking during the year 2014 has increased by 59.7% over 2010. There has been an increasing trend of children being trafficked from the states of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, Odisha, Assam, Manipur, West Bengal and Madhya Pradesh for the purpose of domestic labour. The trafficking of children is being undertaken by illegal placement agencies. Many of these placement agencies are operating from Delhi and the National Capital Region. These placement agencies are earning huge profits by bringing in children from these states (UNODC, cited in Sarkar 2014).

A large number of registered and unregistered travel agents and Institutes of IELETs/ TOFEL operating in Chandigarh and Punjab are the major source of trafficking of young and adolescents in view of lucrative opportunities abroad. These travel agents exploit those wishing to go abroad. They advertise their travel agencies and make unaccountable false promises to the candidates while not disclosing the problems they would have to face travelling to their destination. They take huge amount of money from them. The agents charge according to the destination and status of the country to which candidates want to migrate. For example, for migrating to the USA, Canada and UK, they charge higher rates compared to the other affluent countries like Greece, Italy, and Germany etc.

EVENT OBJECTIVES

The capacity building training workshop will:

- Demonstrate the linkages between human security and the victim-centered approach to addressing trafficking in persons;
- Explain and apply standards and exchange good practices in identifying, assisting and protecting victims of trafficking;
- Analyze how anti-trafficking strategies, policies and frameworks can be adapted for local implementation and present inter-agency/governmental coordination methods; and
- Promote information sharing and exchange of best practices between central/provincial governments and NGOs/local actors.
BACKGROUND

LEARNING OBJECTIVES

By the end of the training, participants will be able to:

- Understand the basic concepts related to trafficking in persons and the difference between human trafficking and human smuggling, forced labour and other related exploitation;
- Have increased awareness on of human security and human trafficking, especially relating to women and children;
- Be able to identify key challenges and recognize best practices and lessons learned to address human trafficking and, as well as policy measures for enhancing human security at the local level;
- Be able to identify key challenges, recognize and apply practical solutions to ensure that victims of trafficking are protected based on identified needs;
- Be able to apply presented tools and methods in their responsibilities;
- Be able to build professional networks, exchange information and knowledge.

CONTENT AND STRUCTURE

The workshop contents are composed of the following:

- Module 1: Introducing the concepts and current trends in trafficking in persons
- Module 2: Victims of Trafficking
- Module 3: Global approach to addressing trafficking in persons
- Module 4: Providing assistance to victims of trafficking
- Module 5: Prosecution, Protection and Prevention
- Module 6: Road map to combating Human Trafficking in Chandigarh & neighbouring areas

METHODOLOGY

The training will be comprised of:

- lectures and presentations by experts
- practical exercises and group discussion
- action plan presentation

TARGET AUDIENCE

This training is open to concerned government officials and non government officials and other elated personnel, activists and researchers from NGOs, Civil Societies and institutions who directly work with the victims of trafficking in the Chandigarh and Punjab region.
INAUGURAL SESSION

- Opening Ceremony & Floral Welcome
- Welcome Address
- Lamp Lighting
- Keynote Address
- Address by Chief Guest
- Felicitation
- Valedictory Session
INAUGURAL SESSION

OPENING CEREMONY & FLORAL WELCOME

Shri. Mahavir Singh Member Secretary, State Legal Services Authority (SLSA) Chandigarh inaugurated the Stakeholders Consultation & Training Workshop on “Enhancing Human Security in the Chandigarh Region” in presence of Guest of Honour of Shri. Amarinder Sharma, CJM-cum-Secretary, District Legal Service Authority (DLSA), Chandigarh and Special Guest Shri V. K. Kapur, IPS (Retd.), Chief Coordinator NALSA Schemes.

A floral welcome was given to the Chief Guest Shri Mahavir Singh, Member Secretary, SLSA Chandigarh by Smt. Rekha Trivedi, Secretary General, APSWDP.

Adv. Bhupinder Singh, APSWDP welcomed Guest of Honour Shri. Amarinder Sharma, CJM-cum-Secretary, District Legal Services Authority (DLSA), Chandigarh.

Shri. Neil Roberts, District Legal Services Authority (DLSA), Chandigarh welcomed Special Guest Shri V. K. Kapur, IPS (Retd.), Chief Coordinator, NALSA Schemes.
The formal welcome address was given by Shri. Vivek Trivedi, Principal Convener of the programme, wherein he extended his heartiest welcome to the Chief Guest Shri. Mahavir Singh, Guest of Honour Shri. Amarinder Sharma, Special Guest Shri V. K. Kapur and other dignitaries on the dais and in the audience followed by the participants from various departments and organizations.

Shri. Vivek Trivedi initially gave an introduction of APSWDP and an overview about various activities carried out by organisation to achieve SDGs locally. He also explained the programme background on Human Trafficking a key concern and prioritizing with SDGs. Shri. Vivek Trivedi also shared that one of the member Shri. Amit Joshi from the association has been trained by JITC, UNITAR/ CIFAL South Korea on Human Security and this workshop is in the follow up for disseminating the knowledge gained at the global level to the fellow stakeholders in Chandigarh region at local level.
INAUGURAL SESSION

LAMP LIGHTING

As a tradition, lamp lightening ceremony was done as a mark of peace, positive brightness and for spreading the divine grace by the Chief Guest, Guest of Honour, Special Guest and other distinguished Guest present along with the key functionaries of Association of Professional Social Workers and Development Practitioners (APSWDP) escorted by Shri. Rajeshwar Singh, Dr. Sumit Arora, Shri. Amit Joshi, Adv. Gautam Bhardwaj and Shri. Neil Roberts.
Shri. Amarinder Sharma, Member Secretary, DLSA, Chandigarh in his keynote address expressed that Trafficking is something we all know about to an extent but it is not something which is so impossible to gauche such as concepts of cybercrime, electronic signature, digital signature. He said, this is something we all incur in our daily life in newspapers, in reports but, how many of us are really sensitive to it. He expressed that this can be gauged by the near fact that how many of us have taken any steps to rescue a child in need or may be a child beggar or may be when we visit hospitals then think about the concept of human smuggling or organ smugglings. He stressed on the fact that this problem is in rise at the country level.

He further added that new forms of things have come up such as renting a womb that is surrogacy and IVF clinics in places like all multi-national cities like Mumbai, Pune, Chandigarh and Jalandhar (Punjab). He elaborated that young girls are being traded for purpose of renting their womb and India has become a tourist destination point for medical hub for IVF; and couples from foreign countries comes in India, they rent a womb here and take the baby back to their country. He said, these days a lots of IVF clinics are being undertaken but are not as per technical guidelines issued by Medical Council of India.

He shared that child friendly projects should be replicated everywhere and more than that, these projects have to be infused with new ideas. He also mentioned that people like Mr. Vivek Trivedi and other resource persons can only help in developing concept in combating trafficking by way of awareness generation and reporting on the helplines in making child friendly Chandigarh. He added that the segment of widows is being
neglected at a bigger level all across India. As per the census 2011, there are more than five crores widows in India out of which, 4.36 crores are women. These women are vulnerable and are being forced into trafficking by the group of traffickers. Such women who are the victim of trafficking or are vulnerable should be attached with the social security and protection schemes to bring them in mainstream.

He concluded his key note address with the quote of UN Secretary General António Guterres, "Human Trafficking takes many forms women and girl in particular are targeted again and again. We see brutal sexual exploitation including force prostitution, force marriage & sexual slavery. We see the appalling trade in human organs let us also remember that modern manifestation of servitude may touch and even implicate us all."

**ADDRESS BY CHIEF GUEST**

Shri. Mahavir Singh, Member Secretary, SLSA, Chandigarh briefed about NALSA (Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation), Scheme, 2015 during his inaugural address. He briefed that Chandigarh is neither a source state nor a destination state but a transit point where individuals just pass by. He strongly mentioned that there are very few victims of human trafficking in Chandigarh. However, those who are victim of trafficking are primarily from the vulnerable socioeconomic strata and are sent to other states through Chandigarh and to further states. He mentioned that there can be various reasons of trafficking but for the most part, the victims are used as sex workers, beggar, for organ transplantation & other illegal works. Since, it is a lucrative trade; trafficking remains an illegal activity and a well an organized crime world wide. The trafficker's keeps the dog watch on the victim & either endeavor to win the trust of family of victim or by taking the victim into confidence by assuring a better opportunity for job. He further added that forced marriages are also part of trafficking as generally people talks about trafficking only in the sense of sexual exploitation. He added that trafficking is not a singly transaction offense but it comprises a chain change of people and events.
While addressing the audience, he mentioned that the definition of trafficking provided under the section 370 IPC, 1860 talks about the gross violation of human rights making Human Trafficking a serious global concern. He added that their are many aspects of this issue and will be discussed in detail during the day. Since, today’s workshop is to sensitize the participants from the victim perspective. The role of State Legal Services Authority is also very important in the sense beside to provide legal services to the victim, connecting them to the various social and govt. schemes in rehabilitation. There are also provided compensation under the new victim compensation scheme. A victim of trafficking is entitled to minimum compensation of Rs.10 lakh but it has to be proved that the victim is a victim of trafficking. Victim compensation schemes talks about trafficking as separate offense for which a separate head is mentioned for providing victim compensation. Earlier, there wasn’t no provision for interim compensation in the scheme if somebody needed interim compensation one had to approach to trail court move an application it was the discretion of the court whether to grant compensation or not; but after a modern scheme was got framed by the Honorable Supreme Court of India through NALSA the state were directed to adopt such scheme as such those they were given discretion to add something in it but noting can be taken away from it.

In Chandigarh, we already had certain compensation which was being granted at higher side. So we maintained in the standard scheme the maximum amount was relatively less but we adopt the old amount which was in Chandigarh scheme. If the victim is minor, there is the provision minimum and maximum amount will be enhanced by 50%. If victim seeks interim compensation, victim can approach secretary District Legal Services Authority he will access the genuineness of the requirement of interim compensation and there is discretion for giving 25% of the compensation and subject to the particular case. In his concluding remarks he emphasized that this training workshop will come out with important points for making Chandigarh Trafficking free city.
FELICITATION OF GUESTS

Shri. Vivek Trivedi, Programme Convener expressed greetings and extended warmest felicitations to Chief Guest Shri. Mahavir Singh, Member Secretary, State Legal Services Authority (SLSA), Chandigarh; Guest of Honour Shri. Amarinder Sharma, CJM-cum-Secretary, District Legal Services Authority (DLSA), Chandigarh; and Special Guest Shri V. K. Kapur, IPS (Retd.), Chief Coordinator, NALSA Schemes during the inaugural session.
IN AUGURAL SESSION

VALEDICTORY SESSION

Shri. Rajeshwar Singh, Law Officer, State Legal Services Authority (SLSA), Chandigarh spoke during the valedictory session. He expressed his deep sense of gratitude to Honourable Chief Guest Shri. Mahavir Singh for gracing the occasion. He conveyed his sincere thanks to guest of honour Shri. Amarinder Sharma and Special Guest Shri V. K. Kapur, for motivating the effort of both the organisations in bringing awareness about the ways to combat human trafficking. He took the privilege to convey special thanks to Shri. Vivek Trivedi, Convenor of the programme and founder APSWDP for organising this event. He also expressed his gratitude to Shri. Neil Roberts (Project Coordinator), Dr. Sumit Arora, Shri. Hitesh Kumar Gulati, and Smt. Asha, Incharge AHTU, for contributing time and insights in organising this workshop. He extended his deep regard and thanks to all legal aid panel lawyer, para-legal volunteers, participants from Anti Human Trafficking Unit, Students, Participants from Civil Societies who spared their valuable time to participate in this workshop.
One Day Stakeholders Consultation and Training Workshop on
ENHANCING HUMAN SECURITY IN THE CHANDIGARH REGION
(Victim Centered Approach in Human Trafficking)
In consonance with Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

on 5th October, 2019
at Convention Center, Judicial Academy, Chandigarh

Organized by
State Legal Services Authority (SLSA), U.T. Chandigarh,
District Legal Services Authority (DLSA), U.T. Chandigarh,
&
Association of Professional Social Workers and
Development Practitioners (APSWDP), Chandigarh, India.
An Association in Special Consultative Status with United Nations
under Economic And Social Council (ECOSOC).
Individual commitment to a group effort - that is what makes a team work, a company work, a society work, a civilization work."

– Vince Lombardi
PARTICIPANTS

DEMOGRAPHICS

- Organisation/ Industry Wise Classification
- Age Group Classification
- Gender & Profession Wise Participation
## PARTICIPANTS DEMOGRAPHICS

### ORGANISATION/ INDUSTRY WISE CLASSIFICATION

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<tr>
<th>Organisation/ Industry</th>
<th>Count</th>
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<tr>
<td>Education</td>
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<td>NGO</td>
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![Organisation/ Industry Wise Participation](image)

- Anti-Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU), Chandigarh
- Consulting
- District Legal Services Authority (DLSA), Chandigarh
- Education
- NGO
- PMIDC
- Punjab Civil Secretariat
- State Legal Services Authority (SLSA), Chandigarh
## AGE GROUP CLASSIFICATION

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>PMIDC</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>25.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Punjab Civil Secretariat</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State Legal Services Authority (SLSA), Chandigarh</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>45.0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Age Group Classification

- **Gen X (40 + years)**: 58%
- **Gen Y (25-39 years)**: 42%
- **Gen Z (4-24 years)**: 0%
## PARTICIPANTS DEMOGRAPHICS

### GENDER & PROFESSION WISE PARTICIPATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profession</th>
<th>Gender Count</th>
<th>Gender Count</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Male</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Worker</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Educationist</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consulting</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photography</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Urban Planner</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total:** 20 Female, 37 Male

### Gender & Profession Wise Participation

#### Participants Gender Ratio

- **Female:** 35%
- **Male:** 65%

#### Gender & Profession Wise Participation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profession</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Urban Planner</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Worker</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Photography</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
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<tr>
<td>Legal</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educationist</td>
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<tr>
<td>Consulting</td>
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<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Worker</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Police</td>
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<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Legal</td>
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<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IT</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educationist</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TECHNICAL SESSIONS

- Resource Person/ Speaker’s Profile and Session Background
MR. AMIT JOSHI

Mr. Amit Joshi is a Postgraduate in Master of Social Work (MSW) and working in development sector in the past 15 years at grassroot level to national level in different capacities on diverse issues such as Public Health (RCH, Tuberculosis, HIV/AIDS, Water & Sanitation), Rural Development (SHGs, Community Participation, Skill Development & Livelihood) Education, Gender Issues (Sex Ratio, Women Empowerment, Single Women) and Urban Development (SWM, Capacity Building, NULM, Housing for Urban Poor, Rehabilitation of Street Vendors and Public Private Partnership etc.).

He has a versatile experience in Project Planning, Coordination (Liaisoning, Networking & Partnership), Implementation, Financial Planning, Budgeting, Capacity Building, Attitudinal Change, Team Building and Documentation for Government & Non-Government agencies.

Mr. Amit Joshi is a Master Trainer for GFATM-Round-6, 7 & 9 in HIV/AIDS Counseling, Counseling Supervision & TB & HIV/AIDS. As District Coordinator in AXSHYA Project, he has conducted trainings in Behavior Change Communication & Soft Skill for Health Staff in District Jalandhar & Hoshiarpur- Punjab at CHC & PHC level. He has also conducted many awareness drives in various programmes and ensured community participation to enhance the service deliveries on ground.

The presentation talks about:

- Human Trafficking - Types, Reasons and Causes;
- Scenario of Human Trafficking in Chandigarh;
- How are victims trafficked;
- Recruitment tactics used by traffickers;
- Impact of Human Trafficking on Victims & Society;
- Why trafficking is not noticed;
- Introduction to Victim Centered Approach in Human Security; etc.

Detail Presentation in the Annexure section
Dr. Sumit Arora is a Sociologist and is presently providing his expertise as Capacity Building and Institutional Strengthening Specialist in Punjab Municipal Infrastructure Development Company, Department of Local Government, Punjab under Atal Mission for Rejuvenation and Urban Transformation (AMRUT) Mission. With more than 13 years of experience in Development Sector, he has worked with various agencies of national and international repute. His area of expertise includes Youth & Gender studies, Environment & Climate Change issues, Behaviour Change Management, etc. Besides development sector, he is also an academician and owes a doctoral degree in Sociology, the research study of which was conducted on 300 People Living with HIV/AIDS. He has also published few research papers in national & international Journals.

In year 2015, Dr. Arora was honoured with Climate Leader award by Vice President Al Gore and since that time, he has imparted several trainings & awareness drives on Climate Change in various schools and colleges in and around Chandigarh. Recently he has participated in Asia Pacific Climate Week in Bangkok, Thailand organized by United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific (UNESCAP) and has represented Association of Professional Social Workers and Development Practitioners (ASPWDP), Chandigarh under the category of Civil Society Organizations.

The presentation talks about:
- Basic Economics of Demand and Supply in Human Trafficking;
- Issue of Illegal Migration in context of Global Scenario;
- Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 5, 8 and 16;
- Facts and Figures on Human Trafficking globally; etc.

Detail Presentation in the Annexure section
**MS. PRAGATI**

**Sub Inspector**  
Anti-Human Trafficking Unit of Chandigarh Police

**Ms. Pragati** is working as Sub Inspector for more than 9 years with Anti Human Trafficking Unit of Chandigarh Police. She has been managing Women & Child Support Unit of Sector 17, Chandigarh, which is dedicated to deal with Human Trafficking in one form or the other and also engaged in rescue operations of children, reuniting lost children with their families and creating awareness programmes regarding human trafficking.

She has been selected for UN Peace keeping Mission. She has a dynamic background in Coordination (Liaisoning, Networking & Partnership), Implementation, Capacity Building of Stakeholders, etc.

**SESSION BACKGROUND AND PRESENTATION INDICATOR**

The presentation talks about:

- Statistics on Human Trafficking;
- Human Trafficking in General Sense;
- Traffickers Use Multiple Means to Control Their Victims;
- Prevention of Human Trafficking;
- Legal Aspects & Provisions;
- Complaint Procedure and Investigation;
- Acts on Prevention of Human Trafficking; etc.

*Detail Presentation in the Annexure section*
TECHNICAL SESSIONS

RESOURCE PERSONS AND INTERACTION

[Images showing various technical sessions and resource persons]
GROUP WORK & PRESENTATIONS

- Group Work
- Group Presentations
## GROUP WORK & PRESENTATIONS

### GROUP WORK

During the brainstorming process on the topic of Human Trafficking, the participants were divided in five groups to work collaboratively and make the group presentations. The theme/subject for the discussion in the Groups were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group &amp; Theme/ Subject</th>
<th>Moderator</th>
<th>Group Members</th>
<th>Group Presentations in the Structure</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Group I</strong></td>
<td>Mr. Neil Roberts</td>
<td>Mr. Suresh, Mr. Jagmohan, Mr. Manjit, Ms. Savita, Ms. Sweeta Saili, Ms. Manjit Kaur, Ms. Pragati</td>
<td>• Major Issues and Challenges</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Creating Awareness and Sensitization about Human Trafficking</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Group II</strong></td>
<td>Dr. Sumit Arora</td>
<td>Adv. Manan Bhardwaj, Dr. Anju Sharma, Adv. Inderjit Bassi, Ms. Kiran Bala, Ms. Pinki Rani, Mr. Aarti, Mr. Hitesh Kumar Gulati</td>
<td>• Strategies and Approaches for Combating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building Network and Partnership in combating Trafficking</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Group III</strong></td>
<td>Mr. Rajeshwar Singh</td>
<td>Ms. Asha, Ms. Urvashi, Mr. C. Satish, Mr. Manjeet Singh, Mr. Pardeep Kumar, Mr. J. K. Kamboj, Mr. Anil Gogna</td>
<td>• Possible Solutions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human &amp; Legal Assistance to Victims</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Group IV</strong></td>
<td>Mr. Gautam Bhardwaj</td>
<td>Adv. Vivek Mohan Sharma, Adv. Jshaan Dogra, Mr. Rakesh, Mr. Sunil Kumar</td>
<td>• Goals - Short Term, Mid Term and Long Term</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prosecution, Protection and Prevention</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Group V</strong></td>
<td>Mr. Amit Joshi</td>
<td>Ms. Priyanka Chauhan, Ms. Arti Rampal, Ms. Samar Lata, Mr. Yogesh Sharma, Mr. Barun Jaswal, Mr. Lakhvir Singh, Mr. Gaurav Saini</td>
<td>Detailed Group Charts in the Annexure section</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rehabilitation of Victims</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GROUP WORK & PRESENTATIONS

GROUP WORK

GROUP I

GROUP II
GROUP WORK & PRESENTATIONS

GROUP WORK

GROUP III

GROUP IV
GROUP WORK & PRESENTATIONS

GROUP WORK

GROUP V
GROUP WORK & PRESENTATIONS

GROUP PRESENTATIONS

The participants divided in five groups worked collaboratively to co-design and deliver the group presentations. The theme/subject for the discussion and recommendations by the Groups were:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group &amp; Theme/Subject</th>
<th>Moderator (M) &amp; Group Members</th>
<th>Recommendations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| **Group I**<br>Creating Awareness and Sensitization about Human Trafficking | • Mr. Neil Roberts (M)  
• Mr. Suresh  
• Mr. Jagmohan  
• Mr. Manjit  
• Ms. Savita  
• Ms. Sweeta Saili  
• Ms. Manjit Kaur  
• Ms. Pragati | • Convergence/ Inclusion among various line departments for instant services to victims.  
• Involving more volunteers for generating awareness and combating Human Trafficking  
• Research studies to be done on Human Trafficking.  
• Training modules on Human Trafficking to be developed in local language. |
| **Group II**<br>Building Network and Partnership in combating Trafficking | • Dr. Sumit Arora (M)  
• Adv. Manan Bhardwaj  
• Dr. Anju Sharma  
• Adv. Inderjit Bassi  
• Ms. Kiran Bala  
• Ms. Pinki Rani  
• Mr. Aarti  
• Mr. Hitesh Kumar Gulati | • Networking and involvement of Political leadership, religious organisations, NGOs.  
• Partnerships with all line departments for rescue, rehabilitation and social security.  
• Massive IEC campaign at school, college/ university and community level. |
| **Group III**<br>Human & Legal Assistance to Victims | • Mr. Rajeshwar Singh (M)  
• Ms. Asha  
• Ms. Urvashi  
• Mr. C. Satish  
• Mr. Manjeet Singh  
• Mr. Pardeep Kumar  
• Mr. J. K. Kamboj  
• Mr. Anil Gogna | • One stop crisis centre needs to be open at each city.  
• Formation of Quick response & highly professional teams.  
• 24*7 functional Helpline |
| **Group IV**<br>Prosecution, Protection and Prevention | • Mr. Gautam Bhardwaj (M)  
• Adv. Vivek Mohan Sharma  
• Adv. Jshaan Dogra  
• Mr. Rakesh  
• Mr. Sunil Kumar | • Special training to police persons, officers and prosecutions on Human Trafficking.  
• Periodic training to special police unit, POSCO lawyers and judicial officers.  
• Centralized Monitoring system (missing & found persons) should be placed.  
• Stay arrangements & health facilities for victims  
• Formation of monitoring committee.  
• Monitoring at regular intervals. |
| **Group V**<br>Rehabilitation of Victims | • Mr. Amit Joshi (M)  
• Ms. Priyanka Chauhan  
• Ms. Arti Rampal  
• Ms. Samar Lata  
• Mr. Yogesh Sharma  
• Mr. Barun Jaswal  
• Mr. Lakhvir Singh  
• Mr. Gaurav Saini | • Helpline numbers to be displayed at prominent places.  
• Fortnightly, Monthly, Quarterly & Bi-annually follow-up of victims.  
• Potential & rescued victim to be linked with social protection schemes & vocational trainings for employment generation.  
• More stringent laws & treat victims as a role model. |
GROUP WORK & PRESENTATIONS

GROUP PRESENTATIONS

GROUP I

GROUP II
GROUP WORK & PRESENTATIONS

GROUP PRESENTATIONS

GROUP III

GROUP IV
GROUP PRESENTATIONS

GROUP V
ACTION PLAN
The following action plan is an outcome and synthesis of the panel and group discussion held with the eminent panelists, invited guests, diverse stakeholders and feedback from the delegates:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Proposed Action</th>
<th>Concerned Department</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Training modules on Human Trafficking to be developed in local language.</td>
<td>Anti-Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU), Chandigarh.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Partnerships with all line departments for rescue, rehabilitation and social security.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Centralized Monitoring system (missing &amp; found persons) should be placed.</td>
<td>Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), State Legal Services Authority (SLSA), District Legal Services Authority (DLSA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Massive IEC campaign at school, college/ university and community level.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Awareness generation and sensitization on Human Trafficking issues</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Formation of Quick response &amp; highly professional teams.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Convergence between inter-sectoral departments and agencies</td>
<td>State Government/ UT Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>24*7 functional Helpline</td>
<td>Anti-Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU), Chandigarh/Non-Governmental Organizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Special training to police persons, officers and public prosecutors/ lawyers working on Human Trafficking.</td>
<td>Anti-Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU), Chandigarh/Non-Governmental Organizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Provision of Emergency Helpline</td>
<td>Anti-Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU), Chandigarh, State Legal Services Authority (SLSA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Developing Resource Network/ Centre with support.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Reporting and recording of rehabilitated case studies.</td>
<td>Anti-Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU), Chandigarh, Research Organizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Developing Standard Operating Procedures (SOP’s) for reporting</td>
<td>Anti-Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU), Chandigarh, Research Organizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Identifying Trainers from Resident Welfare Association (RWA), Community Based Organizations (CBO’s), Non-Government Organizations (NGO’s) for general training to spread awareness in community.</td>
<td>Civil Society Organizations (CSOs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Periodic training to special police unit, POSCO lawyers and judicial officers.</td>
<td>State Legal Services Authority (SLSA), Anti-Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU), Chandigarh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Formation of monitoring committee and monitoring at regular intervals.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Special stay arrangement &amp; health facilities for victims.</td>
<td>Department of Social Welfare</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CERTIFICATE AWARD CEREMONY

A certificate award ceremony of One Day Training Workshop was held at Chandigarh Judicial Academy. Shri. Mahavir Singh, Member Secretary, State Legal Services Authority (SLSA), Chandigarh was the Chief Guest at the ceremony in presence of Programme Convener Shri. Vivek Trivedi and Shri. Rajeshwar Singh, Law Officer, SLSA, Chandigarh.

The participants from Legal Services Authority, Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU) of Chandigarh Police and NGO's actively participated in the workshop.
CERTIFICATE AWARD CEREMONY
CERTIFICATE AWARD CEREMONY
PICTURE GALLERY
PICTURE GALLERY
PICTURE GALLERY
ANNEXURE

- Agenda
- Presentations by Resource Persons
- Group Charts
- Program/ Conference Feedback and Analysis
# AGENDA

**ONE DAY STAKEHOLDERS CONSULTATION & TRAINING WORKSHOP**  
ON  
**ENHANCING HUMAN SECURITY IN THE CHANDIGARH REGION**  
(Victim Centered Approach in Human Trafficking)  
5th October, 2019, Convention Hall, Judicial Academy, Chandigarh

**Organized by**

Association of Professional Social Workers & Development Practitioners (APSWDP), Chandigarh  
State Legal Services Authority (SLSA), Chandigarh  
District Legal Services Authority (DLSA), Chandigarh

**PROGRAMME AGENDA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Resource Person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 09.30 AM  | Registration of Participants and Group Formation | Mr. Yogesh Sharma  
Mr. Rohit Kumar                                                      |
| 10.00 AM  | **Inaugural and Opening Session**          |                                                                                 |
| 10.00 AM  | Floral Welcome                              |                                                                                 |
| 10.05 AM  | Lamp Lighting Ceremony by Chief Guest and Guest of Honor and other guest/organizers. | Sh. Mahavir Singh, Member Secretary, SLSA, Chandigarh  
Amarinder Sharma, Secretary, DLSA, Chandigarh  
Shri. V. K. Kapoor, Programme Coordinator, Retd. IPS, SLSA, Chandigarh |
| 10.10 AM  | Welcome Address and Programme Background    | Mr. Vivek Trivedi, Convener, APSWDP                                             |
| 10.20 AM  | Inaugural Address                           | Sh. Mahavir Singh, Member Secretary, SLSA, Chandigarh                           |
| 10.40 AM  | Key Note Address                            | Amarinder Sharma, Secretary, DLSA, Chandigarh                                   |
| 10.55 AM  | Vote of Thanks                              | Shri. Rajeshwar, LO, SLSA, Chandigarh                                           |
| 11.00 AM  | **Tea Break**                               |                                                                                 |
## PROGRAMME AGENDA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Resource Person</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>11.30 AM</td>
<td>Addressing Human trafficking, Identification of persons in trafficking, Victim Centered global approaches and assistance to victims</td>
<td>Amit Joshi, UNITAR/CIFAL Alumni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.10 AM</td>
<td>Programme Background: Human Trafficking a key concern and prioritizing with SDGs</td>
<td>Dr. Sumit Arora, UNITAR/CIFAL Alumni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01.00 PM</td>
<td></td>
<td>Lunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02.00 PM</td>
<td><strong>Working Groups:</strong> For preparation of Roadmap in combating Human Trafficking in Chandigarh region -</td>
<td><strong>Group Moderators:</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1. Creating awareness and Sensitization about Human Trafficking.</td>
<td>Mr. Neil Roberts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. Building Network and partnerships in combating trafficking</td>
<td>Dr. Sumit Arora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3. Human and Legal Assistance to Victims</td>
<td>Shri. Bhupinder Singh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5. Rehabilitation of victims</td>
<td>Mr. Amit Joshi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.00 PM</td>
<td>Consolidating Group Work and Preparation of Roadmap to combating Human Trafficking</td>
<td>Dr. Sumit Arora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mr. Neil Roberts</td>
<td>Mr. Gautam Bhardwaj</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.30 PM</td>
<td></td>
<td>Tea Break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.00 PM</td>
<td>Presentation of Roadmap and Open Discussion</td>
<td>Mr. Amit Joshi, Dr. Sumit Arora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:00 PM</td>
<td>Certificate Distribution and Closing Ceremony</td>
<td>Shri. V. K. Kapoor, Retd. I.P.S. Chief Guest, Closing Ceremony Coordinator, SLSA, Chandigarh. Dr. Monica Singh, APSWDP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Addressing Human trafficking, Identification of persons in trafficking, Victim Centered global approaches and assistance to victims

Amit Joshi, M.S.W
[Signature]
[Date]

DOES SLAVERY EXISTS?

The Answer—Slavery is illegal in every nation in the world, yet it exists everywhere

What is Human Trafficking?

- It is a group of crimes involving the exploitation of men, women, and children for financial gains which is violation of fundamental human rights.
- It is the third most profitable illicit trade & largest international crime after that of arms and drugs.
- 21 million estimated number of people trafficked globally.

SESSION OBJECTIVES

1. What is Human Trafficking?
2. Type of Human Trafficking
3. Reason of Human Trafficking
4. Identification of persons in Trafficking
5. Victim Centred Approach (VCA)

What is Human Trafficking?

- Human trafficking is modern day Slavery.
- It is a shocking violation of human dignity.

What is Human Trafficking? (Contd...)

- $1.50 billion estimated profits generated by human trafficking globally per year.
- Millions of men, women, and children are victims of human trafficking.
- Human trafficking is a part of the larger problem of slavery.
What is Human Trafficking?
(Conid...)  
- When people are transported, by force or deception, to become enslaved.
- Traffickers use blackmail, abuse, and threats to force victims to comply with their wishes in the destination country.
- Usually caused by poverty/lack of economic opportunities, especially for women and children, and a demand for certain services in the destination country.

According to United Nations
- Human trafficking is “the recruitment, transport, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a person by such means as threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of or other forms of power or of a position of vulnerability, or of the transfer of children, for the purpose of exploitation.”

How It Works

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACT (What is done)</th>
<th>MEANS (How it is done)</th>
<th>PURPOSE (Why it is done)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Recruitment, transport, transfer or receipt of persons</td>
<td>The threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, exploitation of the victim, fraud, abduction, false pretence of marriage, abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability, or of the transfer of children, for the purpose of exploitation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Types of Human Trafficking

- Bonded Labour
- Forced Child Labour
- Labour Trafficking
- Involuntary Servitude
- Involuntary Domestic Servitude
- Child Sex Tourism
- Children for Commercial Sex
- Child Soldiers
- Sex Trafficking

Major Forms/Types of Human Trafficking

- A. Sex Trafficking
- B. Labour Trafficking
- C. Domestic servitude
- D. Debt bondage
- E. Forced Begging
- F. Organ Harvesting
- G. Forced Marriage

Snatching Organs

- An international kidney racket was busted in Kanpur on Feb 27.
- Subsequently, a special investigation team (SIT) was formed in March.
- The SIT visited Delhi to question the suspects on March 5.
- During investigation, global linkages also emerged.

Countries with the highest number of slaves:
- India (18.35 m)
- China (3.39 m)
- Pakistan (2.13 m)
- Bangladesh (1.53 m)
- Uzbekistan (1.23 m)

Countries with the highest prevalence of modern slavery:
- North Korea (4.37 %)
- Uzbekistan (3.97 %)
- Cambodia (1.65 %)
- India (1.4 %)
- Qatar (1.36 %)

Source: MOH&HWG, Ministry of Home Affairs.
Reasons of Human Trafficking

- Unemployment
- Poverty
- Absence of social safety
- Status of violence against women & children
- The low risk, high profit

WHO ARE TRAFFICKED?
- Women and children are the key target
- People of low income
- People with low level of education
- Young girls running away from home
- People who lack awareness of their legal rights

Involved Persons?
Throughout the entire human trafficking process, are 4 people involved:
- The recruiter
- The trafficker
- The victim
- The human trafficking industry

CAUSES OF TRAFFICKING

TRAFFICKED FOR WHAT?
- A large percentage for prostitution
- The entertainment industry
- Agriculture
- Legal or illegal
- Domestic work
- Forced labor e.g. in construction, brick kiln, factories
- Drug trafficking
- Forced begging

Other exploitative forms of work

How Are Victims Trafficked?
- Force: fraud and coercion are methods used by traffickers to pull victims into lives of servitude & abuse
  - Force: rape, beatings, confinement
  - Fraud: includes false and deceptive offers of employment, marriage, better life
  - Coercion: threats of serious harm, or physical restraint, any person, any scheme, plan or pattern intended to cause victims to believe that failure to perform an act would result in retaliation against them or the abuse or threatened abuse of the legal process

 Traffickers Use Multiple Means to Control Their Victims
- Beatings, burnings, ropes, and starvation
- Isolation psychological abuses
- Drug or alcohol dependency
- Document withholding Debt bondage
- Threats of deportation
- Threats against the victim’s family or friends in his/her home country

ABUSES
- Trafficked women and children may experience the most horrifying abuses:
  - Rape
  - Physical abuse, including beatings with weapons
  - Threats and violence against them and their family
  - Verbal abuse
  - Imprisonment
**Comprehensive Report On Victim Centred Approach In Human Trafficking**

**MR. AMIT JOSHI**
Hon. Director - Capacity Building, Training and International Relations
Association of Professional Social Workers & Development Practitioners

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**Philosophy of a Trafﬁcker**
- False promises & dreams
- Cut off from friends/family - take your ID
- Beat & rape into submission
- Sell to strangers
- Control every aspect of miserable life

You will work 18+ hours a day & give every penny to me

If you keep from me, I will teach you a lesson if you call the police, I will kill you.

---

**Recruitment tactics used by trafﬁckers**
- False promises of...
  - A good job
  - A better life
  - Love
  - Marriage
  - An opportunity to provide for their family
  - Educational opportunities

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**Living and working conditions**
- Physically demanding work
- Under constant watch or surveillance
- Threats of physical harm
- Isolation from the public and other victims
- High risk for work-related injuries
- High risk for sexually transmitted diseases
- Physical and psychological abuse and/or trauma
- Long hours and little or no compensation
- Little or no medical attention
- Malnourishment

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**Impact of Human Trafficking on Victims**
- Loss of support from family and community
- Loss of proper education
- Obstacles in physical development
- Psychological Traumas

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**Impact of Human Trafficking on the Society**
- Fuels organized crime
- Deprives countries of human capital
- Promotes social breakdown
- Breakdown government authority imposes enormous economic cost

---

**Some reasons why human trafficking is not noticed**
- Victims do not identify themselves due to fear and shame
- Traffickers keep their victims secluded from the outside world
- Traffickers force their victims to be happy and tell them what to say
- Many people do not know about it and do not report it

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**Step 1: Victim identiﬁcation**

**Objective:** To identify migrants who have been exploited as victims of trafﬁcking so that appropriate response measures can be taken both legal and social.

**Example:** Removal of victims of trafﬁcking from conﬁnement or detention to specialized safe houses or shelters.
### Identifying Victims of Trafficking

**Key Questions for Victims of Trafficking**

- How did you get here?
- Where do you live, eat and sleep?
- Do you owe someone money?
- Is someone keeping your legal/travel documents?
- Were you threatened if you tried to leave?
- Has your family been threatened?
- Were you ever physically abused?
- Were you ever forced to stay in one place?
- Who are you afraid of?

### Victims of Trafficking and Their Needs

- Immediate assistance
- Mental health assistance
- Income assistance
- Legal status

### Step 2: Shelter and Recovery

**Objective:** To provide safe accommodation and comprehensive medical and social support for individuals identified as victims of trafficking.

**Shelters should provide:**

- Food
- Accommodation
- Basic medical care
- Access to comprehensive medical and psychological care or other social services
- If appropriate, access to STI/STI testing and treatment (not forced testing)

### Step 3: Return

**Objective:** To ensure safe and secure voluntary travel of the trafficking victim from the shelter or safehouse to appropriate place of residence.

- Facilitated voluntary return - not forced deportation
- Documentation / establishing identity
- Security arrangements and escorts
- Transport arrangements
- Transit and reception arrangements
- Travel documentation / visa arrangements

### Step 4: Reintegration

**Objective:** To facilitate the successful social integration of the victim into their family, where appropriate, and society.

**Examples:**
- Family tracing and assessment
- Psychosocial assistance
- Social welfare assistance
- Vocational training
- Peer-to-peer support
- Non-formal education
- Legal assistance

### Reintegration (Cont.)

**Challenges with Reintegration**

- Initial factors still present, i.e., re-trafficking
- Few opportunities for self-sustainable living
- Few options for support after reintegration
- Very few agencies provide interventions to both the children and families
- No activities to increase income-generating capacity of families
- Systematic challenges with reintegration interventions
What is needed to abolish human trafficking?

1. **AWARENESS**: educational campaigns to spread information through pamphlets, speeches, films, presentation, forums, word of mouth, and online
2. **ACTION**: service projects and fundraising events to engage the local community
3. **AID**: fundraising and donation efforts to support international charities and organizations working towards the eradication of modern-day slavery

Everyone has a role to play in this enormous endeavor

- **Businesses**: must make sure that slave labor is not being used in the supply line of their products
- **Communities**: must work to become slave-free by relying slave-made goods and learn how to identify slavery and trafficking so that traffickers will have nowhere to hide
- **Governments**: must make their nations slave-free and start enforcing their anti-trafficking laws
- **Organizations**: must coordinate their efforts and become united in solving global poverty and slavery

What can you do to help prevent human trafficking?

- Call your local police department
- Report suspected trafficking crimes
- Get help by calling the national 24/7 toll-free Human Trafficking Resource Center
- For sexually exploited minors, call the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC)
- Contact the Department of Justice’s Human Trafficking Office

Who Provides Victim Services?

- NGO - Non-Governmental Organizations & Community-Based Organizations
- Social Service Providers
- Women’s Child Care Home
- Domestic Violence Shelters

Please keep raising the awareness around you and be careful...

Thank you

For further queries you can send email at:
Email: apswdp@gmail.com
HUMAN TRAFFICKING – A KEY CONCERN AND PRIORITIZING WITH SDG’S

Dr. Sumit Arora, Chairperson - Executive Committee, APSWDP while talking about Human Trafficking, shared his thoughts about the basic economics of Demand and Supply. He emphasized that parents should stay more vigilant as among the majority of cases, young children are prey to the horrors of Human Trafficking. Moreover, he also added that children from their young age must be sensitized by their schools which can yield more sustainable results.

Referring back to the previous presentation, Dr. Arora also touched upon the issue of illegal migration to other parts of the world as to those who are not able to make it through proper channel adopt the unlawful means to move abroad through private agents. Such wrong decisions in life makes majority of those suffer for rest of their lives and the voice of those trapped within the international boundaries, prosecuted as per their law, are never heard off. Also, NRI marriages are known to be very common in the Northern region of India where girls are crazy to settle abroad while in majority of such cases, the parents encourage their girls so that they can also get a future settlement abroad. While the image is not so rosy, many a time the circumstances do not favors their cause.

While establishing a connect between the workshop and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), he referred primarily to three SDGs i.e. Goal 5 on Gender Equality, Goal 8 on Decent Work and Economic Growth and Goal 16 on Peace Justice and Strong Institutions. However, he also mentioned that other SDGs are also relevant to addressing the issue of trafficking but the above 3 goals represents the issues that are deeply rooted in the social structure that vary from country to country including poverty, education, child labor, abuse and exploitation, gender inequality and discrimination, migration and the effects of climate change.

During his deliberation and further talks about Goal 5 on Gender Equality, he referred to the 2016 Global Report of UNODC that trafficking estimates that 51% of all detected trafficking victims are women and 20% of detected victims are girls. Women and girls are often trafficked for sexual exploitation, forced marriages, and forced begging, domestic servitude, forced labor in agriculture and catering, in garment factories and in cleaning industry. While referring to the report, he further mentioned that the Trafficking for sexual exploitation is considered as one of the most prevalent forms of trafficking, along with trafficking for labor exploitation and both are reported nearly everywhere across the globe. However, he also mentioned that although the magnitude of atrocities against women and girls is very high, violence against men and boys in the form of gay sex, sodomy etc. is also taking place around the world. It is equally important to work out on such issues that are largely not discussed and often considered for granted.

While he moved on Goal 8 on Decent Work and Economic Growth, he embarked on eradicating forced labor, end modern slavery and human trafficking by streamlining the prohibitions and elimination of the worst forms of child labor. According to the Global estimates of modern slavery: Forced labor and forced Marriage, a joint
HUMAN TRAFFICKING – A KEY CONCERN AND PRIORITIZING WITH SDG’S

A report produced by ILO, Walk Free Foundation in partnership with International Organization on Migration (IOM), 25 million people were the victims of forced labor and 15 million were the victims of forced marriages in 2016. One in four victims was a child, and children represented 18% of those subjected to forced labor exploitation, he added while referring to the report.

On moving towards the Goal 16 on Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions, he mentioned that there is an urgency to end all kinds of abuse, exploitation, trafficking and all forms of violence and torture. He again referred to the 2016 Global Report of UNODC that after women (51%), children remains the second largest category of detected victims of trafficking across the world. Three quarters of child trafficking victims are girls and of all trafficking cases globally, 20% of detected victims were girls and 8% were boys, he added while referring to the report.

Before he concluded the session, he requested the hon’ble judiciary to take strict actions against those found culprits and for those who are the victim of trafficking may be dealt separately and not be labelled as criminals. Finally, for those imprisoned within the international boundaries may also be considered as victims by the way of their prevailing social situations and endeavors must be given to bring them back.
MS. PRAGATI

Anti-Human Trafficking Unit of Chandigarh Police

OVERVIEW OF AHTU

- AHTU was set up on 28/03/2011.
- The unit functions under the Supervision of DSP, Women & Child Support Unit Sector 17, Chandigarh.
- It is a unit of Chandigarh Police dedicated to deal with Human Trafficking in any form or the other.
- It is engaged in rescue operations of children, reunite lost children with their families and creating awareness programmes regarding human trafficking.

STATISTICS

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HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN GENERAL SENSE

Threatening means a trade which is illegal. Human trafficking is serving outs trade on humans. Humans are trafficked for the purpose of sexual slavery, commercial sexual exploitation, extraction of organs or tissues, forced labor or domestic servitude.

In other words, Human Trafficking is the acquisition of people by the Improper means such as force, fraud or deception with the aim of exploiting them.

CAUSES OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

- Unemployment
- Poverty
- Absence of social safety
- Political instability
- Status of violence against women and children
- The low/lack of profit

NEED OF CONCERN

- Human trafficking is the third largest organized crime after drugs and arms trade across the globe.
- 80% of Human Trafficking across the globe is for sexual exploitation.
- Human trafficking is one of the major problems in India.
- In 2016 about 1,38,250 of human trafficking cases reported in India and the no. is increasing in each passing year.
- West Bengal ranked highest in Human trafficking cases, around 40% of human trafficking is from West Bengal followed by Assam, Rajasthan, and Gujarat etc.
- Human trafficking, prohibited under Article 23 (1) of the Constitution, followed by forced labour, sexual exploitation or prostitution, domestic servitude, forced marriage, begging, adoption, child pornography and organ transplant.

WHO ARE TRAFFICKED?

- Women and Children are the largest
- People of low income
- Youth with low level of education
- Young girl running away from home
- People who lack awareness of their legal rights
- Women and Children of ageing age

TRAFFICKED FOR WHAT?

- A large percentage for prostitution
- The entertainment industry
- Sweatshops
- Illegal adoption of children
-器官 trafficking
- Forced labor
- Mail-order brides
- Domestic work
- Forced labor (in construction)
- Drug trafficking
- Begging
- Other exploitative forms of work
The concept of the victim is inessential in determination of the offence of trafficking. The "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.

The source of information about victims of trafficking can be obtained from where there are refuged camps, large numbers of negative labor, child labor houses, schools, hospitals, crowded markets, railway stations, bus stands, residential houses as domestic help, placement agencies, massage parlors, bars, brothels, areas with plain sex, illegal drug deals, tourist destinations, state and national borders.

The deployment of security in the form of customers, traffickers and middlemen should be conducted at periodic intervals on any information received to curb this crime.

Further the intelligence of police staff is vital who can have background study of area and people involved. Collecting and analyzing database of missing persons should be done.

The Indian Penal Code (IPC) defines trafficking as:

Section 370: Whoever for the purpose of "exploitation",
(a) Recruitment
(b) Transport
(c) Attraction
(d) Abetment
(e) Receives

The preventive measure shall include information collection, data analysis and persistent collection of intelligence on identified key vulnerability indicators.

Enhancing community policing and taking steps to build confidence in the police, ensure complete outreach with communities and identify whistle blowers in the community. The effort required through community resources such as women's groups, nongovernmental organizations, and the School Management Committee.

Using of previously rescued survivors as sources could be a useful source of information and intelligence about trafficking could be exploited. The involvement of NGOs and other stops could be useful. But it is very important that the confidentiality of the source is well maintained.

LEGAL ASPECTS AND PROVISIONS

POTENTIAL VICTIMS

Any man, woman or child could be a potential victim of trafficking.

Given below is an illustrative list of avenues that could be cases of trafficking.

1. Police finds a child or woman deceased. The recovered woman recovered and are in a position to give additional information. This could be a case of trafficking.

2. The Police receive a complaint that a victim's rights life or liberty has been put in danger. The victim could be slideastically confined or the police have received intelligence in the same area. This could be a case of trafficking.

3. Police receive a complaint of exploitation in the context of an agreement to a woman. Investigate further there is a possibility that the woman is victim of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation.

4. When there is a complaint of child marriage, check possibilities of trafficking for child marriage etc.
**REGISTRATION OF A COMPLAINT - PROCEDURE**

When a victim of trafficking or related offence files a complaint in a place where the offence has not taken place, a copy of the complaint filed by the Police Station shall be forwarded to the victim themselves.

- In transit, the complaint can be filed at any of the following locations: Railway, Airport, Bus Stand, or anywhere else.
- A complaint can also be filed at any of the following locations: Railway, Airport, Bus Stand, or anywhere else.
- A complaint can also be filed at any of the following locations: Railway, Airport, Bus Stand, or anywhere else.
- A complaint can also be filed at any of the following locations: Railway, Airport, Bus Stand, or anywhere else.

**WHERE TO FILE A COMPLAINT?**

A complaint of trafficking should be filed at a police station primarily. Besides this, a complaint can be made by any of the following authorities:

- Railway
- Airport
- Bus Stand
- 121 Helpline
- Any other identified

For elaboration, the victim themselves.

**INVESTIGATION**

All relevant sections to be considered in the charge sheet if they are substantiated on the basis of evidence collected during investigation.

The police must finish investigation as diligently as possible in a time bound manner.

As per section 77(3) of CPC, investigation in relation to the age of the child or any other specified criteria.

On the basis of the available evidence collected during the course of the investigation, the accused should be thoroughly interrogated and further information collected regarding the victim.

The police must finish investigation as diligently as possible in a time bound manner.

For elaboration, the victim themselves.

**ADDITIONAL COLLECTION:**

- Statement of other witnesses.
- Circumstantial evidence.

Contact local police stations of areas for any information regarding the victim.

In case of complaint that has been received from the victim themselves, the complaint should be acted upon.

In case of a complaint being made by another police station, the complaint should be acted upon immediately.

The property of the accused, if any, should be seized and the same should be handed over to the appropriate authority.

Additional collection of evidence, if any, should be submitted along with the complaint.

**WHO CAN FILE A COMPLAINT?**

Any person through phone, email, letter, or in person, any other means can report the incident of trafficking. The complaint should be filed at any of the following locations:

- Railway
- Airport
- Bus Stand
- 121 Helpline
- Any other identified

For elaboration, the victim themselves.

In case of a complaint being made by another police station, the complaint should be acted upon immediately.

The property of the accused, if any, should be seized and the same should be handed over to the appropriate authority.

Additional collection of evidence, if any, should be submitted along with the complaint.

The following authorities can take action under section 15 of CPC:

- Railway
- Police
- Labour Department
- Other identified

For elaboration, the victim themselves.

In case of a complaint being made by another police station, the complaint should be acted upon immediately.

The property of the accused, if any, should be seized and the same should be handed over to the appropriate authority.

Additional collection of evidence, if any, should be submitted along with the complaint.
### Comprehensive Report on Victim Centred Approach in Human Trafficking

**05th October 2019**

#### THE INDIAN PORTAL CODE, 1860

- **Section 363** Punishment for kidnapping: Imprisonment for seven years and fine. Non-bailable: Cognizable
- **Section 363A** Kidnapping or abducting a minor for the purpose of begging: Imprisonment for 7 years or life and fine. Non-bailable: Cognizable
- **Section 365** Kidnapping or abducting with intention of severing or wrongfully confining, imprisonment for 7 years and fine. Non-bailable: Cognizable
- **Section 368** Kidnapping or abducting an infant under 12 months: Imprisonment for 10 years and fine. Non-bailable: cognizable
- **Section 369** Imprisonment for a term of up to 10 years and shall also be liable to fine. Non-bailable: Cognizable
- **Section 370(2)** Punishment for public servant or a police officer involved in trafficking of any person: Imprisonment for life, which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of the person's natural life and shall also be liable to fine.
- **Section 370(4)** Punishment for a person who uses a trafficked minor for sexual exploitation: Imprisonment for 3 years which may extend to 7 years and shall also be liable to fine.
- **Section 371(4)** Punishment for a person who uses a trafficked minor for sexual exploitation: Imprisonment for 3 years which may extend to 7 years and shall also be liable to fine.
- **Section 371(5)** Punishment for a person who engages in slavery: Imprisonment for a term of up to 10 years and shall also be liable to fine. Non-bailable: Cognizable
- **Section 372** Selling minor for purposes of prostitution etc: Imprisonment for a term of up to 10 years and shall also be liable to fine. Non-bailable: Cognizable

#### THE IMMORAL TRAFFIC PREVENTION ACT, 1956

- **Section 5** Punishment for keeping a brothel or arranging premises to be used as a brothel:
  - First conviction: Imprisonment for a term of not less than 1 year and not more than 3 years and fine of Rs. 2000
  - Second or subsequent conviction: Imprisonment for a term of not less than 3 years and not more than 5 years and fine of Rs. 10000
- **Section 6** Punishment for living on the earnings of prostitution: Imprisonment for a term which may extend to 2 years, or with fine which may extend to Rs. 10,000 or both.
- **Section 7** Punishment for procuring, inducing or taking person for the sake of prostitution: Punishable on conviction with rigorous imprisonment for a term of not less than 5 years and not more than 7 years and also with fine which may extend to Rs. 2000. If any offense committed against the will of any person: Imprisonment for a term of 7 years shall extend to imprisonment for a term of 14 years.

#### THE PROHIBITION OF CHILD MARRIAGE ACT, 2006

- **Section 9** Punishment for marriage below 18 years: Imprisonment for a term which may extend to 3 years and fine which may extend to 1 lakh rupees or both.
- **Section 10** Punishment for summoning a child marriage: Imprisonment which may extend to 3 years and shall also be liable with fine which may extend to 1 lakh rupees.
- **Section 11** Punishment for promoting or permitting solemnization of child marriage: Imprisonment which may extend to 2 years and shall also be liable with fine which may extend to 1 lakh rupees.
- **Section 12** Punishment for a person who is a minor and is married without the consent of his parents: Imprisonment which may extend to 3 years and shall also be liable with fine which may extend to 1 lakh rupees.
THE TRANSPLANTATION OF HUMAN ORGANS ACT, 1984
Section 18 Punishment for removal of human organ without authority.
18(1) Imprisonment for a term which may extend to 3 years and fine which may extend to Rs. 20,000/-
18(2) If any registered medical practitioner in India who is not registered under the Medical Council of India Act, 1956
removes a human organ for the purpose of selling, buying, bartering, or indenturing human organs, he shall be punishable
with imprisonment for a period which shall not be less than 7 years and fine which may extend to Rs. 20,000/-
Section 19 Imprisonment for commercial dealings in human organs.
19(1) Imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than 3 years but which may extend to 7 years and shall also be liable to
fine which shall not be less than Rs. 20,000/- but may extend to Rs. 1,00,000/-

THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN FROM SEXUAL OFFENCES ACT, 2012
Section 4 Punishment for penetrative assault and imputation of other description for a term which shall not be less than 7 years but which may extend to imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine.
Section 6 Punishment for aggravated penetrative sexual assault. Rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than 7 years but which may extend to imprisonment for life and shall also be liable to fine.
Section 8 Punishment for sexual assault. Imprisonment for either description for a term which shall not be less than 3 years but which may extend to 7 years and shall also be liable to fine.
Section 10 Punishment for aggravated sexual assault. Imprisonment for either description for a term which shall not be less than 7 years but which may extend to 7 years and shall also be liable to fine.

CHILD LABOUR PROHIBITION AND REGULATION ACT, 1989
Section 14(1) for employment of child in any occupation or process in violation of Section 5 or the rules and corresponding rules. Imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than 6 months but which may extend to 2 years or fine which shall not be less than Rs. 5,000/- or which may extend to Rs. 50,000/- or both.
Section 14(1A) for employment of child in any hazardous occupation or process in violation of Section 5 or the rules and corresponding rules. Imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than 6 months but which may extend to 2 years or fine which shall not be less than Rs. 5,000/- or which may extend to Rs. 50,000/- or both. This is a cognizable offence.
Section 14(2) for employment of child in any hazardous occupation or process in violation of Section 5 or the rules and corresponding rules. Imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than 6 months but which may extend to 2 years or fine which shall not be less than Rs. 5,000/- or which may extend to Rs. 50,000/- or both. This is a cognizable offence.

Section 76 Imprisonment for child labour. Imprisonment for a term which may extend to 5 years and a fine of Rs. 1,000/- or fine of Rs. 5,000/-. If the act is repeated, imprisonment for a term which may extend to 7 years and a fine of Rs. 5,000/- or a fine of Rs. 50,000/-
Section 77 Punishment for smuggling, importing, or transporting any opium or narcotic drug or psychotropic substance. Rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to 7 years and a fine of Rs. 10,000/-
Section 78 Punishment for employing or using any human being as a child labourer. Rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to 7 years and a fine of Rs. 1,000/-
CONCLUSION

The laws for human trafficking must be strengthened so that in every situation, the requirements for preventing human trafficking must be met. This includes laws that provide protection to victims of trafficking and those engaged in the practice of trafficking.

Many international and national conferences and seminars have been conducted across the country so that the general public and the government can join hands to prevent human trafficking.

The unhealthy sections of the society must be protected by the Government so that they don’t fall as victims to human trafficking.

The victims of human trafficking are only the persons that belong to the lower strata of the society, which is why the Government should take necessary steps to prevent human trafficking.

CALL ON

- 112 Police Control Room Chandigarh
- 1091 Child HelpLine
- 181 Women & Child HelpLine
- 1516 SLSA HelpLine
- 15100 SLSA HelpLine

SUGGESTIONS

- The domestic legislation for combating human trafficking in India must be strengthened so that it must contain all forms of human trafficking.
- The National Human Rights Commission must conduct extensive research through the country and should coordinate towards the implementation of an effective law to combat trafficking. The rights of women and children, protected by the constitution, must be ensured.
- The suggestions from one country to another must be strengthened in order to prevent transnational organized crime of human trafficking.
- Many more exhibitions centres must be established for the welfare of the victims.
- Women, women and children also must be given adequate assistance of education and employment which would greatly diminish the problem of human trafficking.

Thank You
Jai Hind
Group I - Creating Awareness and Sensitization about Human Trafficking

STRATEGIES
1. Training Workers
2. Formation of Committees
3. Linking and Awareness of
   - Neighbors
   - Parents
   - Teachers
   - Community
   - Police
   - NGO
   - Community Workers
   - CSOs
   - Stakeholders

GROUP I

SHORT TERM GOALS
1. Setting up Adequate Housing
2. Setup of Adequate Institutions Like S.O.S.
3. Awareness of Stakeholders
4. IEC

IDENTIFICATION & STAKEHOLDERS
- Police, NGO, Parents
- Transportation Authority
- Teachers, School
- SHAR & CWS, DCPO, CDO, JDA

MAJOR ISSUES & CHALLENGES
1. Identification of Victims
2. Conveying Victims
3. Social Acceptance of Victims
4. Poverty and Unemployment
5. Lack of Education
6. Sensitization of Stakeholders
7. Implementation of Policies

GROUP CHARTS
**GROUP CHARTS**

**Group II - Building Network and Partnership in combating Trafficking**

**Building Network and Partnerships in Combating Trafficking**

### Major Issues and Challenges
1. Poverty
2. Unemployment
3. Forced Labour
4. Child and teen industry
5. Lack of education
6. Drugs
7. HIV/AIDS
8. Deceased Workers
9. Juvenile of Gender
10. Organ Harvesting

### Strategies and Approaches For Combating (Dark on Group Theme)
1. Awareness of Helpline No. 1098 (Child Helpline)
2. Different Agencies - Child Welfare Community
   - Child Helpline
   - NGOs
   - Child Counselor
   - Anti Human Trafficking Unit
   - Legal Experts
   - Resident Welfare Association
2. Prefer Co-ordination Between Different Agencies

### Possible Solutions
1. Contact to Higher Authorities - DCCS, SSA
2. Verification from the Parents
3. Consent from the Parents
5. Awareness Programs in Schools
6. Contact with CNC
7. Awareness

### Identification of the Stake Holder
2. Hospitals (Medical Professionals)
3. Municipal Corporation
4. Elite Groups CMPS
5. State AIDS Control Society
6. Law Enforcement Officials
7. Resident Welfare Associations
8. Social Work Organisations
9. Religious Organisations
10. Education Institutions
11. Skill Education Departments
12. Past Rescue Teams
13. NGOs (Andh Karm)

### Short Term, Mid Term and Long Term Goals

- **3 Months**
  - Awareness Module Identify Stake Holders
  - Executive One Awareness Program
  - ANRERT State Education Board
  - Integrated with TEC-CELL (Social Media)

- **6 Months**
  - Continuous Learning Analysis
  - Improvement Plan
  - Celebration of Anti Human Trafficking Day, 30th July, Every Year

- **1 Year**
  - Major - UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime), 1997

**Moderator**

- Dr. Sumith Areia

**Group No. 2**

- Ang Mahan Garwadi, DCCS
- Dr. Anj Sreema - DCCS (Anv)
- 1. Am. Jharkoti Baisi - DCCS, Patna
- 2. Rani, Gals - ES
- 3. Nema - Social Worker, Nitish Kumar
**GROUP CHARTS**

**Group III - Human & Legal Assistance to Victims**

**Major Issues & Challenges**
- Identification of the victim (with the help of RIV, public spirited person/NGO etc)
- Repeating
- Safe environment to the victim
- Intimate relief
- Acceptance in the society
- Communication gap (language barriers)

**Possible Solutions**
- Awareness/education/JOBS
- Policies/Laws should be implemented
- Co-ordination among different departments
- Special training/sensitization/drives for lawyers
- Fast track courts
- Rehabilitation/Disable compensation & follow up
- PIL can be filed
- Development of Apps, Cartoon movies, short films and Whatsapp groups for awareness

**Identification of the Stakeholders**
- Youth (school/college students)
- Help lines, Social welfare dept, police, SLSA/DLSA, Medical dept,
- NGOs, public spirited persons, AIDS control society etc.
- Social media

**Short term, mid term & long term goals**
- Rescue
- Medical assistance
- Counselling
- Financial assistance
- Protection/SHELTER/Assistance
- Rehabilitation process
- No misuse of compensation
- Removal of human trafficking
  - To make consistent efforts for amendments in law
- Human trafficking free India

**Group Members**

Members
1. Ms. Neha
2. Ms. Urvashi
3. C. Sakshi
4. Ms. Manjeet Singh
5. Ms. Pooja Kumar
6. Mr. V.K. Ramdev
7. Ms. Avni Agaya
**GROUP CHARTS**

**Group IV - Prosecution, Protection and Prevention**

**Prosecution, Protection & Prevention**

**Major Issues & Challenges**

1. Illiteracy
2. Poverty
3. Drug Addiction
4. Missing/Kidnapping/Abduction
5. Transgender
6. Human Organ Trafficking

**Challenges**

1. Threat
2. Blackmailing
3. Reputation
4. Fear
5. Greed
6. Topography
7. Effective Implementation of Laws & Policies

**Possible Solutions**

1. Victim Rehabilitation Program
2. Financial Aid
3. Rewarding Puts for Complainant/Victim
4. Proper Coordination of Stakeholders
5. Education & Awareness
6. Special Courts
7. Monitoring Committee
8. Latest Investigation Techniques
9. Centralized Monitoring System (Pan India)
10. Special Homes for Adult Male Victims

**Goals**

**SHORT TERM**

1. NGOS - Working for Eradication of Poverty (CEPSC)
2. CCP
3. CWC
4. J&J-B
5. Survey to Identify Stakeholders
6. Special Programs

**MIDTERM**

- Counseling
- Medical Follow Up
- Proper Legal Assistance

**LONG TERM**

1. Financial Assistance
2. Rehabilitation
3. Security
4. Monitoring
Group V - Rehabilitation of Victims

**Major Issues and Challenges:**
- Identification of victims
- Social isolation
- Infrastructure/Funds Amenities
- Legal Awareness
- Lack of Employment
- Safe transportation/return
- Communication issues
- Lack of Awareness
- Medical/counselling facilities
- Victim repetition
- Lack of co-ordination amongst various departments

**Strategies and Approaches for Combating:**
- Biometric linking
- Encourage voluntarism
- Special budgets
- Frequent follow-ups
- Awareness drives
- City/State/National level Monitoring units/coordination
- Employment opportunities

**Possible Solutions:**
- Therapies i.e.; Psychological/Social therapies
- Individual Medical assistance towards physical damage, pain, loss of mobility etc.
- Occupational Support
- Social Support
- Community integration
- Group working
- Alternative Therapies eg: Gardening, writing, sports music
- Survivor’s Activism
- Legal Aid and support for legal issues
- Liaisoning and Networking amongst various departments
- Awareness through various modes.
GROUP CHARTS

Group V - Rehabilitation of Victims

Identification of stakeholders
- Traffickers
- Recruiters
- Agents
- Transporters

Positive
- Rescuers
- Community Leaders
- Hospitals/Medical facilities
- NGOs
- CBOs
- U.N.
- Liberia

GROUP V: PRIYANKA CHAUHAN
ARTI RAMPAL
SAMAR LATA

SHORT, MEDIUM AND LONG TERM GOALS

Short
- Immediate rescue & assisting
- Medical Aid & Counseling
- Protection orders to be obtained from Authorities
- Proper food, clothing & hygiene
- Awareness Camps
- Monthly Follow-ups

Medium
- Educate & spread awareness
- Regular follow-up & counselling
- Regular Medical Follow-ups
- Regular psycho-social follow-ups
- Helpline nos. to be prominently displayed
- School/College level awareness activities
- Quarterly Follow-ups

Long
- Enhance Victim Compensation
- Linkage with social protection & employment scheme
- More Employment opportunities
- Vocational training
- Specialised training
- Regular counseling & follow-ups
- Reformation of Traffickers
- More stringent laws
- Annual follow-ups

MODERATOR: MR. AMIT JOSHI
## PROGRAM/ CONFERENCE FEEDBACK AND ANALYSIS

**TOTAL RESPONSES RECEIVED:** 40

Your feedback will be utilized by Association of Professional Social Workers & Development Practitioners (APSWDP), Chandigarh team to determine and improve future conferences/ programs.

Please select the rating for each section based on the following criteria:

5 = excellent  4 = good  3 = average  2 = fair  1 = poor

### PRESENTER (S) / SPEAKER (S) FEEDBACK

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rating of the Presenter (s) / Speaker (s) on the following:</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Knowledge of the subject matter.</td>
<td>72.5%</td>
<td>27.5%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Explained and illustrated the concepts.</td>
<td>65.0%</td>
<td>27.5%</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Completed the presentation/session within the timeframe.</td>
<td>72.5%</td>
<td>20.0%</td>
<td>7.5%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. The presenters answered questions completely.</td>
<td>82.5%</td>
<td>15.0%</td>
<td>2.5%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AVERAGE</strong></td>
<td>73.13%</td>
<td>22.50%</td>
<td>4.38%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

95.63% of the participants feel *happy* with the knowledge and programs/sessions by the Speaker (s).

### Rating on the content and structure of the Conference:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rating on the content and structure of the Conference:</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5. The usefulness of the information received in the conference/session.</td>
<td>82.5%</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
<td>5.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. The structure of the conference/session(s).</td>
<td>77.5%</td>
<td>22.5%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. The pace of the conference/session(s).</td>
<td>70.0%</td>
<td>30.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. The convenience and sequence of the session(s) plan.</td>
<td>77.5%</td>
<td>22.5%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
<td>0.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AVERAGE</strong></td>
<td>76.88%</td>
<td>21.88</td>
<td>1.25%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
<td>0.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

98.75% of the participants feel *happy* with the Content and Structure of the Conference.

*Happy – %age sum of excellent (5) and good (4) responses
# PROGRAM/ CONFERENCE FEEDBACK AND ANALYSIS

**TOTAL RESPONSES RECEIVED:** 40

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OVERALL FEEDBACK</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9. Was this conference appropriate for your level of experience?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes 100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9. Was this conference appropriate for your level of experience?

40 responses

- 100% Yes
- 0% No
10. What did you most like about the conference/ session(s)?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>36 responses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>All the conversations in groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The content and involvement of all the audience in post lunch session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Presentation by different groups which provide full information about the topic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Participation session and Group session.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Discussion and Presentation by groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Training methodology, food and conference venue was excellent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Synchronization/ Convergence between agencies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Very informative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Everything that was tell us about Human Trafficking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Structure of program. But more stakeholders need to be involved.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Excellent presentation and module for participation of all candidates is appreciable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Group Participation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>the team work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wisely presented</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1) Working group activity,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2) Lecture of Mr. Amit Joshi on Human Trafficking.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Work Groups Module</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The environment and various honorable speakers, making of groups to get more knowledge about human trafficking.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
All the resource person has excellent clarity as topic which was appreciable part and conference space, infrastructure and food was good.

Entire conference has been good enough with 100% participation of all the participants.

Consolidating group work and preparation of roadmap to combating human trafficking.

Group Discussions

Human Trafficking

Because structure of the conference is very good and Presenters answered questions completely.

The best part is organise of groups and joint discussion which helps me most to clear the concept of human trafficking, also to know about new people.

Less approached topic. Need to be worked more.

Group Session and Presentation i.e. Second Session

It was very informative and well conducted session. Thanks a lot!

Great Initiative. Would love to attend more of such training workshops. Human Trafficking is a menace in India and round the Globe.

Content was very relevant; adhered timeline, group and team work.

The representation of group are most like.

The main thing i like is group discussion session, because in that everyone participated.

I have a good experience and a lots of gain a knowledge in Human Trafficking

Group Discussion Programme

Proper coordination of stakeholders and special court.
Special home for adult male victims.

Interactive Workshop. Creative participation by participants.

Group Activities
## PROGRAM/CONFERENCE FEEDBACK AND ANALYSIS

### 11. Any other Feedback

21 responses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feedback</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Legal literacy in the school with groups.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More time should be given to the discussion and more than two days workshop should be.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>These types of conferences/programs shall be done monthly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Try to explain the content with putting real life incidents while hiding the identity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maximum participation of stakeholders is required.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Make sure cash rewards to the complainant and informer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good, keep it up and God bless you all.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I am thankful to Respected Mr. Vivek Trivedi Sir for giving me this great opportunity.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Keep the participants informed about future workshops also.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>If the workshop would extend for 2-3 more days that was only feedback.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Such conference/session should be conducted from time to time along with all stakeholders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Looking forward for invitation in next such workshops.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This type of programs should be organised repeatedly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awareness program regarding child labour, child beggar, human trafficking in every school and public places.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Everything is OK.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This type of workshop should be organised periodically to achieve trafficked free society.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>This conference/workshop occurred here was very much useful and things which we have discussed here are very much meaningful and current issues. We should work upon this topic seriously with different organisation and these type of workshop should be done.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Such type of seminar are continuously organised.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Good Wishes for all members. Thank You.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PROGRAM/ CONFERENCE FEEDBACK AND ANALYSIS

GRAPHICAL PRESENTATION OF
Q.1 to Q.4 - Presenter (s) / Speaker (s) feedback;
Q.5 to Q.8 - Feedback on Content and Structure of the Program/ Conference

PRESENTER (S) / SPEAKER (S) FEEDBACK

1. Knowledge of the subject matter.
   40 responses
   - 29 (72.5%)

2. Explained and illustrated the concepts.
   40 responses
   - 26 (65%)

3. Completed the presentations/ session within the timeframe.
   40 responses
   - 29 (72.5%)

4. The presenters answered questions completely.
   40 responses
   - 33 (82.5%)
GRAPHICAL PRESENTATION OF
Q.1 to Q.4  -  Presenter (s) / Speaker (s) feedback;
Q.5 to Q.8  -  Feedback on Content and Structure of the Program/ Conference

FEEDBACK ON CONTENT AND STRUCTURE OF THE PROGRAM/ CONFERENCE

5. The usefulness of the information received in the conference/ session.
40 responses

6. The structure of the conference/ session(s).
40 responses

7. The pace of the conference/ session(s).
40 responses

8. The convenience and sequence of the session (s) plan.
40 responses
“Our lives begin to end the day we become silent about the things that matter.”

– Martin Luther King, Jnr