



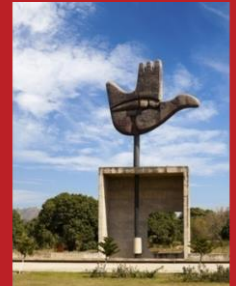
We support SDG's

One Day Stakeholders Consultation & Training Workshop on

ENHANCING HUMAN SECURITY IN THE CHANDIGARH REGION

COMPREHENSIVE REPORT

Victim Centred Approach in Human Trafficking



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Source: hill.af.mil



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

Principal Convener	Shri. Mahavir Singh, Member Secretary, SLSA, Chandigarh Shri. Vivek Trivedi, APSWDP, UNITAR CIFAL Alumni
Convener	Shri. Amarinder Sharma, Member Secretary, DLSA, Chandigarh Shri. Amit Joshi, APSWDP, UNITAR CIFAL Alumni
Co-Convener	Dr. Sumit Arora, APSWDP, UNITAR CIFAL Alumni Shri. Rajeshwar Singh, Law Officer, SLSA Shri. Hitesh Kumar Gulati, APSWDP Shri. Neil Roberts, Coordinator, DLSA, Chandigarh Shri. Gautam Bhardwaj, Advocate, SLSA, Chandigarh.

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Association of Professional Social Workers and Development Practitioners (APSWDP), Chandigarh, India
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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 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 reveal 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.





INAUGURAL SESSION

WELCOME ADDRESS

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.





INAUGURAL SESSION

KEYNOTE ADDRESS

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 gauge 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



INAUGURAL SESSION

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, SLISA, 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.





INAUGURAL SESSION

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 there 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 talk about trafficking as a 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 trial 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 states were directed to adopt such scheme as such those they were given discretion to add something in it but nothing 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 assess 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.



INAUGURAL SESSION

FELICITATION

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.





INAUGURAL SESSION

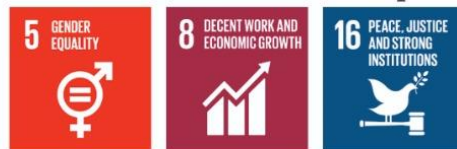
VALEDICTORY SESSION

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).**

GROUP PICTURE



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**

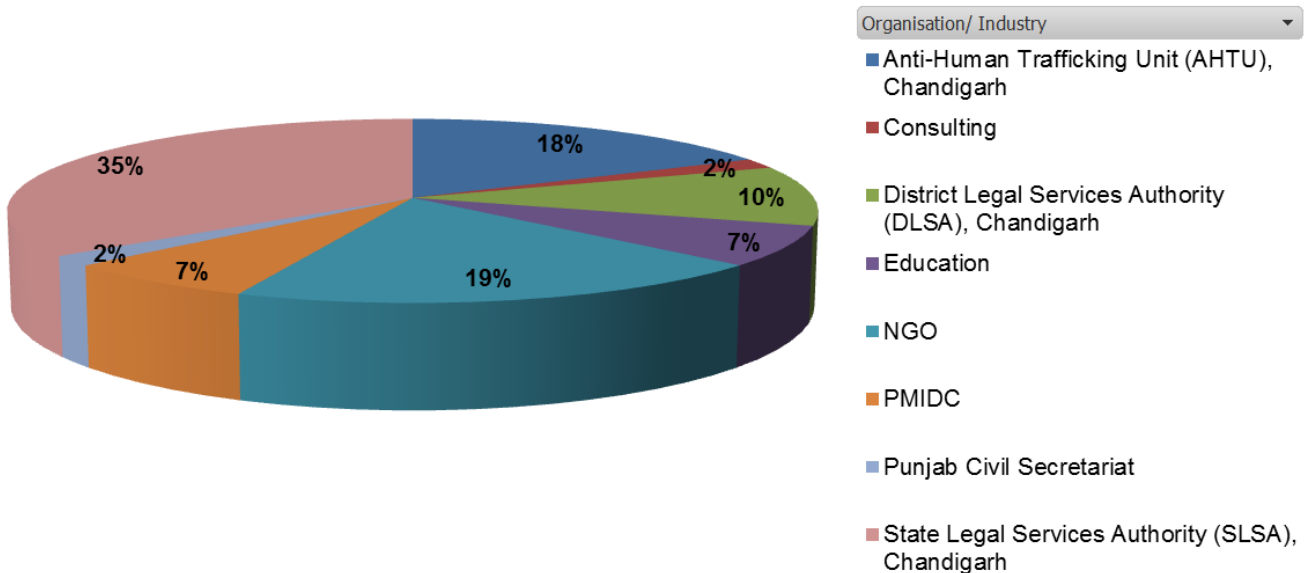


PARTICIPANTS DEMOGRAPHICS

ORGANISATION/ INDUSTRY WISE CLASSIFICATION

Organisation/ Industry	Count	%age
Anti-Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU), Chandigarh	10	18%
Consulting	1	2%
District Legal Services Authority (DLSA), Chandigarh	6	11%
Education	4	7%
NGO	11	19%
PMIDC	4	7%
Punjab Civil Secretariat	1	2%
State Legal Services Authority (SLSA), Chandigarh	20	35%

Organisation/ Industry Wise Participation



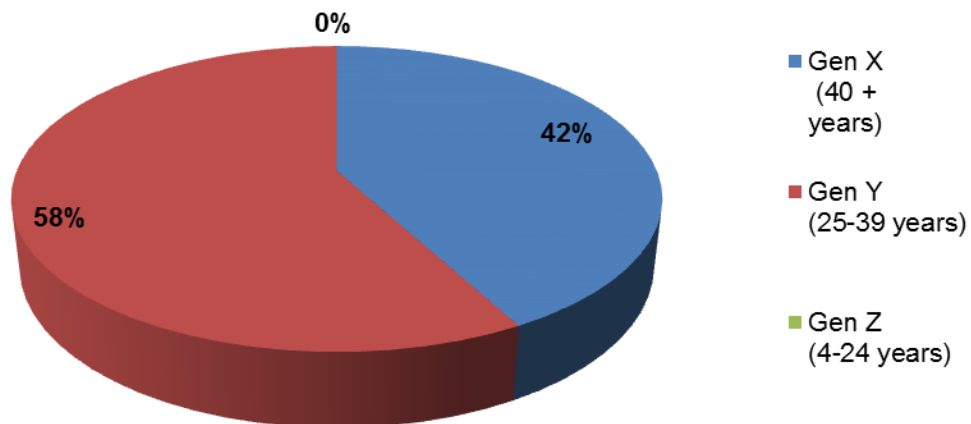


PARTICIPANTS DEMOGRAPHICS

AGE GROUP CLASSIFICATION

Organisation/ Industry	Count			%age		
	Gen X (40 + years)	Gen Y (25-39 years)	Gen Z (4-24 years)	Gen X (40 + years)	Gen Y (25-39 years)	Gen Z (4-24 years)
Anti-Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU), Chandigarh	5	5	0	50.0%	50.0%	0.0%
Consulting	1	0	0	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
District Legal Services Authority (DLSA), Chandigarh	4	2	0	66.7%	33.3%	0.0%
Education	1	3	0	25.0%	75.0%	0.0%
NGO	2	9	0	18.2%	81.8%	0.0%
PMIDC	1	3	0	25.0%	75.0%	0.0%
Punjab Civil Secretariat	1	0	0	100.0%	0.0%	0.0%
State Legal Services Authority (SLSA), Chandigarh	9	11	0	45.0%	55.0%	0.0%
	24	33	0			

Age Group Classification



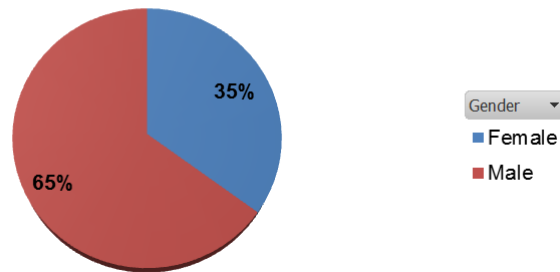


PARTICIPANTS DEMOGRAPHICS

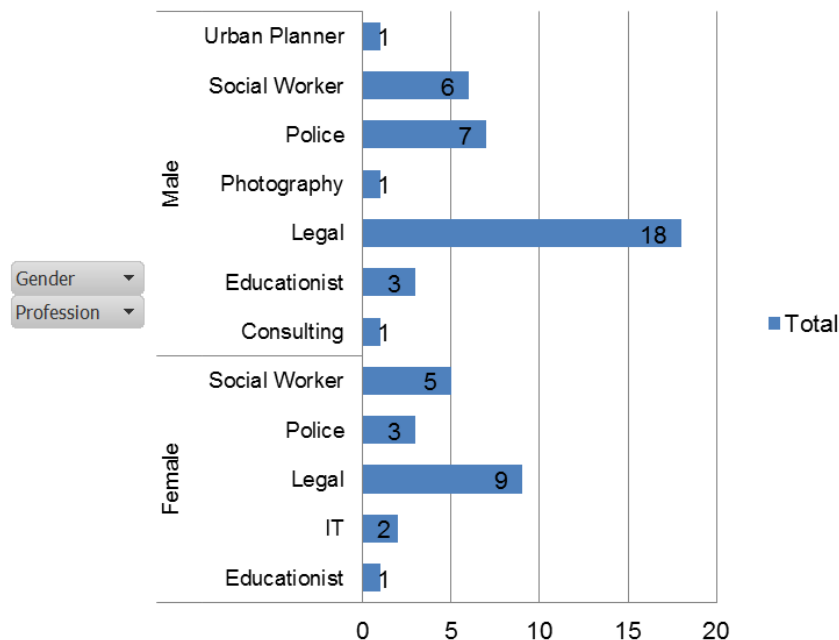
GENDER & PROFESSION WISE PARTICIPATION

Profession	Gender Count	
	Female	Male
Legal	9	18
Social Worker	5	6
Police	3	7
Educationist	1	3
IT	2	0
Consulting	0	1
Photography	0	1
Urban Planner	0	1
	20	37

Participants Gender Ratio



Gender & Profession Wise Participation





Shri. Amit Joshi



Dr. Sumit Arora



Ms. Pragati

TECHNICAL SESSIONS

- **Resource Person/ Speaker's Profile and Session Background**



TECHNICAL SESSIONS

RESOURCE PERSON PROFILE AND SESSION BACKGROUND

MR. AMIT JOSHI

Director - Capacity Building, Training and International Relations
Association of Professional Social Workers & Development Practitioners

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.

SESSION BACKGROUND AND PRESENTATION INDICATOR

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



TECHNICAL SESSIONS

RESOURCE PERSON PROFILE AND SESSION BACKGROUND

DR. SUMIT ARORA

Chairperson – Executive Committee
Association of Professional Social Workers & Development Practitioners

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.

SESSION BACKGROUND AND PRESENTATION INDICATOR

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



TECHNICAL SESSIONS

RESOURCE PERSON PROFILE AND SESSION BACKGROUND

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





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:

Group & Theme/ Subject	Moderator	Group Members	Group Presentations in the Structure
Group I <i>Creating Awareness and Sensitization about Human Trafficking</i>	Mr. Neil Roberts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Suresh • Mr. Jagmohan • Mr. Manjit • Ms. Savita • Ms. Sweeta Saili • Ms. Manjit Kaur • Ms. Pragati 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Major Issues and Challenges
Group II <i>Building Network and Partnership in combating Trafficking</i>	Dr. Sumit Arora	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adv. Manan Bhardwaj • Dr. Anju Sharma • Adv. Inderjit Bassi • Ms. Kiran Bala • Ms. Pinki Rani • Mr. Aarti • Mr. Hitesh Kumar Gulati 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strategies and Approaches for Combating
Group III <i>Human & Legal Assistance to Victims</i>	Mr. Rajeshwar Singh	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Asha • Ms. Urvashi • Mr. C. Satish • Mr. Manjeet Singh • Mr. Pardeep Kumar • Mr. J. K. Kamboj • Mr. Anil Gogna 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Possible Solutions • Identification of Stakeholders
Group IV <i>Prosecution, Protection and Prevention</i>	Mr. Gautam Bhardwaj	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adv. Vivek Mohan Sharma • Adv. Jshaan Dogra • Mr. Rakesh • Mr. Sunil Kumar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Goals - Short Term, Mid Term and Long Term
Group V <i>Rehabilitation of Victims</i>	Mr. Amit Joshi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ms. Priyanka Chauhan • Ms. Arti Rampal • Ms. Samar Lata • Mr. Yogesh Sharma • Mr. Barun Jaswal • Mr. Lakhvir Singh • Mr. Gaurav Saini 	<p><i>Detailed <u>Group Charts</u> in the Annexure section</i></p>



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:


Group & Theme/ Subject	Moderator (M) & Group Members	Recommendations
Group I <i>Creating Awareness and Sensitization about Human Trafficking</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Neil Roberts (M) • Mr. Suresh • Mr. Jagmohan • Mr. Manjit • Ms. Savita • Ms. Sweeta Saili • Ms. Manjit Kaur • Ms. Pragati 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <i>Building Network and Partnership in combating Trafficking</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <i>Human & Legal Assistance to Victims</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Rajeshwar Singh (M) • Ms. Asha • Ms. Urvashi • Mr. C. Satish • Mr. Manjeet Singh • Mr. Pardeep Kumar • Mr. J. K. Kamboj • Mr. Anil Gogna 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One stop crisis centre needs to be open at each city. • Formation of Quick response & highly professional teams. • 24*7 functional Helpline
Group IV <i>Prosecution, Protection and Prevention</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Gautam Bhardwaj (M) • Adv. Vivek Mohan Sharma • Adv. Jshaan Dogra • Mr. Rakesh • Mr. Sunil Kumar 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <i>Rehabilitation of Victims</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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



**STATE LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY
U.T. CHANDIGARH**

CREATING AWARENESS AND SENSITIZATION ABOUT HUMAN TRAFFICKING

GROUP 1

- A victim of Mass Disaster or Ethnic Violence.
- An Industrial Workman.
- A woman or a child.
- A mentally ill or disabled person.
- A person whose annual income from all sources is less than Rs. 3 Lakh per annum.




U.T. CHANDIGARH

CREATING AWARENESS AND SENSITIZATION ABOUT HUMAN TRAFFICKING

GROUP 1

• A victim of Mass Disaster or Ethnic Violence.
• An Industrial Workman

GROUP II



**STATE LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY
U.T. CHANDIGARH**

CREATING AWARENESS AND SENSITIZATION ABOUT HUMAN TRAFFICKING

GROUP 2

- A victim of Mass Disaster or Ethnic Violence.
- An Industrial Workman.
- A woman or a child.
- A mentally ill or disabled person.
- A person whose annual income from all sources is less than Rs. 3 Lakh per annum.





GROUP WORK & PRESENTATIONS

GROUP PRESENTATIONS

GROUP III



GROUP IV





GROUP WORK & PRESENTATIONS

GROUP PRESENTATIONS

GROUP V





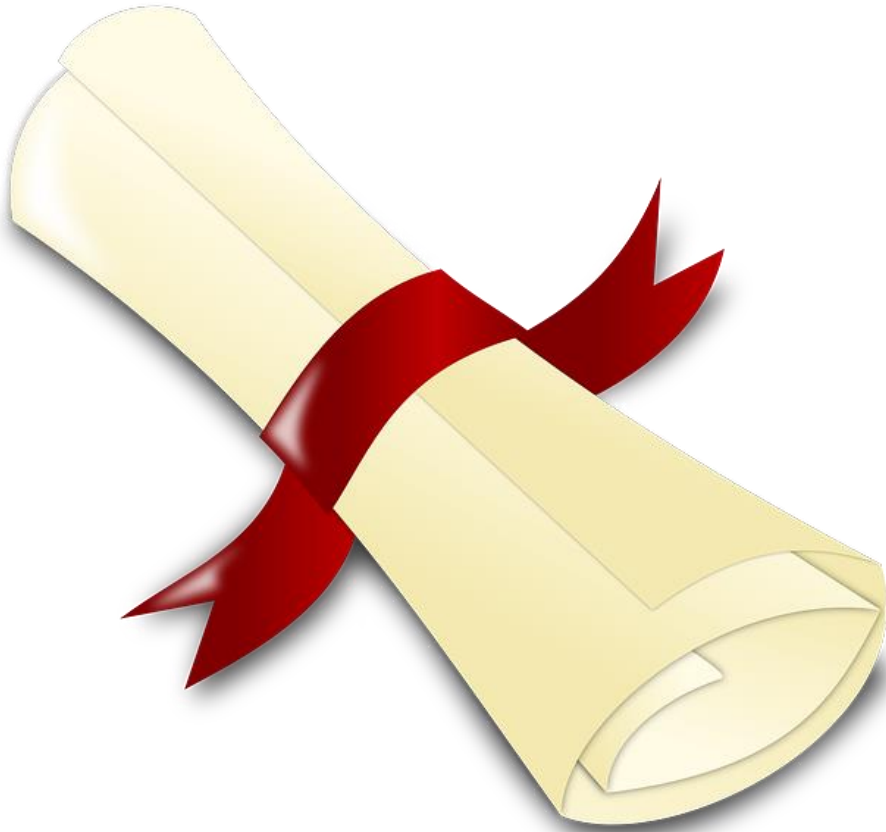
ACTION PLAN



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:

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



CERTIFICATE AWARD CEREMONY



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





CERTIFICATE AWARD CEREMONY





CERTIFICATE AWARD CEREMONY





PICTURE GALLERY



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

Time	Session	Resource Person
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	



AGENDA

PROGRAMME AGENDA		
Time	Session	Resource Person
11.30 AM	Addressing Human trafficking, Identification of persons in trafficking, Victim Centered global approaches and assistance to victims	Amit Joshi, UNITAR/CIFAL Alumni
10.10 AM	Programme Background: Human Trafficking a key concern and prioritizing with SDGs	Dr. SumitArora, UNITAR/CIFAL Alumni
12:15 PM	Role of Anti Human Trafficking Cell, Chandigarh in Prosecution, Protection and Prevention.	Ms. Pragati, SI, Anti Human Trafficking Cell, Chandigarh Police.
01.00 PM	Lunch	
02.00 PM	Working Groups: For preparation of Roadmap in combating Human Trafficking in Chandigarh region- <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Creating awareness and Sensitization about Human Trafficking. 2. Building Network and partnerships in combating trafficking 3. Human and Legal Assistance to Victims 4. Prosecution, Protection and Prevention 5. Rehabilitation of victims 	Group Moderators: Mr. Neil Roberts Dr. SumitArora Shri. Bhupinder Singh Adv. Gautam Bhardwaj Mr. Amit Joshi
3.00 PM	Consolidating Group Work and Preparation of Roadmap to combating Human Trafficking	Dr. Sumit Arora Mr. Neil Roberts Mr. Gautam Bhardwaj
3.30 PM	Tea Break	
4.00 PM	Presentation of Roadmap and Open Discussion	Mr. Amit Joshi, Dr. Sumit Arora
5:00 PM	Certificate Distribution and Closing Ceremony	Shri. V. K. Kapoor, Retd. I.P.S. Chief Guest, Closing Ceremony Coordinator, SLSA, Chandigarh. Dr. Monica Singh, APSWDP

HUMAN TRAFFICKING

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

Amit Joshi, M.S.W
(Alumni CPAL Jeju 2018)

SESSION OBJECTIVES

- i. What is Human Trafficking?
- ii. Type of Human Trafficking
- iii. Reasons of Human Trafficking
- iv. Identification of persons in Trafficking
- v. Victim Centred Approach (VCA)



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DOES SLAVERY EXISTS?



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



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What is Human Trafficking?

- Human trafficking is modern day Slavery.



It is a shocking violation of human dignity.



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What is Human Trafficking? (Contd...)

- 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.



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What is Human Trafficking? (Contd...)

- \$150 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.



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What is Human Trafficking? (Contd...)

- 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 or deception for the purpose of exploitation.”

HOW IT WORKS

ACT (What is done)	'MEANS' (How it is done)	'PURPOSE' (Why it is done)
Recruitment, transportation, transfer or receipt of persons	the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or vulnerability or giving payments or benefits to a person in control of the victim.	The purpose of exploitation includes exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labour or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.

TYPES OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

Human Trafficking is an umbrella term used to describe all forms of modern day

- 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. Organs Harvesting
- G. Forced marriage

SNATCHING ORGANS

An international kidney racket was busted in Kanpur on Feb 17

- A chargesheet was filed on Feb 27
- Subsequently, a special investigation team (SIT) was formed in March
- The SIT has recorded statements of 12 persons, including doctors, paramedical staff and coordinators of two Delhi hospitals – PSRI and Fortis
- SIT visited Delhi to question the suspects on March 5
- During investigation, global linkages also emerged

Dr Ketan Kaushik, a Delhi-based private practitioner, handed the gang's international clientele

Countries with the highest number of slaves	Countries with the highest prevalence of modern slavery
India (18.35 m)	North Korea (4.37 %)
China (3.39 m)	Uzbekistan (3.97 %)
Pakistan (2.13 m)	Cambodia (1.65 %)
Bangladesh (1.53 m)	India (1.4 %)
Uzbekistan (1.23 m)	Qatar (1.36 %)

Source: 2016 Global Slavery Index

Reasons of Human Trafficking



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CAUSES OF TRAFFICKING



Unemployment

Poverty

Absence of a social safety

Status of violence against women & children

The low risk, high-profit

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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
Women and children of varying ages

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TRAFFICKED FOR WHAT?

- A large percentage for prostitution
- The entertainment industry
- Sweatshops
- Illegal adoption of children
- Organ transplants
- Forced marriages
- Domestic work
- Forced labour e.g. in construction, brick kilns, factories
- Drug trafficking
- Force begging



Other exploitative forms of work

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Involvement of Persons?

Throughout the entire human trafficking process are 4 people involved:

- ❑ The recruiter
- ❑ The trafficker
- ❑ The victim
- ❑ The human trafficking industry



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How Are Victims Trafficked?

Force, fraud and coercion are methods used by traffickers to press 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 to, or physical restraint of, any person; any scheme, plan or pattern intended to cause victims to believe that failure to perform an act would result in restraint against them; or the abuse or threatened abuse of the legal process



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Traffickers Use Multiple Means to Control Their Victims

Beatings, burnings, rapes, 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



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ABUSES

Trafficked women and children may experience the most horrifying abuses:

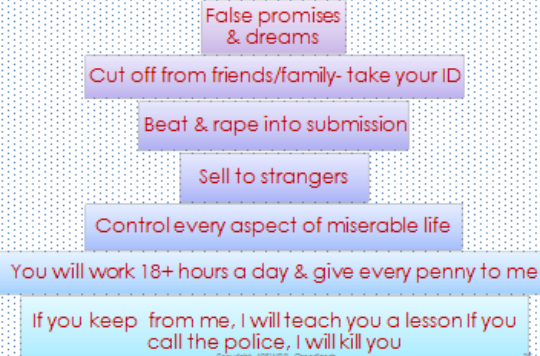
- Rape
- Physical abuse, including beatings with weapons
- Threats and violence against them and their family
- Verbal abuse
- Imprisonment



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Philosophy of a Trafficker



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

Living and working conditions

- Physically demanding work
- Under constant watch or supervision
- 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

Impact of Human Trafficking on Victims

Loss of support from family and community

Loss of proper education

Obstacles in physical development

Psychological Traumas

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

Introduction to “Victim Centered Approach” in Human Security

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?



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Victims of Trafficking and Their Needs

Immediate assistance

Mental health assistance

Income assistance

Legal status



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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 psychosocial care or other social services
- If appropriate, access to STD/STI testing and treatment (not forced testing)



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Step 2: Shelter and recovery (Cont..)

- **Referral system** for physical or psychological care beyond the shelter's capabilities
- Appropriate **security measures during stay and transfer)**
- **Information** about the case and the victim gathered in a confidential and non-threatening manner



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Step 3: Return

- **Objective:** To ensure safe and secure voluntary travel of the trafficking victim from the shelter or safe-house 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 / Safe and dignified



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Step 4: Reintegration

Objective: To facilitate the successful social integration of the victim into her/his 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



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Step 4: Reintegration (Cont..)

Reintegration before Return

- Preventing **re-trafficking**
- Reintegration begins **prior** to return
- Developing **links** with service providers in the home country / community



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Challenges with Reintegration

- ❖ Initial factors still present i.e. re-victimization
- ❖ 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:



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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



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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 **refusing 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



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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's (NCMEC)
- Contact the Department of Justice's Human Trafficking Office.



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Who Provides Victim Services?

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



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

Thank you

For further queries you can send email at:

Email: apswdp@gmail.com



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HUMAN TRAFFICKING – A KEY CONCERN AND PRIORTIZING 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 PRIORTIZING WITH SDG'S

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.

CHANDIGARH POLICE



Anti- Human Trafficking Unit

STATISTICS

Achievements	2019
Rescue Operation	29
Rescued Children	47
Cases received from the Police Stations	11
Reunited	19
Disposal of Cases	01
Awareness Programs regarding Human Trafficking	54
No of Attendees	8000

Date of 'Operation Muskan & Operation Smile'

Year 2015 to 2019	Door to Door	Rescued in Child	Rescued Other State	with Street Vendors/Old Labour	Total
1 st Jan to 31 st Jan 2015 Operation Smile-1	50	05	-	-	55
1 st July to 31 st July 2015 Operation Muskan-1	22	16	-	108	146 100 beggars
1 st Jan to 31 st Jan 2016 Operation Smile-II	21	16	10	-	57
1 st July to 31 st July 2016 Operation Muskan-II	35	05	03	-	43
1 st Jan to 31 st Jan 2017 Operation Muskan-III	35	-	-	-	35
1 st July to 31 st July 2017 Operation Muskan-IV	45 (door to door) 15 (cross CDOR) 06 (by PS) 24 (Hotel/Innocent)	04	01	02	51
Feb 2018 (Muskan) 15.02.18 to 25.02.18	23	01	-	-	24
Jan 2019 (Muskan) 01.01.19 to 31.01.19	39	04	-	11	54
Operation Muskan V 01.07.19 to 31.07.19	16	01	11	12	41
Grand Total	327	58	27	125	440 368 beggars 557

HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN GENERAL SENSE

Trafficking means a trade which is illegal. Human trafficking is carrying out a trade on humans. Humans are trafficked for the purpose of sexual slavery, commercial sexual exploitation, extraction of organs or tissues, forced marriage, 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 risk/ high profit

OVERVIEW OF AHTU

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

Achievements	2013	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	Total
Rescue Operation	09	15	02	13	13	15	04	29	97
Rescued Children	19	27	11	16	17	15	05	47	168
Cases Registered by AHTU Under 23 ACT	02	-	07	12	-	-	-	-	21
Cases received from the Police Stations	-	05	11	24	19	07	07	11	85
Workshop/Seminar on Anti Human Trafficking	19	05	05	03	04	02	-	02	43
No of participants	1090	640	326	67	153	60	-	260	2426
Reunited / Small Record	-	-	-	10	40	21	09	19	99
Awareness Programs regarding Human Trafficking	02	04	02	05	20	17	21	54	93
No of participants	500	600	100	357	8700	1943	9405	6000	27925

NEED OF CONCERN

- ❖ Human trafficking is the third largest organised 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 23000 of human trafficking case is 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 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
- ❖ Women and Children of varying age

TRAFFICKED FOR WHAT?

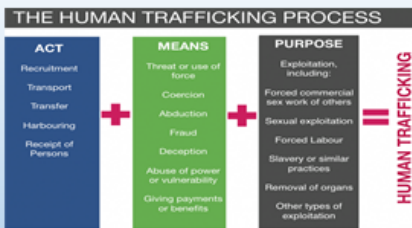
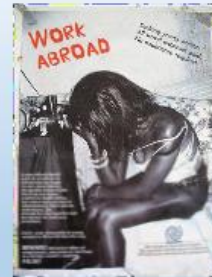
- ❖ A large percentage for prostitution
- ❖ The entertainment industry
- ❖ Sweets shops
- ❖ Illegal adoption of children
- ❖ Organ transplants
- ❖ Forced marriages
- ❖ Mail-order brides
- ❖ Domestic work
- ❖ Forced labour eg. in construction
- ❖ Drug trafficking
- ❖ Begging
- ❖ Other exploitive forms of work

Traffickers Use Multiple Means to Control Their Victims

- ❖ Beating, burning, rape, and starvation
- ❖ Isolation
- ❖ Drug or alcohol dependency
- ❖ Document withholding
- ❖ Debt bondage
- ❖ Threats of deception
- ❖ Threats against the victim's family or friends in his/her home country

HOW IS THIS DONE?

- ❖ Tricked
 - Promised a "better life"
 - "Help" immigrating
- ❖ Lured
 - Fake jobs
 - No negative aspects
- ❖ Forced
 - Kidnapped
 - Beaten
 - Raped



❖ Three of the above elements must be present in order to meet the definition of trafficking, unless the person trafficked is under the age of 18, in which case the "means" is irrelevant; in that case, only the act and purpose need be present.

MEANING OF TRAFFICKING IN A BROADER SENSE

The Indian Penal Code 1860 defines trafficking as:
Section 370

Whoever for the purpose of exploitation,

- (a) Recruits
- (b) Transports
- (c) Harbours
- (d) Transfers
- (e) Receives

a person or persons, by-

- First – using threats, or
- Secondly – using force, or any other form of coercion, or
- Thirdly – by abduction, or
- Fourthly – by practicing fraud, or deceit
- Fifthly – by abuse of power, or
- Sixthly – by induce ment, including the giving or receiving of payments or benefits, in order to achieve the consent of any person having control over the persons recruited, transported, harboured, transferred or received, commits the offence of trafficking.

The consent of the victim is immaterial 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.

PREVENTION OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

To begin with and stop trafficking, preventive measures are required in the form of proactive and regular collection of information/intelligence before the person is tricked or duped or the crime takes place, it is detected in the transit. The preventive measure for an area be developed keeping in mind the vulnerability of the public inhabiting the area. The community resources are also to be checked. The preventive measure shall include formation of network for information collection, data analysis and persistent collection of intelligence on identified key vulnerability indicators.

Ensure community policing and take steps to build confidence in the police, ensure consistent outreach with communities, and identify whistle blowers in the community. The effort required through community resources such as women's groups, panchayat, children's groups, local school and the School Management Committees.

Using of previously rescued survivors as sources could be sourceful as source of information and intelligence about trafficking could be anybody. The involvement of NGOs and crime stoppers could be useful. But it is very important the confidentiality of the source is well maintained.

The source of information about victims of trafficking can be obtained from where there are refugee camps, large number of migrant laborers, child care homes, schools, hospitals, crowded markets, railway stations, bus stands, residential houses as domestic help, placement agencies, massage parlors, spas, brothels, areas with skewed sex ratios, illegal drug deals, tourist destinations, state and national borders.

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

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

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 scenarios that could be cases of trafficking:

1. Police finds a child or woman destitute. The recovered women recovered and are not in a position to give additional information. This could be a case of trafficking.
2. The Police receive a complaint that a victim's right to life or liberty has been put in danger. The victim could be wrongfully confined or the police have received intelligence to the same effect. This could be a case of trafficking.
3. Police receives a complaint of extortion in the name of sex against a woman. Investigate further; there is a possibility that the woman is a 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 zero FIR may be filed by the Police Station. FIR may be filed at any of the locations where the victim is taken during transit or at the destination station.

WHO CAN FILE A COMPLAINT?

Any person through phone, e-mail, helpline, in person, any other means can report and incident of trafficking/file a complaint.

Complainant can be:

- ❖ A parent or a legal guardian.
- ❖ NGOs
- ❖ Relative
- ❖ DLSA/SLSA/ NALSA
- ❖ Social worker Labour Inspector/Labour Department
- ❖ Railway Police
- ❖ All public servants
- ❖ Nurse, doctor or management of a nursing home or hospital
- ❖ Any person who has knowledge of incident
- ❖ Any person concerned with safety and wellbeing of an allegedly trafficked person
- ❖ The victim herself/himself

WHERE TO FILE A COMPLAINT?

A complaint of trafficking should be filed at a police station primarily. Besides this, a complaint can be received by any of the following authorities who may then duly file a complaint with the local police or forward the complaint received by them to ensure registration of FIR and for the investigation to begin.

- ❖ If in transit, then can also report at the following, besides the above. Railway: GRP, RPF Cross Border: BSF, CRP, CBI, SSB Childline or Women's helpline or any other helpline
- ❖ AHTU
- ❖ Relevant online portals
- ❖ SDM
- ❖ Department of Labour

The following authorities can take **suo motu cognizance** of a case of trafficking:

- ❖ NHRC/SHRC
- ❖ NCPDR/SCPCR
- ❖ NCW/SCW
- ❖ NALSA/SLSA/DLSA
- ❖ Police
- ❖ Railway Police
- ❖ Labour Inspector/Labour Department

All these agencies will immediately forward a complaint of trafficking to the concerned police station except police and railway police which will swing into action themselves.

INVESTIGATION

All relevant sections to be mentioned in FIR and also 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 173 (1A) of CrPC, investigation in relation to the rape of the child may be completed in two months from the date on which information was recorded by the officer in charge of the police station.

On the basis of disclosures made by victim and evidence collected during time of raid the accused should be thoroughly interrogated and further information collected regarding Network of crime.

Other accused and their personal details including names, address, phone numbers and other identifiers.

Ownership of movable and immovable property of the accused and others in the network. Places stated above should be raided to collect more evidence to substantiate it.

For substantiating evidence **Test Identification Parade** of other accused be conducted.

Accused may also be taken to the site and pointing out memos maybe made.

Verification of travel details of the accused the victims be done.

Evidence be collected regarding means, routes, methods used for transportation of victims.

The modus operandi adopted such as placement agencies, false marriages, jobs etc should be thoroughly investigated and evidence collected.

For collection of evidence on evidence possibility of making an approve be explored. Investigate the entire chain of demand and supply in case there is involvement of trafficked victims in production of goods.

ADDITIONAL COLLECTION:

Statement of other witnesses.

Circumstantial evidence.

Contact local police station of source of victim for linkages from missing complaints.

In case of accused who was not found proceed to send look out notices and inform all bus stations, railway stations and the Immigration officers at the Airports.

An accused may be declared a proclaimed offender F, under section 82 of the CrPC.

The property of a proclaimed offender, may be attached under section 83 of the CrPC. Conduct related raids based on intelligence received.

In case of inter-country trafficking, evidence from another country can be obtained through the **Letter Rogatory** or **Letter of Request (LR)** u/s 166A Cr.P.C. or

By invoking **Mutual Legal Assistance Treaty** with the country in case such treaty exists.

The Investigating Police Officer can move an application to the District Magistrate or Sub-Divisional Magistrate through Superintendent of Police to order detailed inspection of the place of exploitation to record the existing conditions in order to close that place under the provisions of the Section 18 of the ITPA, 1986.

The Indian Penal Code, 1860

This point lays down the details of relevant laws applicable in cases of trafficking (adapted from MHA advisory F.No.15011/20/2012-ATC(CF-154675) on 12 August 2013).

Section: 363 Punishment for kidnapping- Imprisonment for seven years and fine. Bailable-Cognizable

Section: 363A Kidnapping or maiming a minor for the purposes of begging. Imprisonment for 10 years or life and fine. Non bailable-Cognizable.

Section: 365 Kidnapping/Abduction with intention of secret or wrongful confinement. Imprisonment for 7 years and fine. Non-bailable-Cognizable.

Section: 366 Kidnapping, abduction or including woman to compel her marriage etc. Imprisonment for 10 years and fine. Non bailable – Cognizable.

Section: 366A Procurement of a minor girl. Imprisonment for a term of upto 10 years and shall also be liable to a fine. Non bailable-Cognizable. Section: 366B Importation of girl from foreign country. Imprisonment for a term of upto 10 years and shall also be liable to a fine. Non bailable-Cognizable.

Section: 367 Kidnapping or abducting in order to subject person to grievous hurt, slavery etc. Imprisonment for 10 years and fine. Non bailable- cognizable. Section: 368 Wrongfully concealing or keeping in confinement, kidnapped or abducted person. Same punishment as for kidnapping or abduction. Non-bailable, Cognizable.

Sections 370 and 370 Already Discussed

Section 370(2) Punishment for offence of trafficking. Rigorous imprisonment of 7 years, extendable to 10 years and liable to fine. Section 370 (3) Punishment for the offence of Trafficking of more than one person. Rigorous imprisonment of 10 years which may be extended to life and shall also be liable to fine.

Section 370 (4) Punishment for the offence involving trafficking of a minor. Rigorous imprisonment of 10 years which may be extended to life and shall also be liable to fine.

Section 370 (5) Punishment for the offence involving trafficking of more than one minor. Rigorous imprisonment of 14 years which may be extended to life imprisonment and shall also be liable to fine.

Section 370(6) Punishment for a person convicted of offence of trafficking of a minor in more than one occasion. 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 (7) 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 370A(1) Punishment for a person who engages a trafficked minor for sexual exploitation. Rigorous imprisonment for 5 years which may extend upto 7 years and shall be liable to fine.

Section 370A(2) Punishment for a person who engages a trafficked person for sexual exploitation. Rigorous imprisonment for 3 years which may extend upto 5 years and shall be liable to fine.

Section: 371 Habitual dealing in Slaves. Imprisonment for a term of upto 10 years and shall also be liable to a fine. Non bailable – Cognizable.

Section: 372 Selling minor for purposes of prostitution etc. Imprisonment for a term of upto 10 years and shall also be liable to a fine. Non bailable- cognizable.

Section: 373 Buying minor for purposes of prostitution etc. Imprisonment for a term of upto 10 years and shall also be liable to a fine. Non-bailable – Cognizable. Section: 374 Unlawful compulsory labour. Imprisonment of a max of 1 year or fine or both. Bailable- cognizable

Section: 376 Punishment for rape. Rigorous imprisonment of not less than 7 years but which may extend to imprisonment for life and with fine. Non bailable – Cognizable.

Section: 377 Unnatural offences. Imprisonment for life or imprisonment for 10 years and fine. Non bailable Cognizable.

THE IMMORAL TRAFFIC PREVENTION ACT, 1956

Section 3 Punishment for keeping a brothel or allowing premises to be used as a brothel. On first conviction – rigorous imprisonment for a term of not less than 1 year and not more than 3 years and also with fine which may extend to Rs.2000/-
Second or subsequent conviction – rigorous imprisonment for a term of not less than 2 years and not more than 5 years and also with fine which may extend to Rs.2000/-

Section 4 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.1000/- or with both. In case of a child – imprisonment for a term of not less than 7 years and not more than 10 years.

Section 5 Procuring, inducing or taking person for the sake of prostitution. Punishable on conviction with rigorous imprisonment for a term of not less than 3 years and not more than 7 years and also with fine which may extend to Rs.2000/-; If any offence committed against the will of any person – imprisonment for a term of 7 years shall extend to imprisonment for a term of 14 years.

In case of a child – the punishment provided under this sub-section shall extend to rigorous imprisonment for a term of not less than 7 years but may extend to life. In case of a minor – rigorous imprisonment for a term of not less than 7 years and not more than 14 years.

Section 6 Detaining a person in premises where prostitution is carried on. Punishable on conviction, with imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than 7 years but which may be for life or for a term which may extend to 10 years and shall also be liable to fine.

Section 7 Prostitution in or in the vicinity of public places.

7(1) Imprisonment for a term which may extend to 3 months.

7(1)(A) where offence is in respect of a minor or child, imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than 7 years but which may be for life or for a term which may extend to 10 years and shall also be liable to fine.

7(2) First conviction with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 3 months or with fine which may extend to Rs.200 or with both; in second or subsequent conviction, imprisonment for a term which may extend to 6 months and also with fine which may extend to Rs.200/-

Section 9 Seduction of a person in custody. Punishable on conviction with imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than seven years but which may be for life or for a term which may extend to ten years and shall also be liable to fine.

THE PROHIBITION OF CHILD MARRIAGE ACT, 2006.

Section 9 Punishment for male adult (above 18 years). Rigorous imprisonment which may extend to 2 years or with fine which may extend to 1 lakh rupees or with both.

Section 10 Punishment for solemnizing a child marriage (performs, conducts or directs or abets any child marriage). Rigorous imprisonment which may extend to 2 years and shall be liable with fine which may extend to 1 lakh rupees.

Section 11 Punishment for promoting or permitting solemnization of child marriage. Rigorous imprisonment which may extend to 2 years and shall be liable with fine which may extend up to one lakh rupees.

Section 12 If a child is enticed out of the keeping of a lawful guardian, is made to go from one place to another by force or deceitful means, or if a minor is sold for marriage, or after marriage is sold trafficked for marriage or immoral purposes. Such marriage shall be null and void.

THE TRANSPLANTATION OF HUMAN ORGANS ACT, 1994.

Section 18 Punishment for removal of human organ without authority.

18(1) Imprisonment for a term which may extend to 5 years and with fine which may extend to Rs.10000/-

18(2) If a registered medical practitioner – he should be reported to respective State Medical Council for action including removal of his name from the Register of the Council for 2 years for 1 offence and permanently for subsequent offence.

Section 19 Punishment for commercial dealings in human organs. Imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than 2 years but which may extend to 7 years and shall be liable to fine which shall not be less than Rs.10000/- but may extend to Rs.20000/-

THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN FROM SEXUAL OFFENCES ACT, 2012

Section 4 Punishment for penetrative assault. Imprisonment of either 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 10 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 5 years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Section 10 Punishment for aggravated sexual assault. Imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than 5 years but which may extend to 7 years, and shall also be liable to fine.

Section 12 Punishment for sexual harassment. Imprisonment for either description for a term which may extend to 3 years and shall also be liable to fine.

Section 14 (1) Punishment to using child for pornographic purposes. Imprisonment of either description which may extend to 5 years and shall also be liable to fine.

(2) If offence in relation to penetrative sexual assault (Section 3), by directly participating in pornographic acts. Imprisonment of either description which shall not be less than 10 years but which may extend to imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine.

(3) If offence in relation to aggravated penetrative sexual assault (Sec. 4), by directly participating in pornographic acts. Rigorous imprisonment for life and shall also be liable to fine.

(4) If offence in relation to sexual assault (Sec. 7), by directly participating in pornographic acts. Imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than 6 years but which may extend to 8 years, and shall also be liable to fine.

(5) If offence in relation to aggravated sexual assault (Sec. 9), by directly participating in pornographic acts. Imprisonment of either description which may extend to 5 years or with fine or both.

Section 15 Punishment for storage of pornographic material involving child. Imprisonment of either description which may extend to 3 years or with fine or with both.

Section 17 Punishment for abetment. If act committed in consequence of the abetment, shall be punished with punishment provided for that offence.

Section 18 Punishment for attempt to commit an offence. Imprisonment of any description provided for the offence, for a term which may extend to one-half of the imprisonment for life, or, as the case may be, one half of the longest term of imprisonment provided for that offence or with fine or with both.

BONDED LABOUR SYSTEM (ABOLITION) ACT, 1976.

Section 16 Punishment of enforcement of bonded labour. Imprisonment for a term which may extend upto 3 years and fine upto Rs.2000/- Cognizable and bailable.

Section 17 Punishment for advancement of bonded debt. Imprisonment for a term which may extend upto 3 years and fine of upto Rs.2000/- Cognizable and Bailable.

Section 18 Punishment for extracting bonded labour under the bonded labour system. Imprisonment for a term of upto 3 years and fine of upto Rs.2000/- Cognizable and Bailable.

Section 19 Punishment for omission or failure to restore possession of property to bonded labourers. Imprisonment for a term of upto 1 year and fine of upto Rs.1000/- Cognizable and Bailable.

CHILD LABOUR PROHIBITION AND REGULATION ACT 2016.

Section 14(1) For employment of child in any occupation or process, in violation of Section 3 of the Act and corresponding rules. Imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than 6 months but may extend to 2 years or with fine which shall not be less than Rs.20000/- but which may extend to Rs.50000/- or with both. This is a cognizable offence.

Section 14(1A) For employment of adolescent in any hazardous occupation or process listed in the Schedule. Imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than 6 months but which may extend to 2 years or with fine which shall not be less than Rs.20000/- but which may extend to Rs.50000/-, or with both. This is a cognizable offence.

Section 14(2) A repeat offence of the above stated sections. Imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than 1 years months but which may extend to 3 years.

Section 14 (1B) & (2A) Parents who commit a repeat offence. Fine which may extend to Rs.10000/- Section 14(3) Violations of any other Section of the Act including condition for adolescent to work. Imprisonment for a month or with fine of Rs.10000/- or with both.

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

Section 74 Prohibition on disclosure of identity of children. Imprisonment for a term which may extend to 6 months or a fine upto Rs. 1 lakh or both.

Section 75 Punishment for cruelty to child – assault, abandon, exploit, abuse, neglect a child – giving a child in marriage is cruelty to child.

Imprisonment for a term which may extend to 3 years or a fine upto Rs. 1 lakh or both.

If committed by any person employed by or managing an organization, responsible for care and protection of child. Rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to 5 years and a fine upto Rs. 5 lakh.

If because of cruelty, the child is physically in-capacitated or develops a physical or mental illness. Rigorous imprisonment for a term not less than 3 years but which may be extended up to 10 years and a fine upto Rs. 5 lakh. **Section 76** Employment of child for begging. Imprisonment for a term which may extend to 5 years and a fine of Rs. 1 lakh if amputates or maims a child – rigorous imprisonment for a term not less than 7 years which may extend to 10 years and a fine or Rs. 5 lakh.

Section 76 Employment of child for begging. Imprisonment for a term which may extend to 5 years and a fine of Rs. 1 lakh if amputates or maims a child – rigorous imprisonment for a term not less than 7 years which may extend to 10 years and a fine or Rs. 5 lakh.

Section 77 Penalty for giving intoxicating liquor or narcotic drug or psychotropic substance to a child. Imprisonment for a term which may extend to 7 years and a fine up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Section 78 Using a child for vending peddling, carrying, supplying or smuggling any intoxicating liquor, narcotic drug or psychotropic substance. Rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to 7 years and a fine upto Rs. 1 lakh.

Section 79 Exploitation of a child employee – child labour or bonded labour. Rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to 5 years and a fine of Rs.1 lakh.

Section 80 Punitive measures for adoption without following prescribed procedures. Imprisonment for a term which may extend up to 3 years or with fine of Rs. 1 lakh or both.

Section 81 Sale and procurement of children for any purpose. Rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to 5 years and a fine of Rs. 1 lakh. If this offence committed by a person in charge of the child. Rigorous imprisonment for a term which is not less than 3 years and may extend upto 7 years.

Section 82 Child subjected to corporal punishment. First conviction- fine of Rs.10000; subsequent offence – imprisonment which may extend to 3 months of fine or with both. If committed by an employee of the CCI. In addition to above, debarred from working directly with children. If the management of the CCI does not cooperate with the enquiry. Imprisonment of a term and less than 3 years and shall also be liable to fine which may extend to Rs.1 lakh.

Section 83 Use of child by militant groups or other adults. Rigorous imprisonment for a term which may extend to 7 years and shall also be liable to fine of Rs. 5 lakh.

Section 84 Kidnapping and abduction of child. As per IPC 359-369.

Section 85 Offence committed on disabled children. Liable to twice the penalty provided for such offence in Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation Act, 1995.)

THE SCHEDULED CASTE AND SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT, 1989.

Section 3(h)

Makes a member of a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe to do –beggar or other forms of forced or bonded labour other than any compulsory service for public purposes imposed by the Government. Imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to five years and with fine.

Section 3(w)(i) Intentionally touches a woman belonging to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe, knowing that she belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe, when such act of touching is of a sexual nature and is without the recipient's consent. Imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to five years and with fine.

Section 3(w)(ii) Uses words, acts or gestures of a sexual nature towards a woman belonging to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe, knowing that she belongs to a Scheduled Caste or a Scheduled Tribe. Imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to five years and with fine.

SUGGESTIONS

- ❖ The domestic legislation for combating human trafficking in India must be strengthened that it must combat all forms of human trafficking.
- ❖ The National Human Rights Commission must conduct extensive research through out the country and should contribute towards the implementation of an effective law for human trafficking. The rights of women and children guaranteed by the constitution must be ensured to women.
- ❖ The migration aspects from one country to another must be strengthened in order to prevent transnational organized crime of human trafficking
- ❖ Many more rehabilitation centres must be established for the welfare of the victims.
- ❖ Not alone women and children also men must be given with adequate means of education and employment which would greatly contribute for preventing human trafficking.

CONCLUSION

The laws for human trafficking must be strengthened that it meets all the requirements for preventing human trafficking. People who are in poverty line across the country must be made aware about human trafficking and its consequences in order to prevent them from becoming victims.

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

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

The victims of the human trafficking are only the persons from below poverty line so the offence of human trafficking can be greatly prevented if the Government helps the poor sections of the society and provides them with adequate education and employment.



CALL ON

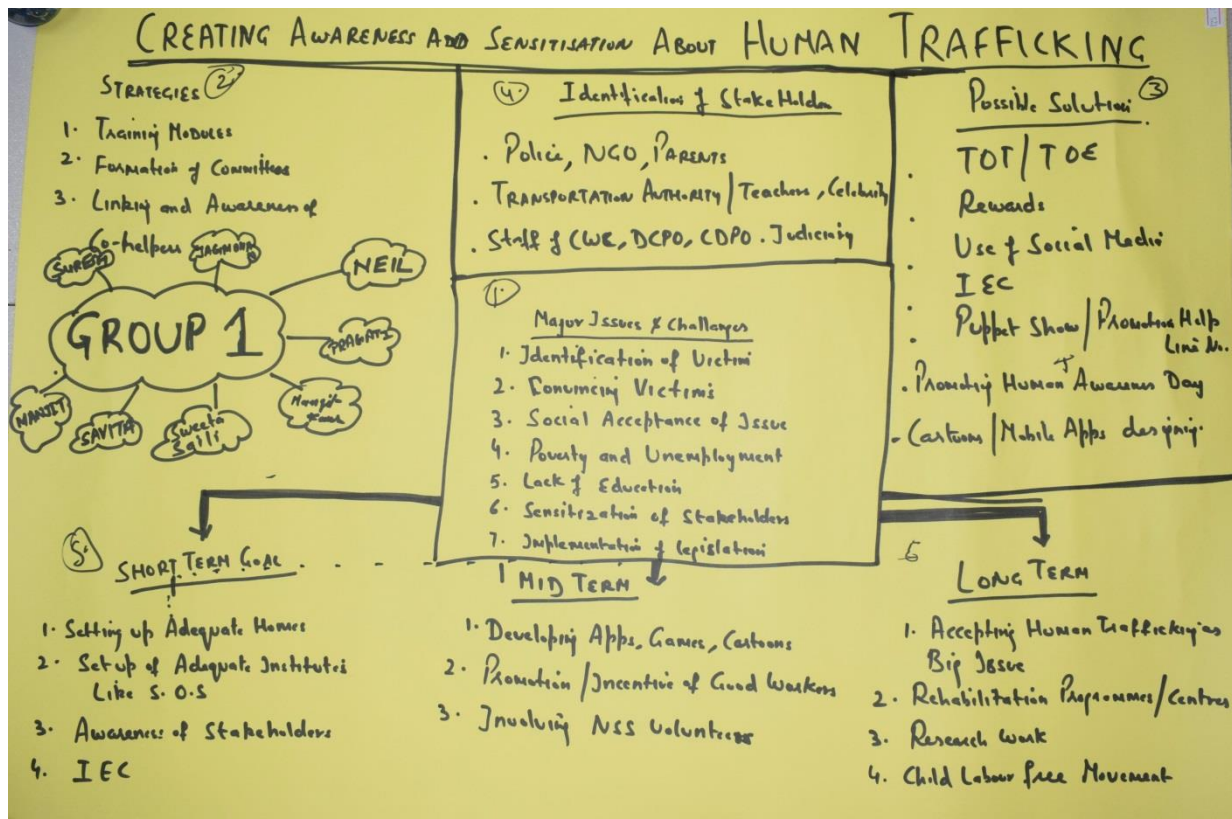
- ❖ 112 Police Control Room Chandigarh
- ❖ 1091 Child HelpLine
- ❖ 181 Women & Child HelpLine
- ❖ 1516 SLSA HelpLine
- ❖ 15100 SLSA HelpLine

Thank You
Jai Hind



GROUP CHARTS

Group I - Creating Awareness and Sensitization about Human Trafficking





GROUP CHARTS

Group II - Building Network and Partnership in combating Trafficking

BUILDING NETWORK AND PARTNERSHIPS IN COMBATING TRAFFICKING

MAJOR ISSUES AND CHALLENGES

1. LACK OF AWARENESS (OPPORTUNITIES)
2. POVERTY
3. UNEMPLOYMENT
4. FORCED LABOUR
5. CHILD & SEX INDUSTRY
6. LACK OF EDUCATION
7. DRUGS
8. SEX RATIO
9. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE
10. IMPACT OF GENDER
11. ORGAN HARVESTING

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS

1. CONTACT TO HIGHER AUTHORITIES - DUSA, SLSA
2. VERIFICATION FROM THE PARENTS
3. CONSENT FROM THE PARENTS
4. CO-ORDINATION BETWEEN DIFFERENT GOVT. PROJECTS SCHEMES
5. AWARENESS OF PROGRAMS IN SCHOOLS
6. SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS
7. CONTACT WITH CWC
8. AWARENESS

STRATEGIES AND APPROACHES FOR COMBATING (WORK ON GROUP THEME)

1. AWARENESS OF HELPLINE No. 1098 (CHILD HELPLINE) 1091 (WOMEN & CHILD HELPLINE)
2. DIFFERENT AGENCIES
 - CHILD WELFARE COMMUNITY
 - NGO
 - CHILD COUNSELOR
 - ANTI HUMAN TRAFFICKING UNIT
 - LOCAL BODIES
 - RESIDENT WELFARE ASSOCIATION
3. PREFER CO-ORDINATION BETWEEN DIFFERENT AGENCIES

IDENTIFICATION OF THE STAKE HOLDER

1. CIVIL SOCIETY ORG.
2. HOSPITALS (MEDICAL PROFESSIONALS)
3. MUNICIPAL CORPORATION
4. ELITE GROUPS (M.P.'s)
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. POST RESCUE TEAMS
13. UPASI (Aadmi Card)

SHORT TERM, MID TERM AND LONG TERM GOALS

3 MONTHS → AWARENESS MODULE IDENTIFY STAKE HOLDERS

6 MONTHS → 1) EXECUTIVE ONE AWARENESS PROGRAMME
2) NCERT STATE EDUCATION BOARD
3) INTEGRATE WITH IEC CELL (SOCIAL MEDIA)

6 MONTHS TO ONE YEAR → 1) CONTINUOUS LEARNING ANALYSIS
2) IMPROVEMENT PLAN
3) CELEBRATION OF ANTI HUMAN TRAFFICKING DAY 30th JULY EVERY YEAR
4) MAJOR UNODC (UNITED NATION OFFICE ON DRUGS AND CRIME) 1997

MODERATOR → DR. SUMMIT ARORA

GROUP No. 2 (AM MANAN GUARDWAJ, DLSA)

1. DR. ANU SHARMA - DLSA (ADV)
2. AM JYOTSI BASSI - DLSA, PINKY KANI - (YUVSATTAN - G.O)
3. KIRAN BALA - RS
4. ANJITA - SOCIAL WORKER, HITES KUMAR



GROUP CHARTS

Group III - Human & Legal Assistance to Victims

Human & Legal Assistance to Victims (group 3)

Major Issues & Challenges

- ± Identification of the victim (with the help of PLV, public spirited person/NGO etc)
- ± Reporting
- ± Safe environment to the victim
- ± Interim relief
- ± Acceptance in the society
- ± Communication gap (language barrier)

Strategies and Approaches for combating

- ± Awareness/education, Nukad Natak, camps, lecture in schools
- ± To identify the vulnerable place.
- ± To nab the groups/gangs.
- ± Vigil on strangers/suspicious persons at the bus stand/Railway stations
- ± Social mobilization with the stake holders
- ± Home one stop crisis centres.

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/ Justice compensation & follow up.
- ± PIL can be filed.
- ± Development of Aaps, Cartoon movies, short films and whatsapp groups for awareness.

Identification of the Stakeholders

- ± Youth (school/college students)
- ± Helplines, Social welfare deptt, police, SLSA/DLSA, medical deptt, 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

Moderator - Ms Rajeshwar Singh

Members

1. Ms Asha
2. Ms Divyashi
3. C. Satish
4. Ms. Manjeet Singh
5. Ms. Pardeep Kumar
6. Ms. J.K. Kanboj
7. Ms Anil Gogna



GROUP CHARTS

Group IV - Prosecution, Protection and Prevention

PROSECUTION, PROTECTION & PREVENTION		GROUP 4
<p><u>MAJOR ISSUES & CHALLENGES</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) ILLITERACY ii) POVERTY iii) DRUG ADDICTION iv) MISSING / KIDNAPPING / ABDUCTION v) TRANSGENDER vi) HUMAN ORGANS TRAFFICKING <p><u>CHALLENGES</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) THREAT ii) BLACKMAILING iii) REPUTATION iv) FEAR v) GREED vi) TOPOGRAPHY vii) INEFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF LAWS & POLICIES 	<p>STRATEGIES AND APPROACHES FOR COMBATING HUMAN TRAFFICKING</p> <p><u>PREVENTION</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A) AWARENESS <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) SEX EDUCATION (b) COUNSELLING (c) SURVEY B) <u>PROSECUTION</u> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) SPECIAL TRAINING OF POLICE OFFICIALS & PROSECUTION (b) PERIODIC TRAINING OF SPECIAL POLICE UNITS (c) TRAINING OF POCSO PANEL LAWYERS & JUDICIAL OFFICERS. <p><u>PROTECTION</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) SPECIAL HOMES (b) SPECIAL NEEDS & CARES. (c) PROPER MEDICAL ASSISTANCE. (d) SECRECY OF COMPLAINANT/VICTIM 	

POSSIBLE SOLUTIONS	IDENTIFICATION OF THE STAKEHOLDERS	GOALS
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. VICTIM REHABILITATION PROGRAMS 2. FINANCIAL AID 3. REWARDING POLICY 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. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. NGOs - WORKING FOR ERADICATION OF POVERTY (CCPRC) 2. CCPCR (3. CWC 4. J.J.B 5. SURVEY TO IDENTIFY STAKEHOLDERS 6. SPECIAL PROGRAMS. 	<p><u>SHORT TERM</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) COMFORT ii) PROTECTION iii) MEDICAL iv) BASIC NEED. <p><u>MIDTERM</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) COUNSELLING ii) MEDICAL FOLLOW UP iii) PROPER LEGAL ASSISTANCE <p><u>LONG TERM</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE ii) REHABILITATION iii) SECURITY iv) MONITORING



GROUP CHARTS

Group V - Rehabilitation of Victims

REHABILITATION OF GROUP - V 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/co-ordination
- 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 Depts.
- Awareness through various modes.



GROUP CHARTS

Group V - Rehabilitation of Victims

★ Identification of stakeholders

<u>negative</u>		<u>Positive</u>
· Traffickers	· Recruiters	· Rescuers
· Agents	· Business	· Hospitals / Medical facilities
· Transporters		· Welfare centres
		· Rehab centres
		· Govt. and its agencies
		· Community leaders
		· NGOs
		· CBOs
		· U.N.

★ SHORT, MID AND LONG TERM GOALS

<u>SHORT</u>	<u>MID</u>	<u>LONG</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Immediate rescue & Assistance · Medical Aid and Counselling · Protection orders to be obtained from Authorities · Proper food, clothing & hygiene · Awareness Camps. · Monthly Follow-ups 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Enhance Victim Compensation · Linkage with social protection and employment scheme · More Employment opportunities · Vocational trainings · Specialised trainings · Regular counselling & Follow ups · Reformation of Traffickers · More stringent laws. · Annual Follow-up

GROUP- V:

· PRIYANKA CHAUHAN	· YOGESH SHARMA	
· ARTI RAMPAL	· BARUN JASWAL	
· SAMAR LATA	· LAKHVIR SINGH	
	· GAURAV SAINI	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 the each section based on the following criteria:

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

PRESENTER (S) / SPEAKER (S) FEEDBACK					
Rating of the Presenter (s) / Speaker (s) on the following:	5	4	3	2	1
1. Knowledge of the subject matter.	72.5%	27.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
2. Explained and illustrated the concepts.	65.0%	27.5%	7.5%	0.0%	0.0%
3. Completed the presentation/ session within the timeframe.	72.5%	20.0%	7.5%	0.0%	0.0%
4. The presenters answered questions completely.	82.5%	15.0%	2.5%	0.0%	0.0%
AVERAGE	73.13%	22.50%	4.38%	0.00%	0.00%

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:	5	4	3	2	1
5. The usefulness of the information received in the conference/ session.	82.5%	12.5%	5.0%	0.0%	0.0%
6. The structure of the conference/ session(s).	77.5%	22.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
7. The pace of the conference/ session(s).	70.0%	30.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
8. The convenience and sequence of the session (s) plan.	77.5%	22.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
AVERAGE	76.88%	21.88	1.25%	0.00%	0.00%

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

OVERALL FEEDBACK

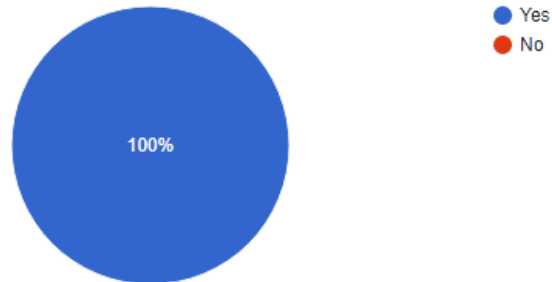
9. Was this conference appropriate for your level of experience?

Yes
100%

No
0%

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

40 responses





PROGRAM/ CONFERENCE FEEDBACK AND ANALYSIS

10. What did you most like about the conference/ session (s)?

36 responses

All the conversations in groups

The content and involvement of all the audience in post lunch session.

Presentation by different groups which provide full information about the topic

Participation session and Group session.

Discussion and Presentation by groups

Training methodology, food and conference venue was excellent.

Synchronization/ Convergence between agencies.

Very informative

Everything that was tell us about Human Trafficking.

Structure of program. But more stakeholders need to be involved.

Excellent presentation and module for participation of all candidates is appreciable.

Group Participation

the team work

Wisely presented

- 1) Working group activity.
- 2) Lecture of Mr. Amit Joshi on Human Trafficking.

Work Groups Module

The environment and various honorable speakers, making of groups to get more knowledge about human trafficking.



PROGRAM/ CONFERENCE FEEDBACK AND ANALYSIS

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

Legal literacy in the school with groups.

More time should be given to the discussion and more than two days workshop should be.

These types of conferences/ programs shall be done monthly.

Try to explain the content with putting real life incidents while hiding the identity.

Maximum participation of stakeholders is required.

Make sure cash rewards to the complainant and informer.

Good, keep it up and God bless you all.

I am thankful to Respected Mr. Vivek Trivedi Sir for giving me this great opportunity.

Keep the participants informed about future workshops also.

If the workshop would extend for 2-3 more days that was only feedback.

Such conference/ session should be conducted from time to time along with all stakeholders.

Looking forward for invitation in next such workshops.

This type of of programs should be organised repeatedly.

Awareness program regarding child labour, child beggar, human trafficking in every school and public places.

Everything is OK.

This type of workshop should be organised periodically to achieve trafficked free society.

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.

Such type of seminar are continuously organised.

Good Wishes for all members. Thank You.



PROGRAM/ CONFERENCE FEEDBACK AND ANALYSIS

GRAPHICAL PRESENTATION OF

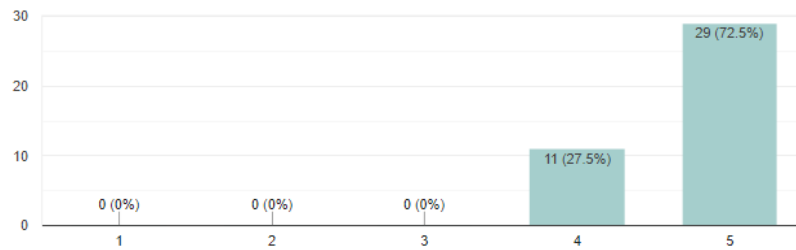
Q.1 to Q.4 - Presenter (s) / Speaker (s) feedback;

Q.5 to Q.8 - Feedback on Content and Structure of the Program/ Conference

PRESENTER (S) / SPEAKER (S) FEEDBACK

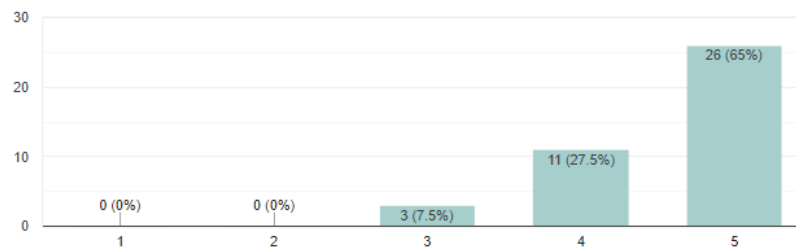
1. Knowledge of the subject matter.

40 responses



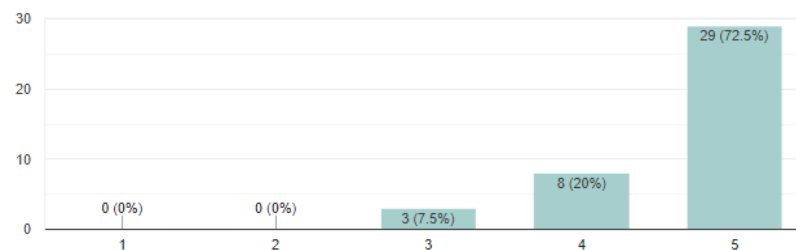
2. Explained and illustrated the concepts.

40 responses



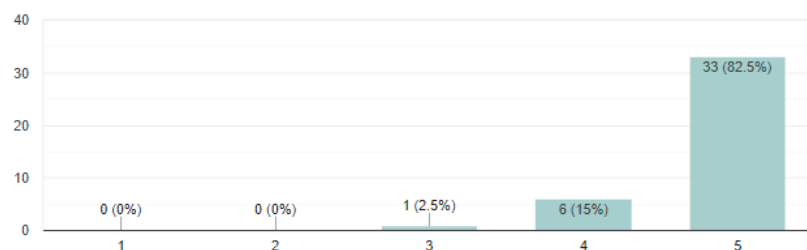
3. Completed the presentation/ session within the timeframe.

40 responses



4. The presenters answered questions completely.

40 responses





PROGRAM/ CONFERENCE FEEDBACK AND ANALYSIS

GRAPHICAL PRESENTATION OF

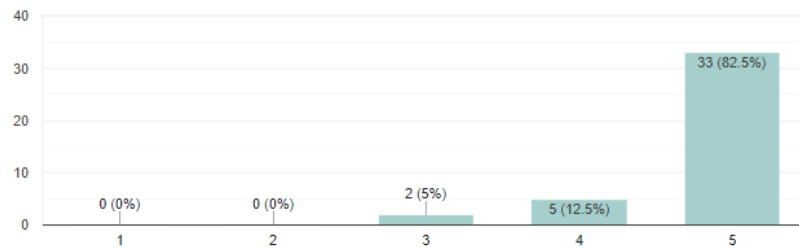
Q.1 to Q.4 - Presenter (s) / Speaker (s) feedback;

Q.5 to Q.8 - Feedback on Content and Structure of the Program/ Conference

FEEDBACK ON CONTENT AND STRUCTURE OF THE PROGRAM/ CONFERENCE

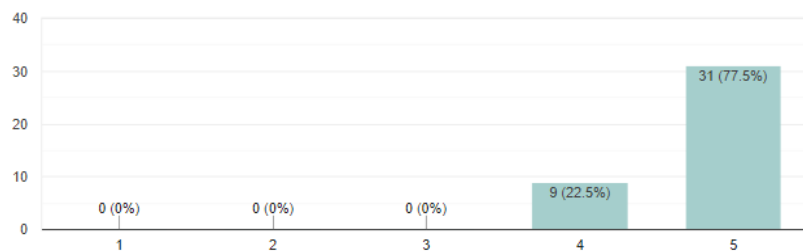
5. The usefulness of the information received in the conference/ session.

40 responses



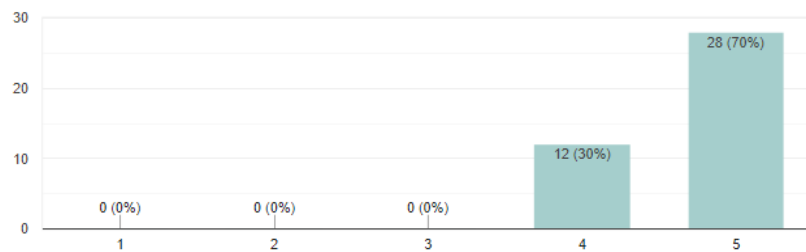
6. The structure of the conference/ session(s).

40 responses



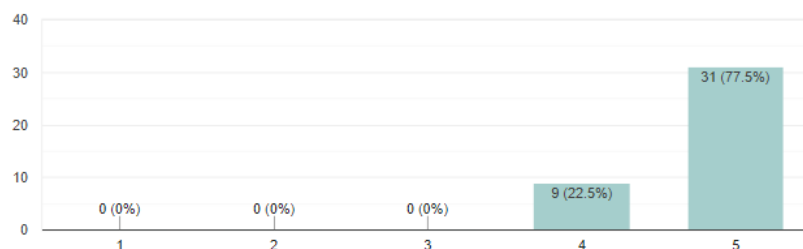
7. The pace of the conference/ session(s).

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



Association of Professional Social Workers and Development Practitioners (APSWDP) (Regd.) Chandigarh, INDIA

Association in Special Consultative Status with Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) of United Nations since 2019

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Affiliated with NITI Ayog (Former Planning Commission of India)

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