

- If a person is found with a child it is assumed that he has detained that child there for the purpose of sexual intercourse or in a brothel and hence shall be punishable to seven years in prison up to life imprisonment, or a term which may extend to ten years and also a maximum fine of one lakh rupees.
- Any person committing prostitution in public with a child shall be punishable to seven years in prison up to life imprisonment, or a term which may extend to ten years and also a maximum fine of one lakh rupees.
- If prostitution of a child is being committed with knowledge of an establishment owner such as a hotel the license of the hotel is likely to be cancelled along with the given prison sentence and/or fines.
- Any child found in a brothel or being abused for the purpose of prostitution can be placed in an institution for their safety by a magistrate.
- Landlords, lessors, owner, agent of the owner who unknowingly previously rented their property to a person found guilty of prostituting a child, must get approval from a magistrate before releasing their property for three years after the order is passed.

What is expected of Multiple Stakeholders?

To highlight and raise awareness on the plight of victims and potential victims of human trafficking.

To take improving interventions, sharing best practices and information

To have increased coordination among multiple stakeholders and taking efforts to rehabilitate victims

To identify any lapses in the law and strengthen it to improve convictions

You might be looking at sex trafficking if you see ...

- Signs that prostitution/forced labour or organ trade is taking place
- Women or children looking fearful, dishevelled or crying
- Multiple cars and different men continually going in and out of a residence
- Someone being controlling, threatening or even violent with an individual
- Extraordinary security measures for a business or home.

Trafficking Red Flags you need to look for:

1. Lack of knowledge of their whereabouts, not in control of belongings or ID/Passport
2. Restricted or controlled communication – not allowed to speak for self
3. A van that seems out of place out by trucks; a vehicle dropping someone off at a truck and picking them up 15-20 minutes later
4. Any other suspicious activity

Questions to ask the victim:

1. Do your parents/siblings/relatives know where you are? If not, why not?
2. When was the last time you saw your family?
3. Are you physically or sexually abused? Are you or your family threatened?
4. What is the nature of threats?
5. Do you keep your own money? If not, who does?

CONTACT US :

Dial 100 for Police

Child Helpline : 1098

Tharunopayam (SMS Helpline) : 9000 24 3000

Contact numbers of Officials:

Commissioner of Police, Rachakonda 23002335, 27852428, cp@rck.tspolice.gov.in

She Teams Contact:

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Malkajgiri - 8333993518

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British Deputy
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Hyderabad

Stop Human Trafficking



It's my Duty

Introduction:

Tharuni is an organisation working for the welfare of adolescent girls and young women since 2000. It aims at creating equal rights and opportunities to women on par with men. Tharuni has been fighting against the evils of Child Marriage, Trafficking & Child Labour ever since its inception.

With the formation of Balika Sanghas, it has been able to empower the lives of over 13,000 adolescent girls and was able to stop hundreds of Child Marriages by playing a key role in policy level changes.

Tharuni could save children from working in Ginning Mills and Brick Kilns in Warangal. While continuing to impart life skills to adolescents, it has been able to reduce illegal trafficking of children.

In collaboration with the **British Deputy High Commission, Hyderabad** Tharuni aims to work with the multi-relevant stakeholders towards combating trafficking in Yadadri and Bhuvanagiri.

What is Trafficking?

The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation shall be considered "trafficking in persons" and if it is of anybody below 18 years is called Child Trafficking.

Statistics:

According to the National Crime Records Bureau, more than 8,000 cases were registered in 2016. The National Crime Records Bureau has revealed that 23,000 victims, including 182 foreigners, were rescued. Of these, 9,034 (58%) are under 18 years of age.

The victims of trafficking in the country are identified as middle and small class communities that are particularly economically and socially troubled.

By Crime Investigation Department (CID) in March 2018, almost 40 girls and women were rescued.

Purposes of Human Trafficking

Trafficking in persons is done for several purposes and the destination sectors are:

- Commercial sexual exploitation - for prostitution, child sex-tourism, pornography and paedophilia.
- Labour exploitation - forced / exploitative / bonded labour.
- Others sectors - organ trading, forced marriages, begging, illicit adoption, drug peddling, entertainment and sports - like camel racing, exotic dancing or performing in circuses.

Reasons for being trafficked:

- Poverty
- Unemployment

- Illiteracy
- Lack of Livelihood skills
- Gender-Discrimination
- Violation of rights of women & children
- Severe Discrimination and inequality among women and children
- Discrimination and exploitation of tribals and lower caste
- Lack of protection from the family
- Natural Disasters (Drought, Crop Failure, Earthquakes etc)
- Debts in the family
- Bonded Labour
- High demand at tourist places
- Corruption
- Political turmoil
- Social and economic inequalities
- Migration
- Dowry

Situations leading to Trafficking:

- Falling in love and being cheated
- Luring for employment
- Poverty leading to severe vulnerability
- To financially support the family
- Jogini system
- Love for cinema
- Forced marriage
- Rape leading to prostitution
- Abduction

How to identify Traffickers?

1. Traffickers are master manipulators. They are experts at persuading people to do things they never thought they would. They roam in malls, aftercare centers, bus stations and social media to lure victims.
2. Traffickers will tell people that their parents, teachers and others adults don't understand or appreciate them.
3. They will make people feel wanted and secure. They prey on young people's hopes or dreams to improve their lives.
4. If you're with friends, traffickers know how to get you to leave your friends.

5. Women and children also can be recruiters for traffickers. It's not just suspicious older men.
6. It is difficult to identify a trafficker by his/her looks, age, socio-economic level, daytime job or clothes.
7. Traffickers will trick people into believing they are your "lover" and shower you with gifts.
8. Traffickers trick people into turning them against the people whom they trust.
9. If someone appears desperate or needy, a trafficker will figure out what is needed and offer it to you.

Problems faced by trafficked children:

- Hunger
- Drug Addiction
- Death threats
- Physical abuse
- House arrest
- Blackmailing
- Forcing them to try intoxicants
- Gang rape
- Physical and Psychological trauma

WHAT CAN THE LAWS DO:

Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act

The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 defines a child as any person below the age of 18 years and provides protection to all children from the offences of sexual assault, sexual harassment and pornography.

The punishments range from simple to rigorous imprisonment of 3 years to lifetime imprisonment.

There is also provision for fine, which is to be decided by the Court.

(Source: childlineindia.org)

Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, 1986

- The act defines child as any person who has completed eighteen years of age.
- The act states that if a person procures, induces or takes a child for the purpose of prostitution then the prison sentence is a minimum of seven years but can be extended to life.
- Any person attempting to commit trafficking or found in the brothel or visiting the brothel is punishable under this law.