



Supported by



British Deputy
High Commission
Hyderabad



BE AWARE

Let's Fight Human Trafficking

Acknowledgements

Tharuni sincerely thanks the **British Deputy High Commission, Hyderabad** for helping us in bringing out a Handbook for facilitators on Trafficking and spread awareness on the same. Project “*Combating human trafficking by building capacities of stakeholders – Students, law enforcement and other relevant government officials in Yadadri & Bhuvanagiri towns*” aims to sensitise children and youth on the perils of human trafficking, building capacities of law enforcement agencies on the processes and provisions of law to ensure justice and protect victims and create a platform of stakeholders to initiate action and counter the issue of Trafficking in Yadadri Bhuvanagiri in Telangana State.

This Handbook is a compilation from various sources and we recommend you go through other available material to make yourself technically sound about the subject being discussed. We wish and hope this

information will help the relevant stakeholders in understanding the magnitude of the subject along with its possible solutions.

In addition, Tharuni is indebted to **Sri Mahesh Bhagwat**, IPS, Commissioner of Police, Rachakonda to have extended his invaluable support, and everybody else in making a welcome move as an attempt to reduce the evil of trafficking through this project.

Dr. Mamatha Raghuv eer Achanta

Founder, Tharuni

www.tharuni.org

Contact No. : 040-24072038

E-Mail : mamatha@tharuni.org

Facebook : <http://www.facebook.com/Tharuni.org>

Twitter : [@Tharuni_org](https://twitter.com/Tharuni_org)

Blog : blog.tharuni.org

Website : www.tharuni.org

What are Child Rights?

Every child is entitled to the following rights:

- ✓ **SURVIVAL RIGHTS** - Right to life and the right to the highest standard of health and medical care attainable.
- ✓ **PROTECTION RIGHTS** - Protection from discrimination, abuse and neglect, protection for children without families and protection for refugee children.
- ✓ **DEVELOPMENT RIGHTS** - All kinds of education (formal and non-formal) and the right to a standard of living which is adequate for the child's physical, mental, spiritual, moral and social development.
- ✓ **PARTICIPATION RIGHTS** - Right of a child to express her/his views in all matters affecting child.

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.

- West Bengal is ranked first with 3,579 (44%) cases of human trafficking, Rajasthan with 1,422 (17.5%) cases, and Telangana, as part of United Andhra Pradesh in 2014 (274 cases in Andhra Pradesh) stood third.



- The victims of trafficking in the country are identified as middle and small class communities that are particularly economically and socially troubled.
- Surveys conducted in Andhra Pradesh - 60% of women in brothel are in the state, 28% are 14-16 years old, 20% between 16-18 years and 16% 14+ years.
- Around 112 families in **Yadaguri Gutta** town are in prostitution, a study conducted by the district police department said. In particular, they live in constant residence in Gandhinagar, Ganesh Nagar and Yadagiripally streets.
- There are 176 girls and 147 women from 427 tribes. 104 men are helping them.
- By Crime Investigation Department (CID) in March 2018, almost 40 girls and women were rescued.

The locals say that this is a place of adultery for the last few decades, although it is a popular temple and it is well known.

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.

Victims of Trafficking:

Generally, people belonging to socially under-privileged backward and tribal communities

- Teenage girls
- Women
- Children
- Men



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

Who are Traffickers and who assist them?

- Brokers, Pimps, Owners, Friends
- Politicians with criminal record
- Those who lure girls in the name of love and later selling them
- Those who lure for money
- Those who manipulate others by setting the cinema trap
- People who lure for generating employment
- Ex-Prostitutes/Brokers/Pimps

- Rich customers
- People who run the brothels
- Mafia
- Few people from the Police, Passport, VISA Officials
- Few Politicians
- Neighbours Contractors, Landlords
- Truck/bus Drivers/Conductors/Taxi/Auto Drivers
- People who regularly travel o foreign countries

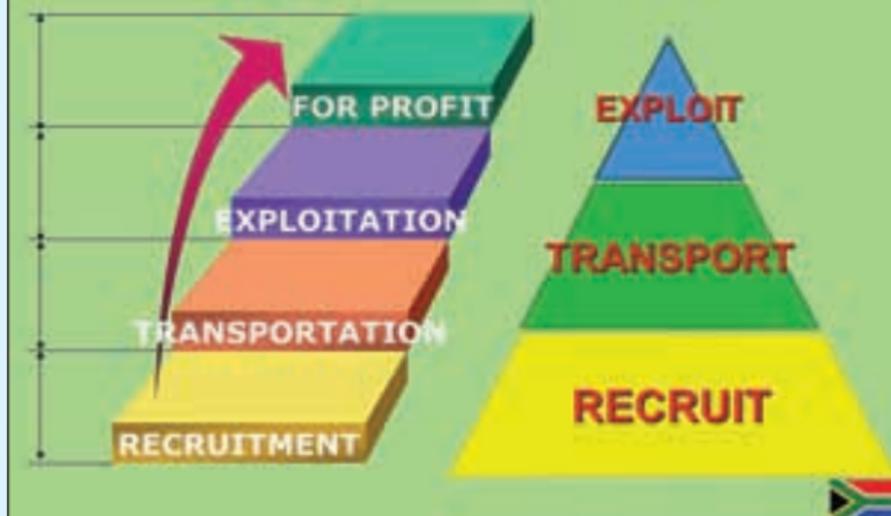


- Drug peddlers
- People who lure others for employment abroad
- Staff from Employment agencies

Process of Trafficking

Central to the organization of trafficking, are the people who become “highly profitably, low risk, expendable, reusable and re-sellable commodities”. In all the literature and reports on human trafficking there is broad agreement on the stages involved throughout trafficking process. They are listed as RECRUITMENT of people from a village or city (Source); TRANSPORTATION to a designated location/transit point (Transit); possible shift to a central location; before they move to their ultimate EXPLOITATION (Destination). Sometimes the trafficked persons are shifted several times before they arrive at their final destination, where the ‘ sale’ takes place.

Process of Human Trafficking



Modus Operandi of the Traffickers

The NHRC study brought out several methods used by traffickers to establish contact with potential victims. In a majority of trafficking cases, indirect channels are used where contact was made through family members, relatives and other familiar persons. Thus, in the majority of cases, the traffickers relied on their networking skills. In some cases, victims were

directly contacted by the traffickers themselves. In such cases, the traffickers usually belong to the same village as the victims or frequently visit the village, often disguised as petty businessmen or contractors who take up casual jobs. The traffickers who directly

**TRAFFICKERS COME IN
ALL COLOURS, SHAPES
AND SIZES;**



**THEY ARE JUST LIKE
YOU, ME AND US!**

approach the victims do so at railway stations, bus stands, city markets and in running trains. Their strategy is to identify girls and women who are in vulnerable situations, those who are travelling alone or are innocent-looking, appear to be lost in the city or who seem depressed. Thereafter, they approach the girls and after befriending them, lure them with various offers and promises of jobs or marriage. Thus, unemployment and poverty makes potential victims vulnerable to exploitation by traffickers.

As noted earlier, the traffickers very often use a conduit to establish linkages with the victims. This is usually a person within the community, such as a neighbour or friend, or someone known to the community. Such contact persons are employed by the traffickers for identifying and recruiting girls.

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



Problems faced by children who are sold by family:

- Sexual exploitation, Abuse & Torture
- HIV AIDS
- Mental Trauma
- Prostitution, Sex Tourism, Pornography & Paedophilia
- Child/Bonded/Hazardous Labour
- Circus/Camel Race Jockeys
- Begging, Selling of organs, weapons, drugs
- Child Soldiers

Problems faced by girls lured for marriage:

- HIV AIDS and other STDs
- Sexual Abuse and Torture
- Husbands forcing them into prostitution for money
- Trafficking them to strange/unknown places
- Mental Trauma

- Physical Abuse
- Selling them to brothels

Problems faced by Trafficked Children:

Physical Health:

- HIV AIDS & STDs
- Different ailments like headache, chest pains, respiratory diseases, drowsiness, stomach ache, pain in the abdomen, back pain and skin diseases.
- Early pregnancy
- Forced abortions
- Physical violence
- Denying them food
- Wounds in the genitals

Mental Health:

- Stress
- Lack of interest to live
- Low self-esteem/ Over-confidence

- Suicidal tendencies
- Sleep deprivation/Over sleeping
- Missing Childhood, aggression, and other psychological disorders
- Emotional outburst
- Trying to be alone
- Feeling discriminated
- Self-hatred
- Objectifying self
- Developing Inferiority complex
- Lack of self-awareness
- Unable to differentiate between love and sex
- Fatigue and Convulsions

Things to remember about Traffickers:

- Traffickers usually have a good rapport with children
- Masquerading as gentlemen (concealing their real identities)

- Escaping from the clutches of law
- Their names not found in criminal records
- Prey on vulnerable people and traffic them by luring or forcing

INTERNET SAFETY:

Here are some safety tips to keep away from online predators:Mechanisms.



DOs	DON'Ts
Be alert on the internet. It's an easy place to be trapped.	Don't befriend strangers easily.
Keep your trusted elders informed about your whereabouts.	Don't share your personal information on the public domain.
When you sense danger, always approach somebody you trust.	No self harm, ever.
Maintain a proper internet etiquette.	Never let anybody misbehave or force you to do something inappropriate on the web.



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)



The Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2015 & Punishments:

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 provides the framework to deal with children who are in conflict with law and for children in need of care and protection. It highlights the existence of two main district-level bodies - Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs) and Child Welfare Committees (CWCs) to help the above categories of children respectively. The CWC/JJB can be contacted for any kind of violation of child rights. The Act provides for children between 16-18 years to be tried as adults for heinous crimes like dacoity, rape and murder.

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.
- 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 year in prison up to life imprisonment, or a term which may extend to ten year and also a maximum fine of one lakh rupees.
- Any person committing prostitution in public with a child shall be punishable to seven year in



prison up to life imprisonment, or a term which may extend to ten year 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, leasers, 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 re-leasing their property for three years after the order is passed.

3. If you are scared of anybody, try to be away from them (run from the risky situations)
4. If you feel you are at risk, try to be calm and composed before taking decisions.
5. If anyone asks you to keep anything secret from your parents be cautious of them.
6. Never let anybody know that you are alone in the house.
7. If you are lost anywhere, go to a nearby shop and ask for help. Be in the same place until your family members come.
8. Don't ever use shortcut routes when you are travelling alone.
9. If you are trapped - shout loudly for help, kick or bite the trapper. Don't ever believe the trapper.
10. If you are asked to do something which makes you feel un-comfortable by anyone, immediately inform your parents or trusted adults.

11. Take permission of your parents or adults in the family before you start using internet or social media.
12. Don't ever communicate with strangers online without the knowledge of your parents.



E-Mail : sheteamrachakonda@gmail.com
Whatsapp : 9490617111
Facebook : sheteamsrachakonda
Twitter : @she-teamrck1
Dial # : 100



About Tharuni

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 13,000 adolescent girls and was able to stop hundreds of Child Marriages by playing a key role in bringing 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.

Tharuni is the Technical Partner of Bharosa – An Integrated Support Centre for Women & Children, an initiative by Hyderabad City Police. It provides a host of services from Legal, Medical, Psychotherapeutic and Prosecutorial to women & women who are victims of violence.

In collaboration with Terre des Hommes-Netherlands, Tharuni is currently leading the implementation of Girls Advocacy Alliance to safeguard Child Rights in the State of Telangana.

Contact:

Dial 100 for Police

Child Helpline : 1098

She Teams Bhongir : 9963393970

Tharunopayam : 9000 24 3000 (SMS Helpline)



Commissioner of Police, Rachakonda

23002335, 27852428

cp@rck.tspolice.gov.in

Jt. Commissioner of Police, Rachakonda

23002331, 27853834, 9490617222

jt.cp@rck.tspolice.gov.in

Police Control Room

040 - 27853030, 27854040, 9494721100

ci_pcr@rck.tspolice.gov.in



Howkey mobile app



9490617111



RachakondaCop



Rachakonda police