

# Human Trafficking in Jharkhand





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**DR. RAMDAYAL MUNDA TRIBAL WELFARE RESEARCH INSTITUTE**

Scheduled Tribe, Scheduled Caste, Minority and Backward Class Welfare Department,  
Government of Jharkhand

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Government of Jharkhand

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# Foreword

Dr. Ramdayal Munda Tribal Welfare Research Institute (TRI) represents a rich legacy of research and academic outputs in the sphere of tribal studies. Since its establishment in 1953, Institute has functioned under the able directorship of eminent anthropologists Dr. B. S. Guha (1956-59), Dr. Sacchidanand Sinha (1962-66) and a renowned linguist Mrs. Swarnalata Prasad (1984-90), among several others. True to their times, these scholars took proper cognizance of issues affecting tribal societies of the Jharkhand region and presented them as themes of scientific inquiry with a view to bring about changes both in material conditions of tribal societies and their portrayal in academic works. Nevertheless, the dominant theoretical frameworks in their specialized fields at the time confined all anthropological inquiries to ethnographic studies and impeded any attempts to question and critique stereotypical impressions of tribal societies, representing them either as merely a cultural unit. We also realized that the two dominant historical perspectives on tribal societies--nationalist perspective and subaltern perspective have limited their analysis to the colonial period only. This myopic view prevented a holistic analysis of tribal history and society and reduced them to rebellious entities in most of the academic works.

Marking a radical departure from colonialist attitudes and myopic view towards tribal societies, our recent interventions have sought to bring about a paradigmatic shift in the academic traditions of tribal studies in India. Moreover, as a response to the increasing significance of interdisciplinary inquiry in the globalized era, TRI has imaginatively transcended theoretical and conceptual limits in order to accommodate myriad aspects of tribal life, namely, pre-British period history, philosophy, literature, socio-economic determinants, psychological and health factors, traditional knowledge and wisdom, etc. Further, translation of public documents, classic works and research studies into tribal languages has opened a new avenue for cross-cultural exchange of knowledge. The incorporation and addition of new elements and aspects as subject matters makes tribal studies multifaceted and holistic in its scope.

In line with this objective to transform the landscape of tribal studies in India, this research study titled **“Human Trafficking in Jharkhand”** seeks to shed light on the multifaceted dimensions of human trafficking in the state, unravelling its intricacies and consequences on individuals, families, and society as a whole. The motivation behind this study stems from our unwavering commitment to address social injustices and promote human rights. Known for its rich tribal heritage and abundant natural resources, Jharkhand is also unfortunately notorious for being a hotspot for human trafficking, a global scourge that knows no borders and spares no community. However, the gravity of its impact on vulnerable populations, particularly tribal communities in Jharkhand, cannot be overlooked. We believe that only by understanding the root causes and underlying factors contributing to human trafficking can we formulate effective strategies to combat it.

This study delves into the dynamics of trafficking networks, exploring how poverty, lack of education, and social marginalization create fertile grounds for exploitation. It also examines the role of gender, as women and children are disproportionately affected by this menace, subjected to sexual exploitation and forced labor. The study analyses the various stages of the trafficking



chain, from recruitment and transportation to exploitation and rehabilitation, aiming to identify gaps in existing protection mechanisms.

This research has adopted a holistic approach, drawing from various disciplines and methodologies. A team of dedicated researchers and social workers have spent countless hours conducting interviews, surveys, and case studies to gather authentic data and personal narratives. It is through these stories of resilience and survival that the true human cost of trafficking becomes evident. Additionally, the study recognizes the invaluable efforts of government agencies, NGOs, and law enforcement in combating human trafficking. It also highlights successful interventions and best practices that offer hope for a better future for victims and potential victims. Therefore, the aim is not merely to present a grim reality but also to ignite a sense of urgency in the reader, urging policymakers, activists, and concerned citizens to unite in their resolve to dismantle these networks of exploitation and provide a safe and nurturing environment for the vulnerable.

We extend our deepest gratitude to **Mr. Sanjay Kumar Mishra, Dr. Vijaypani Pandey, Ms. Shivani Priya, Mr. Sunil Kumar Gupta, Mr. Dushyant Mehar, Mr. Santosh Samal, Mr. Pramod Kumar Verma, Ms. Shilly Menon, Mr. Arvind Mishra, Mr. Mukesh Barik** and all those who contributed their time, expertise, and support to make this research study possible. Our expression of gratitude will remain incomplete without acknowledging the invaluable contributions of members of the informal advisory council of TRI. The advisory council consists of eminent academics, renowned scientists, social and cultural activists, and senior bureaucrats, whose vast experiences and expertise in their respective fields have expanded the contours of research activities at TRI.

With this endeavour, we hope to bring about positive change in the lives of those affected and contribute to the broader effort to eradicate this grave human rights violation. It is our collective responsibility to ensure that the voices of the silenced are amplified, and their rights are upheld. By addressing the issue of human trafficking in Jharkhand, we take a significant step towards building a more just and compassionate society.

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Bhartiya Kisan Sangh (BKS) is established in 1978 now renamed as “Bal Kalyan Sangh” BKS in 2020. Since then the organization is engaged in addressing the multiple vulnerabilities being faced by women, children and marginalized communities in Jharkhand (Eastern India). Child protection and extending support services to the trafficked girls has been the mainstay of our work.

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**(Sanjay Kumar Mishra)**

Executive Director-Cum-Secretary, Bal Kalyan Sangh (BKS)



## EARLIER STUDIES ON TRAFFICKING IN JHARKHAND

**Missing Children of India “launched by Bachpan Bachao Andolan”, 2011.** This report is a compilation of the data collected from official agencies like National crime record bureau (NCRB), the National Human Rights Commission, various child rights groups and information obtained under the Rights to Information Act. The data was collected across 392 districts of India for the period January 2008 to January 2010. The findings reveal that 1, 17,480 children were missing as per the official police records in the district under consideration. The report outlines that out of the very many causes of children going missing, the more prominent ones include trafficking of children for forced labour/ bonded labour and slavery, commercial sexual exploitation adoption rackets, organ trade/ illegal medical testing, forced marriages and for other crimes like begging/ drug peddling.

**Situational report on Human Trafficking in Jharkhand 2015** state that Jharkhand has today emerged as a major source area for intra-country trafficking in India. Most of the trafficking from Jharkhand is of tribal's for domestic labour to metropolitan cities where there is a demand for such work. Thousands of girls have gone missing from Jharkhand's Tribal hinterlands; however the state has no record. The tribal districts of Jharkhand are most vulnerable to trafficking. In Jharkhand thousands of girls and boys are missing.

**A Study on Human Trafficking with Special Focus on Tribal Women of Jharkhand”** Sept 2017, by Shribas Goswami explained, In India the state Jharkhand is acting as the illegal industry's largest national hub. An estimated of 33000 girls are trafficked each year from Jharkhand. Most of such victims of trafficking and

exploitation are below 18 and illiterate or semi-illiterate and are forced to work in households, brothels, restraints and factories.

**“Human Trafficking: A Sociological Study on Tribal Women of Jharkhand”**

**Sept, 2017** by Scribes Goswami Author state that Trafficking of women and girls is a grass isolation of human rights which needs to be addressed. Trafficking assaults human dignity flagrantly violates fundamental human rights, erodes consciences, thus fomenting corruption. It is also called modern-day slavery, whereby the victim him/herself “accepts” his/her situation due to the lack of substantial choices and ways out of poverty.

**“Ending human trafficking in Jharkhand and creating safe mobility”**

**January 2018** by Mujeebu Rahman defined what exactly does human trafficking enact and how does it affect communities in India? Human trafficking implies the unlawful movement or acquisition by improper means, such as of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, with an intention to exploit them.

**Looking at Trafficking in Jharkhand”, August 2019**, Kartavaya Tiwari and Archana Pandey, the authors conducted a study to assess the underlying factors of trafficking in Jharkhand. In recent years, Jharkhand has emerged as a vulnerable state for trafficking of women and children for forced labour and slavery, which is carried out via placement agencies and organized crime syndicates.

**Action Research to inform the development programme to prevent Child Trafficking and Sexual Abuse” Santal Pargana 2019**, FXB India Suraksha is

implementing a comprehensive education promotion project in Santal Pargana Jharkhand. The primary goal of the project is to undertake an action research, in

collaboration and participation with a range of local stakeholders, in selected blocks of Santhal Pargana district – in order to identify the factors that increase Children’s exposure to sexual abuse and exploitation.

## OBJECTIVES OF STUDY

- To examine the status of implementation of Immoral Trafficking Prevention Act
- To assess the present status of trafficking among women and girl children in Jharkhand
- To understand the socio-economic dimension of trafficking
- To understand the role of panchayats in tracking migration
- To understand the process and network in trafficking
- To examine the physical and mental status of rescued girls and women
- To explore the scope of rehabilitation of rescued girls and women

## METHODOLOGY

The study used qualitative method of data collection:

**Primary data** was collected using interview schedule from the rescued girls, parents of girls rescued, Chairpersons and Members of Child welfare committee (CWC), members of Panchayati raj institution (PRI) , Village level Child protection Committee (VLCPC) Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU) and different NGO’s working on trafficking issue.

**Secondary data** was collected from Crime Investigation Department (CID) Jharkhand, Bhartiya Kisan Sangh, State Resource Center, Intergated Rehabilitation Cum Resource Center (IRRC), and New Delhi Run by BKSand Supported by Jharkhand women development society (JWDS) and Anti Human Trafficking Unit in Khunti, Ranchi and other districts. Data and information available from the secondary sources and the new trends observed in the matter of trafficking in the State were also examined.

An additional aspect is also covered keeping in view the preparation for achieving Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)- 2030”, wherein, Jharkhand State is proactively carrying out awareness, planning, data capturing on all the goals.



Dimension of inter-connectedness or relationships of human trafficking with various goals have also been projected through secondary information sources.

### **The study was conducted in 2019**

**Study Area:** The study has covered cases of trafficked girls and women residing in 7 districts of Jharkhand. These districts are considered as the trafficked district witnessing maximum numbers of cases on trafficking. The districts selected for the study is; Gumla, Khunti, Latehar, Pakur, Sahibganj, Simdega & West Singhbhum which showed the maximum number of cases in the recent past years.

**Primary Tools/ Schedules:** Tools for data collection were prepared in a consultative manner and were administered to the victims and stakeholders. A piloting exercise of these schedules was also conducted with the relevant stakeholders to ensure its efficacy and coverage of information. A Set of seven schedules were developed to collect the data and conduct the interview with stakeholder.

**Rescued girls: Total 70 girls of 7 district interviewed, 10 from each district. And Parents of 70 rescued girls interviewed, 10 from each district.**

## CHAPTER –I

### INTRODUCTION

The Protocol to prevent, suppress and punish Trafficking in persons, Especially women and children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (Trafficking Protocol) adopted in the year 2000 defines human trafficking as :

- (a) **“Trafficking in persons”** shall means the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring to receipt of persons, by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.
- (b) The consent of a victim of trafficking in persons to the intended exploitation set forth in subparagraph (a) of this article shall be irrelevant where any of the means set forth in subparagraph) a) have been used.
- (c) The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation shall be considered “trafficking in persons” even if this does not involve any of the means set forth in subparagraph (a) of this article.
- (d) The word **"trafficking"** includes the word "traffic," which means transportation. Human trafficking is a human rights violation including the violation of rights to life, liberty, personal security, privacy, mental and physical integrity, freedom from slavery, and freedom from torture and other forms of inhumane or degrading treatment.
- (e) “Child” shall mean any person less than eighteen years of age.

The above definition clearly spells out that trafficking covers not only the transportation of a person from one place to another, but also their recruitment and receipt so that anyone involved in the movement of another person for their exploitation is part of the trafficking process. It further articulates that trafficking is not limited to sexual exploitation only for it could occur also for forced labor and other slavery like practices. This means that people who migrate for work in agriculture, construction or domestic work, but are deceived or coerced into working conditions; they do not agree to be also defined as trafficked people.

A **Victim** is a person who has suffered emotional, mental or physical abuse as a result of actual or perceived threats that are destructive or harmful and is prone to trauma due to these circumstances. The victim may continue to be involved in trafficking or may no longer be involved in trafficking, but may continue to experience trauma that manifests itself in some or all of the following ways:

Continuation of a dysfunctional professional or personal relationship or Transition to other dysfunctional relationships, living or experiencing recurrent distress, constant need for satisfaction of basic needs, lack of adequate attention to health, reluctance or inability of the system to understand or understand one's own life and circumstances, lack of significant attention in formal and informal support system

According to the Demographic Dictionary of United Nations, “**Migration** is such an event in which people move from one geographical area to another geographical area. When people leaving their place of residence go to live permanently in another area then this is called migration.” Migration may be permanent or temporary with the intention of returning to the place of origin in future.

Migration is the movement from one place to another. It can be assisted or independent movement. It can be international or national. It can be by land, sea or air. Expatriates are also migrants. This may be inspired by the dream of a better life and it can be something someone is made to do against his or her will. A migrant's aims might be met, or s/he may face hurdles and unexpected outcomes. Migrants can be old or young, any gender, any race, any nationality.

“**Safe migration**” refers to efforts to legalise migration, it goes beyond a strict focus on the law. Inspired by institutional migration theory, activists and scholars alike argue that by providing legal avenues for labour migrants the risk of exploitative practices in labour supply chains is reduced. It also refers to the adequate level of



protection from risks and dangers at all phases of a migration process. This may encompass protection from violation of rights to life, liberty, personal security, privacy, mental and physical integrity, freedom from slavery, and from torture and other forms of inhuman or degrading treatment.

**Rescued Girls** refers to those minor girls who have been trafficked and later saved by the concerned authorities.

A **Survivor** is a person who has suffered a catastrophic or harmful abuse, whether Emotional, mental or physical harassment caused by actual or perceived threats and who is hurt because of these circumstances. He is actively involved in rehabilitation services, but is fragile and can be re-traumatizing or emotionally traumatized. The survivor can move in and out of the victim and victim-survivor position as he can go back to his trafficker. Survivor manifests itself in some or all of the following ways, Some relationships in their lives are worthless, and some are positive, survivor is aware of the situation and problems and is actively working on them which is sometimes causing crises, sometimes basic needs may be necessary to solve serious problem, immediate and chronic conditions are under constant monitoring, and the survivor receives professional help, has a meaningful reflection or understanding of her life and situation and there are positive informal and formal support systems in their lives.

Trafficking is one among the worst forms of aberration of right to life and dignity in the contemporary world. Trafficking in person is not a new phenomenon; it has its root in age old cultural ethos. Trafficking is one of the many ways in which the dark aspects of human existence manifest themselves. Trafficking is an exploitation of victim's vulnerability. The vulnerability of a person is governed by many factors complexity of socio-economic-political structures, processes and relationships emphasized by poverty, gender, caste, class and other concerns are the factors affecting trafficking (Sen & Nair, 2005). Marriage is considered a sacred social institution in India but marriage as migration and Brokering Marriage unfolds the evils in the name of marriage behind the apparent situation leading to trafficking in women. All strains of marriage migration highlight the vulnerability of women leading to this menace of the society (Palriwala & Uberoi, 2014). There are certain emerging factors, such as fake marriage, organ transplant, which have emerged in recent decades, to attract public attention. There are several numbers of trafficking-prone pockets in India from where a huge number of women are being trafficked

across the country. In particular, mega-cities, places of tourist interest and labor intensive industrial pockets are the default destinations of trafficking, where there is demand for illicit services of women for forced labour; more for the purpose of comfort. Some of the hot spots of trafficking in our country, which are points of origin and/or destination, reveal the dark side of civilization (Mishra, 2013).

For instance, State of Jharkhand has emerged as a regional source area for intra-country trafficking in India. Most of the trafficking from Jharkhand is of tribal village women for domestic help in metropolis where there is demand for such work. In mega-metropolis like Delhi, illegal placement agencies have cropped up to serve the market.

Trafficking and sexual exploitation is said to be the third biggest industry after arms dealing and drug peddling which generates \$7 billion each year. India is both a receiving and a transit point for Bangladesh and Nepal internationally. Often family members and relatives are also involved in this, apart from the traffickers. The traffickers lure victims through attractive promises such as high paying jobs, prosperity, glamorous employment options, marriages etc.

The major trafficking prone pockets drew the attention of policy makers. There is a plethora of legal instrument to curb the menace of trafficking. The Immoral Trafficking Prevention Act, 1956 (ITPA) is the keystone to prevent the illegal trafficking in women India. The Constitution of India, the fundamental law of the land, forbids trafficking in persons. Article 23 of the Constitution explicitly prohibits traffic in human being and beggar and other similar forms of forced labour. Besides the ITPA regime, there is other statutory regimes legislation to embark upon. For instance, there is Indian Penal Code, 1860. Also, there are: the Bonded Labor System (Abolition) Act, 1976, the Indecent Representation of the Women's Act, 1986, the Human Organ Transplant Act, 2011, The Prevention of Child from Sexual Offences Act, 2012, and the like (HRLN, 2006).

The number of persons trafficked for either labor or sex is difficult to estimate, given the inherently clandestine nature of this criminal enterprise. The primary difficulty lies in distinguishing between migrant laborers who move around voluntarily in search of employment and laborers who have been lured into exploitative labor through the means of trafficking outlined in the UN Trafficking Protocols. Furthermore, many migrant workers may begin their journey voluntarily but then

become vulnerable to trafficking when they are unable to secure adequate employment or the work.

The UNCRC was ratified by the Indian govt. on 11 December in the year 1992. By signing the UNCRC, India has committed itself to ensure that children can grow up in safe and supportive environment, with access to quality education, health care, and a good standard of living. The UNCRC acknowledge children's right to education right to express their thoughts and opinions freely, right to information, right to nutrition, right to protection from abuse, right to protection from exploitation, protection from neglect, right to explore her/his full potential, right to recreational pursuits like sports, entertainments, right to name and Nationality, right to survival. Since India has the largest child population in the world; child rights need more than peripheral attention. Any understanding of human rights of children cannot be confined to specific groups of children; as they are generally being categorized "Poor Children", "Working Children", "Street Children" and "Marginalized children" violations of children's right are not limited to the poor, downtrodden and these special groups. They happen in middle class elite homes too and need to be addressed comprehensively.

Poverty is a primary cause of human trafficking in India. Other factors include “low employment prospects, a patriarchal culture, low regard for women’s rights, low levels of education, discrimination and marginalization of women, and cultural factors such as dowry issues.” Labor trafficking is driven particularly by poverty and by the increased demand for cheap labor. Sex trafficking, which largely impacts women and girls forced into prostitution, is facilitated by similar factors. Other factors include demand for women and girls for purpose of forced marriage in regions where there is low female-to male child sex ratio in northern India.(namely, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana) and demand for commercial sex workers. Caste based discrimination further compounds the situation. Population who belongs to marginalised class increases an individual's vulnerability to trafficking. Further marginalised class women face dual and simultaneous discrimination on account of both their poverty and gender which contributed to denial of access to education and sustainable employment, making it is easier to exploit and traffic them.

In addition, lack of awareness about their rights and human trafficking, combined with the absence of a strong legal framework, and has contributed to the continued prevalence of this serious problem. In this regard, the enactment of the New Bill signifies a vast improvement in the legal framework.

## TRAFFICKING IN JHARKHAND

The Jharkhand state is located in the eastern part of the country and has Madhya Pradesh and West Bengal as neighbors apart from Bihar and Odisha. As per details from Census 2011, Jharkhand has population of 3.3 Crores, an increase from figure of 2.69 Crore in 2001 census. Total population of Jharkhand as per 2011 census is 32,988,134 of which male and female are 16,930,315 and 16,057,819 respectively. In 2001, total population was 26,945,829 in which males were 13,885,037 while females were 13,060,792. The total population growth in this decade was 22.42 percent while in previous decade it was 23.19 percent. The population of Jharkhand forms 2.72 percent of India in 2011 against 2.62 percent in 2001. The state makes up about 3.5% of the country's population a figure which was about 3% during the last census in 2001. Sex Ratio in Jharkhand is 948 i.e. for each 1000 male, which is below national average of 940 as per census 2011. In 2001, the sex ratio of female was 941 per 1000 males in Jharkhand. Literacy rate in Jharkhand has seen upward trend and is 66.41 percent as per 2011 population census. Of that, male literacy stands at 76.84 percent while female literacy is at 55.42 percent. In 2001, literacy rate in Jharkhand stood at 53.56 percent of which male and female were 67.30 percent and 38.87 percent literate respectively. The urban population in the last 10 years has increased by 24.05 percent. Administratively, the State is divided into 24 districts with 35 sub- divisions, 260 blocks and 32615 villages. The State is comprised of 95 towns and 3 municipal corporations. Ranchi is the capital city of Jharkhand and Jamshedpur remains the largest city as per census 2011. The languages spoken in the Jharkhand includes Hindi. 59% of the total workforce is dependent on agriculture. Since the tribal population constitutes a significant portion of State's demography, agriculture and forestry is the major source of livelihood. 29.61% of the geographical area is covered under forest. The net irrigated area is about 28% of the net sown area. The State accounts for about 37% of the countries mineral deposits and is the sole producer of coking coal, uranium and pyrite.

The tribal population of Jharkhand accounts for 26.21 per cent of its total population against the national average of 10.4% at the national level. The tribal population constitutes more than 50% of the total population In some districts like Khunti (73.3%), Simdega (70.8%), Gumla (68.9%), West Singhbhum (67.3%), Lohardaga (56.9%). Districts that have 25% to 50% of tribal population are Latehar (45.5%), Dumka (43.2%), Pakur (43.1%), Ranchi (35.8%), Debagarh (35.3%), Saraikela- 77

Kharsawan (35.2%), East Singhbhum (28.5%), and Sahebganj (26.8%). Some of these districts are also the ones that record high incidences of trafficking. There are 32 different tribal groups in which Ho, Santal, Oraon and Munda together constitute almost four-fifths of the total tribal population of the state. These tribes are mainly agriculturist.

According to the Census of India (2011) the literacy rate in Jharkhand for tribal males is 68.2% and that for tribal females is 46.2% which is significantly lower than the national averages. Jharkhand is a mineral rich state with a variety of minerals ranging from Iron ore (Singhbhum district), Copper ore (East Singhbhum), Coal (Dhanbad, Bokaro, Hazaribagh, Chatra, Sahibganj), Mica, Bauxite, Fire clay, Graphite (Palamu), Kyanite, Sillimanite, Lime Stone (Palamu, Hazaribagh, Singhbhum, Ranchi), Uranium and other minerals. Jharkhand is one of the leading producer of mineral wealth in the country. But unfortunately the fruits of mining and industrialization in Jharkhand have failed to reach the tribals in the state. As many as eight districts namely Garhwa, Giridih, Gumla, Khunti, Latehar, Palamu, Simdega and West Singhbhum of Jharkhand are badly affected by Left Wing Extremism.

**Trafficking Scenario:** The state of Jharkhand is increasingly emerging as a major source area for trafficking of women and children. The innocent, illiterate, landless and poor tribal communities which constitute the majority of its population are easy prey to the organized Networks of traffickers. Statistics reveal that there are over five lakh women and children trafficked every year in India and over 20,000 children are from East India alone. In 2013, the UN Office on Drugs and Crime flagged Jharkhand as one of the most vulnerable states in the country due to lack of agriculture and employment opportunities migration of the indigenous population is very high. Young boys and girls are trafficked to Delhi, Punjab, Haryana, and West Bengal for domestic and agricultural labor, work in stone quarries, brick kiln, beggary, pickpockets, forced and fake marriage and commercial sexual exploitation. According to a survey conducted by People's Awakening for Traditional Revival and Advancement (PATRA), there are at least 2,500 to 3,000 tribal girls from all over Jharkhand who migrate to metropolitan cities every year. Poverty is a conspicuous cause for most who leave their families to go and look for jobs in big cities that offer more opportunities. Brokers who make tall claims lure some into leaving their homes, and the girls do not have an option but to take up petty jobs. Trafficking of tribal girls has also resulted in forced prostitution. Most victim in such cases are from Ranchi, Gumla, Lohardagga, Hazaribagh, Simdega, Khunti, West Singhbhum,



Latehar, Godda, Gumla, and other districts as Garwah, Sahibganj, Dumka, Pakur, Palamu, Dhanbad, Bokara, Girdih and Kodarma. Most of the women trafficked from Jharkhand belong to Oraon, Munda, Santal (including PVTG) out of which, maximum are from Oraon, Santal and Munda. That account of the most of those trafficked are the regular migrants due to more or less, loss of their traditional source – Like agriculture for livelihood. But due to lack of irrigation facilities this is not sustainable. Apart from that they gather firewood, work on bamboo crafts under livelihood programs. Because these are not sustainable, many tribal migrate to cities through agents who exploit them. Factors like lack of employment, poverty, displacement and internal conflict force them to migrate. The presence of Left-wing Extremists (LWE) also increases vulnerability of mainly tribes to trafficking. One obvious reason for this is the difficulty in regular patrolling by the police due to the presence of extremists. There have been recent cases of involvement of left-wing extremists in trafficking, by helping known traffickers in trafficking.

Few incidents have also come to light that few women have voluntarily joined the group of traffickers to get rid of the pressure of LWE for joining their group. Khunti, is one of the highly naxal affected areas of Jharkhand. Apart from naxal affected forest areas of Jharkhand, certain mining areas like Dhanbad which are less affected from naxalism, but still are under the trap of traffickers. Dhanbad is a source as well as destination of trafficking. Dhanbad is known as coal capital of India, where number of coal lifters are from different places like Chapra, Siwan, etc. of Bihar as well as Balia, Dewaria, etc. of UP. In this district, few families are very rich because of illegal business of coal and extortion of money from various coal businesses. Their resources in the form of illegal money are used for purchasing the services of prostitutes who are trafficked in prostitution homes. Number of trafficked girls from Jharkhand and outside come for few days in hotels and come back to their brothel homes after earning money which is distributed among traffickers, touts and brothel owners. These illegal activities are taking place very secretly but the local police and the politicians are aware of it.

The main reasons for migration or trafficking are unemployment, poverty and lack of basic facilities of education and health. The tribal families are not able to meet their basic needs out of their meager income from their occupations and are heavily indebted to the money lenders. They are pledging their fixed assets like land, mahua and tamarind trees and mobile articles for meeting their daily expenses and occasional social functions. The shortage of brides in Haryana and Punjab is

addressed by buying and trafficking of women from distant and poverty-ridden states like Assam, West Bengal Jharkhand, Bihar and Odisha. A small percentage of the total migrating women from the Jharkhand are also sold into forced marriage. Another aspect of girls being brought to Delhi from Jharkhand is for domestic work. A great number of these women are brought and then sold to the brothels and sent to other places. The other are sexually exploited as sex slaves and forced to prostitution in form of unorganized and movable brothels.

Trafficking of children for the carpet industry in Uttar Pradesh is also very high. Majority of the children working in the carpet sector, be it in U.P or in Jharkhand are migrant child labourers from Palamau and Garhwa district in Jharkhand. Estimates are that there are 11000 child labourers within the carpet industry in Garhwa alone. These children lead a life of bondage and slavery. Occupational health hazards such as asthma, and lung diseases, tuberculosis, skin allergies, back pain, and severe strain in the fingers are common. On the pull side, a major factor is the demand for domestic labour in metropolitan cities. The demand is also for younger maids who can be made to work as per the whims and fancies of the employers. The fancy lifestyle that is promised by the source traffickers is also attractive to girls who blindly believe their promises. Poor sex ratio in states of Punjab and Haryana is another pull factor for trafficking of women and girls for marriage. Most of these women and girls are forced into prostitution in organized brothels. Some of the women and girls trafficked for labour employments are also found exploited sexually by the placement agents and the employer as well Baharagora in East Singhbhum District.

### **PUSH AND PULL FAC TORS**

Human trafficking is a result of interplay of multiple situational, social and personal factors that make the trafficked vulnerable to being trafficked. Traffickers are always on the lookout for this vulnerable population which is easier to lure into unsafe migration which results in their exploitation. Some of these factors that are specific to the state of Jharkhand are discussed below.

- As we know tribals are regular migrants and amongst most of trafficked. In recent years they have been migrating due to lack of employment, poverty, displacement, natural calamity and from internal conflict areas. These factors also force them to lose their traditional source of livelihood.
- The traditional sources of income for tribals include agriculture. But due to lack of irrigation facilities this is not sustainable. Apart from that they gather

firewood, work on bamboo items under livelihood programs, and make local beer (haria). Because these are not sustainable many tribals migrate to cities through agents who exploit them.

- The presence of LWE also increases vulnerability of the mainly tribals to getting trafficked. One obvious reason for this is the difficulty in regular patrolling duties of the police that get hampered due to the presence of extremists. There have also been recent cases of involvement of left-wing extremists in trafficking, by helping known traffickers in trafficking.
- Depending on the purpose of trafficking the destination sector varies. For domestic labour it is mainly Delhi, Mumbai, and Bengaluru. For forced marriage it is Punjab and Haryana. For trafficking to brick kilns it is Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal and recently Tripura. **(Kislaya Kelly, (2014, August 18), Trafficking kingpin reveals nexus with politicians, PLFI, Times of India, Ranchi)**

The major factor is the demand for domestic labour in metropolitan cities. The demand is also for younger maids who can be made to work as per the whims and fancies of the employers.

## TRADITIONAL FACTORS LEADING TO TRAFFICKING

There are several factors responsible for trafficking in India, few very important ones have been mentioned below.

## TRAPPING LOCATIONS FOR TRAFFICKING

The in fortunate happening of trafficking starts with the source trafficker approaching a potential victim based on the various vulnerabilities. Through interviews with various stakeholders AHTU, NGO's including rescued girls it was clear that weekly haats (markets) or melas (fairs) were popular locations for traffickers to approach potential victims. Many a times the traffickers lure potential victims to these fairs and markets on the pretext of buying them gifts and then take them to bigger cities. **(8 Pandit Ambika, (2014, July 21), Jharkhand haats, melas hotbeds for traffickers, Times of India, Ranchi)** Local buses are another point of contact for traffickers and potential victims. Another point of contact that has been observed during the course of field work is the chowks crossroads in Ranchi where men and women and even girls gather every morning in search of work. Everyday men and women from in and around Ranchi gather at 8-10 chowks (crossroads) in search for work. One of these chowks is Lalpur. They are mostly employed in the construction industry in Ranchi. While the men get employed as skilled labour (mistry/ raj mistry), the women and

girls are unskilled (reja). This also makes a difference in their daily wages. Where the men got Rs.450/- per day, and the women got Rs.250/- for the same amount of hours of work. Some of these women who stand at the chowks for work had returned from Delhi after a stint as domestic helps, some others knew women and girls who had been to Delhi for work, some knew agents who take girls. These chowks are also now becoming recruitment centers for agents who lure women and girls to Delhi for work. A lot of these women were from Getalsud whose families have been displaced generations back after a dam was built there to supply water to Ranchi. Their lands lay submerged and can be cultivated only when the water recedes. This forces them to look for jobs elsewhere and makes them vulnerable to trafficking. Recruitment agents take advantage of such situation. Traffickers also approach girls on their way back from school. Some of the stakeholders interviewed claimed that they have rescued girls at railway stations in their school uniforms.

While there are cases of girls being lured without the knowledge of their family members, at times the family members also willingly send their children with 'agents' to find work in bigger cities. The agents might promise them some Salary but this never reaches the family and the job may end up being worse than what was promised. It is only months later that the families realize that the whereabouts of their children are unknown and neither can the agent be traced.

### **ACUTE POVERTY**

Poverty is one of the oldest traditional factors leading to trafficking in women in India. Numerous studies and reports have revealed that poverty is one of the very noteworthy causes of trafficking of women. Women become easy prey in the hands of touts or trafficking network because of poverty. India is a developing country of the world but much better than Bangladesh and Nepal etc. countries, hence, India is a source and destination of trafficking. Although several poverty alleviation programmes and schemes have been initiated by the Government but the outcome is not satisfactory so far. Illiteracy, unawareness, lack of protective environment within and outside the home has contributed significantly in making them very vulnerable. Hence, these deplorable conditions compel women and girls for unsafe migration, which ultimately becomes trafficking.

### **GENDER BASED DISCRIMINATION**

Discrimination because of gender is an old phenomenon. The feminization of migration is a global trend, with women making up around half of world's million international migrations. More women are migrating and the demand for workers in female-dominated sector is ever increasing, such as in domestic work (their working hours can as long as 19 hours a day). They are very often subjected to starvation, and may not be allowed to have any social contact outside the family.

The demand for women are more because they are considered to be soft targets, less empowered, more submissive and subservient, insecure, vulnerable, non-complaining and cheap. The risk factor involved in process of trafficking of women, and during exploitation at destination is less when compared to their counterpart. Trafficking is governed totally by market values of demand and supply (Mishra, 2013).

### **RELIGION AND ABJECT TRADITION**

Traditions like early marriage put the young at a disadvantageous position in terms of education, status and autonomy, including physical safety. Traffickers use fake marriages as an organized ploy to procure girls, tricking both them and their parents. Most of the marriages in South Asia are unofficial and unregistered, which make trafficking easy. In certain parts of India, many castes that practice community – based prostitution, for example, Bedia, Bachchara, etc. it is an accepted culture within the community to encourage their girls to take up sex trading as profession. They are exploited within the villages where they reside and in many instances they are moved to other places by traffickers. Remarkably, the women and girls in the community do not realize that they are exploited, brutally, in the name of traditional customs. Likewise, religious traditions have become a ground for exploitation in different parts of country, where girls are offered to God who later sexually exploited like in Devadasis, Joginis, Basivis, etc. and are continuously subjected to violence, abuse and neglect. Devadasis (servants of God) are dedicated to Goddess Yellamma in south India and are no longer allowed to marry a mortal. They are expected to bestow their entire life to the service of Goddess of fertility but actually, they are sexually exploited. A veneer of religion covers the supply of concubines to wealthy men, there is clear abuse, sex, slavery, systemized rape Basivi in Karnataka, Jogini in Andhra Pradesh, Mantagi in Maharastra are local terms for Devadasi system in different parts of the country. Therefore, in the name of religion and abject tradition women are being trafficked from a long time despite having a central as well as little state legislation like the Devdasi Act, etc.

### **NEW EMERGING FACTORS**

#### **ORGAN TRANSPLANT**

Organ transplant has emerged as a new factor leading to trafficking specifically in last one decade in India. The advancement in the field of medical science has given escalation to the likelihood of life saving technology of organ transplantation. However, the huge amount involved in this technology has made it exploitative in nature. Moreover, the involvement of organized crime has given the issue of traffic a crucial dimension (HRLN, 2006). In several occasions, traffickers entice poor people



including children, to donate their organs by offering big amounts of money. The donors, who are commonly poor people, are organized by their blood groups and thereafter, lawyers file false affidavits on behalf of the donors as well as the recipients. Most countries require living donors to be family members or allow organs to be removed from corpses, usually accident victims. Because of the strict rules regarding organ transplants in other countries, India has become a big center for organ transplantation; the trade in human organs has been widely condemned because of its financially exploitative nature and its abuse of medical ethics.

### **FAKE MARRIAGE FOR BRIDE TRAFFICKING**

Apart from the flourishing business of placement agencies in Delhi, women and girls from Jharkhand are also getting trafficked for marriage to Haryana and Punjab. Given the low sex ratio in these regions, trafficking women and girls from poverty stricken tribal villages of Jharkhand is turning out to be profitable for traffickers.

Marriage is an important institution of the society. Now a day so called marriage is taking place for the purpose of trafficking in India. It is one of the important factors leading to trafficking in various countries. The falling sex ratio in various parts of India like Haryana, Rajasthan and other states has given rise to an unusual problem of trafficking of women for marriage. Foreigners intending to marry young girls, engage intermediaries to locate suitable brides. Hyderabad has become a common destination of many of these persons. Agents of the Arab nationals scout the city for pretty girls from vulnerable families. After the marriage takes place, the girl is made to leave her house without giving the parents time to check the antecedents of the groom and the credibility of the agents. After some time, the Arab national leaves the girl and she is left at the mercy of the brokers. The brokers then sell the girls to the brothels of Mumbai, Pune, etc. However, as the parents of the victims are ignorant of the law and their rights, they seldom come to the police to lodge complaints, consecutively, creating a highly lucrative market to supply women to meet the growing demand for brides. There are various instances of women being abused both physically and sexually sometimes even murdered in some cases due to their inability to bear a male child. In many cases, human traffickers use marriage as a pretext to obtain access to girls from poor, uneducated, and unsuspecting communities. The latest National Crime Report Bureau (NCRB) of 2016, released on October 2017, reveals the offence of trafficking of the year of 2016. Where in a total 5239 women (above 18 years) became the victims of trafficking. In Human Trafficking, West Bengal is on rank first followed by Daman and Diu and Goa respectively. There was 7238 number of women who have been rescued as per this report. Although 8132 number of cases was reported, but only 2379 were charged, only 163 were convicted and 424 were acquitted (this includes all types of trafficking as per police and court disposal of cases of human trafficking). As far as the purpose of trafficking is concerned, 4941 cases of sexual exploitation for prostitution has been reported, 2590 cases has been reported for other forms of

exploitation. The above-mentioned report is reveals the pathetic condition of trafficking in India. Therefore, it may be said that no significant changes have taken place so far as curbing this menace is concerned.

Recent news reports also point out to the emergence of trafficking of women from Jharkhand for surrogacy to deliver babies who are then sold off (Roy, 2015). In order to curb such malpractices which promote trafficking besides other offences, union cabinet has approved the draft of Surrogacy Bill, 2016 which protects the rights of the surrogate mother, besides other provisions. Jharkhand is not only a source but also a destination for the victims trafficked for sexual exploitation.

## **SECTOR OF EXPLOITATION**

### **BRICK KILNS**

Cases have been reported of trafficking of men and boys to brick kilns in Tripura, Bihar, West Bengal, and Haryana & Jharkhand.

### **SEXUAL EXPLOITATION**

In one such case an 18 years old girl trafficked from Gumla Jharkhand was raped by the placement agent in Delhi and employed her in a house as domestic help. When the girl realized that she became pregnant the same was told to the employer. When the agent was called he took the girl from the employer's house and admitted the victim in a private hospital and left. In absence of any guardian the hospital authorities contacted the Anti Trafficking NGO, on pursuance of which later a case was registered and the accused was arrested. This is one among the many such cases.

Although not recorded in high numbers in brothel based prostitution, women and girls from Jharkhand are forced into prostitution in unorganized and movable brothels (UNODC, 2013). Cases intervened by the Anti Trafficking organizations revealed that the victims of human Trafficking are also being exploited sexually by the placement agents and the employer as well in some of the cases.

### **CARPET INDUSTRY**

Majority of the children working in the carpet sector, be it in Uttar Pradesh (UP) or in Jharkhand are migrant child labourers from Palamu and Garhwa district in Jharkhand. These districts are the prime catchment area for child labourers, especially Garhwa. In any village in the district there is hardly a home where child labour does not exist. Estimates are that there are 11,000 children in Garhwa alone who are child labourers within the carpet industry (UNODC, 2013).

### **TRAFFICKING IN THE NAME OF ORPHANAGE**

In the year 2014 the Godda district of Jharkhand witnessed trafficking of children in the name of Orphanage in Kerala for better education. The children in such cases are being sent by creating fake documents in their name and their ultimate fate is uncertain. In a recent case at least 120 children were trafficked to orphanage in Kerala. The children were among the 466 from West Bengal, Bihar and Jharkhand taken into protective custody by the Railway Protection Force in Palakkad, soon after they had got off trains enroute to orphanages in Kozhikode and Malappuram. Many of them were found to be returning to the orphanages after the summer vacation, but others, including the 186 above, were new children being brought by agents with the promise of enrolling them at the Mohammed Abdurahiman Memorial Orphanage at Mukkom in Kozhikode and Anwarul Huda Orphanage at Vettathoor in Malappuram. In Godda district, from where 216 children went this year alone to Mukkom. From three children six years ago, there are now more than 300 between 4-15 years of age from Godda at the Mukkom orphanage. Following a directive by the deputy commissioner to profile all such children, the Godda district administration has tracked down 171 of them.

**Roy Sourav, (2015, February 25), Trafficked tribal girls forced to conceive, deliver babies for sale, *Hindustan Times*, Lohardaga/ Gumla.**

5 Philip Shalu and Deepu Sebastian Edward, (2014, June 9), *Kerala to send children back, but in Jharkhand, few options*, Indian Express, Thiruvanthapuram/ Godda. Retrieved from <http://indianexpress.com/article/india/india-others/kerala-to-send-children-back-but-in-jharkhand-few-options/> on 23rd March, 2015.

### **HUMAN TRAFFICKING: A WORST FORM OF HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATION- HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

Human trafficking is a serious crime and a grave violation of human rights that occurs throughout the world. Human trafficking is the third largest organized crime after drugs and the arms trade across the globe. The reasons for the increase in this global phenomenon are multiple and complex, affecting rich and poor countries alike. India is no exception to this. Human trafficking is the trade of humans, most commonly for the purpose of sexual, slavery, forced labor, or commercial sexual exploitation, for the trafficker or others. This may encompass providing a spouse in the context of forced marriage, or the extraction of organs or tissues, including for surrogacy and ovary removal. Human trafficking can occur within a country or trans-nationally. Human trafficking is a crime against the person because of the

violation of the victim's rights of movement through coercion and because of their commercial exploitation.

According to the definition of the United Nations office on drugs and crime "trafficking is any activity leading to recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons, by means of threat or use of force, coercion, abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or vulnerability, or giving payments or benefits to a person in control of the victim for the purpose of exploitation, which includes exploitation the prostitution of others, sexual exploitation, forced labour, slavery or similar practices and the removal of organs". Trafficking especially of women and children is one of the worst forms of human rights violation and a significant problem in India especially in Jharkhand, some of the eastern States & north-eastern India. Trafficked women and children are subjected to multiple conditions of exploitation such as commercial sexual exploitation and bonded labour. Trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation is one of the worst forms of crimes against women and children as it exposes them to a life of humiliation and sexual abuse. Poverty, illiteracy, lack of livelihood options, natural/man-made disasters and lack of social and family support, migration are among the factors which make women and children vulnerable to such trafficking.

The Government of India has ratified the United Nations Convention on Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC) and its Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons especially trafficking in Women and Children. The Protocol casts an obligation on the State Parties to undertake measures for prevention of trafficking as also for providing physical, psychological and social recovery of victims of trafficking in persons. The Government has also ratified the SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking of Women and Children for Prostitution.

## **TRAFFICKER AND TRAFFICKING**

Jharkhand is also a transit for the traffickers trafficking girls from Chattisgarh. The traffickers or the placement agents of the tribal states like Chattisgarh, Jharkhand, Orissa and West Bengal are working in close network. Trafficking of children from Jharkhand mostly takes place through the well organized placement agency rackets in Delhi. These placement agencies supply tribal children to the homes of National

Capital Region consisting of Delhi, Faridabad, Gurgaon and Noida. The traffickers in the source areas of Jharkhand and in the destination areas of North India work as network and are very organized. The Shakurpur area under Punjabi Bagh Police station in Delhi is flooded with Placement agents either belonging to Jharkhand or having links with Jharkhand.

These agencies mostly target the children of age group 11-16 who remain tight lipped even after exploitation. The trafficked victims are kept in congested rooms, fed barely enough for survival till they are placed somewhere. The luckier ones land in a 'kothi' as a domestic help. The others are sold in marriage or to a brothel where they suffer never-ending abuse in all forms. These victims of trafficking have to go through series of exploitation starting from the source-traffickers, placement agents and employers. 1 Jharkhand is not only a source but also a destination for the victims trafficked for sexual exploitation.

**1 Roy Sourav, (2015, February 25), Trafficked tribal girls forced to conceive, deliver babies for sale, *Hindustan Times*, Lohardaga/ Gumla.**

Most of the trafficking from Jharkhand is of tribals for domestic labour to metropolitan cities where there is a demand for such work. In cities like Delhi, a number of illegal placement agencies have cropped up. These agencies take advantage of legal loopholes to traffic mostly innocent girls in the name of providing employment but instead are put into extreme conditions of forced labour. 12-14 hours of work every day is a routine practice for these girls. Many of those rescued also report physical and sexual abuse. Several cases of Sexual slavery have also been reported from the victims rescued in Delhi. Some of the victims are trafficked to Haryana and Punjab for the purpose of Bonded Labour and Forced marriage.

Jharkhand being the state unexplored, the people here are innocent, hard labor and with traditional social culture and practices are often flattered through their own middleman. The geographical hindrances, behavioral attitude and the globalize inter- state impressive options/flattering have resulted in to migration to outside the state that are resulting into trafficking. Traffickers take advantage of these situations that make people vulnerable to agreeing to unsafe migration who then end up as victims of trafficking. There is a network of well organized routes and trains that get frequently used by traffickers for this. The Traffickers mostly use the



Jharkhand Sampark Kranti Express, Muri Express and Swarna Jayanti Express to take the children.

According to UNODC's (2013) India Country Assessment Report: Current Status of Victim Service Providers and Criminal Justice Actors on Anti Human Trafficking, red light areas exist in the districts of Dhanbad, Bokaro and Hazaribag. The trafficking affected districts include Garwah, Sahibganj, Dumka, Pakur, West Singhbhum (Chaibasa), Ranchi, Palamu, Hazaribag, Dhanbad, Bokara, Girdih, Kodarma and Lohardaga.

## CHAPTER-II

### POLICIES AND ACTS

The United Nations convention on the rights of the (UNCRC) defines the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of children. Child rights are fundamental freedoms and the inherent rights of all human beings below the age of eighteen years. The United Nations convention on the rights of the child, often referred to as CRC or UNCRC, is an international convention setting out the civil, political, social, economic and cultural rights of children. Nations that ratify this international convention are bound by it by international law. The United Nations general assembly adopted the convention and opened it for signature on 20 November 1989 (the 30<sup>th</sup> anniversary of its declaration of the rights of the child). It comes into force on 2<sup>nd</sup> September 1990, after it was ratified by the 193 member's nations.

The convention deals with the child specific needs and rights. It requires that states act in the best interests of the child. The convention acknowledges that every child has certain basis rights, including the right to life, his or her parents within a family or cultural grouping and has a relationship with both parents, even if they are separated. The convention obliges states to allow parents to exercise their parental responsibilities. The convention acknowledges that children have the right to express their opinion heard and acted upon when appropriate to be protected from abuse or exploitation, to have their privacy protected and required that their lives not be subject to inhuman conditions and neglect.

**The fifty four (54) articles of UNCRC are mentioned below:**

**Article 1** – Definition of child - All children below the age of 18

**Article 2** – Non discrimination – All rights apply to all children without exception, and the state is obliged to protect children from any form of discrimination. The state must not violate any right and must take positive action to promote them all.

**Article 3** – Best interest of the child - All actions concerning the child should take full account of his or her best interests. The state is to provide adequate care when parents or other responsible fail to do so.

**Article 4** – Implementation of rights – The state is obliged to translate the rights in the UNCRC into reality.

**Article 5** – Parental guidance and the child's evolving capacities – The state has a duty to respect the rights and responsibilities of parents or the extended family to provide appropriate direction and guidance to children in the exercise of their rights.

**Article 6** – Survival and development – The child has an inherent right to life, and the state must ensure the maximum survival and development of the child.

**Article 7** – Name and Nationality - Every child has the right to have a name from birth and to be granted a nationality.

**Article 8** – Preservation of identity – The state is obliged to protect and, if necessary, re establish the basics of a child's identity (name, nationality and family ties).

**Article 9** – Separation from parents – Children have the right to live with their parents unless this is insatiable with their best interest; to maintain contact with both parents if separated from one or both; and the right to be informed by the state of the whereabouts of their parents if such separation is the result of action by the state.

**Article 10** – Family re-unification – Children and their parents have the right to leave any country and to enter their own in order to be reunited or to maintain the child/parent relationship.

**Article 11** – Illicit transfer and non return – The state is obliged to try to prevent and remedy the kidnapping or retention of children in another country by a parent or third party.

**Article 12** – The child's opinion – The child has the right to express an opinion and to have that opinion taken into account in any matter or procedure affecting the child.

**Article 13** – Freedom of expression – Children have the right to obtain and make known information and to express their views, unless the rights of others.

**Article 14** – Freedom of thought, conscience and religion – The child has the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion, subject to appropriate parental guidance and national law.

**Article 15** – Freedom of association – The child has the right to meet with others and to join or set up associations, unless doing so violates the rights of others.

**Article 16** – Protection of Privacy – Children have the right to protection from interference with their privacy, family, home and correspondence and from libel/slander.

**Article 17** – Access to appropriate information – The media has a duty to disseminate information to children that is of social, moral, educational and cultural benefit to them and which respects their cultural background. The state is to take measures to encourage the publication on material from harmful materials.

**Article 18** – Parental responsibilities – Both parents jointly have primary responsibilities for bringing up their children and the state should support them in this task.

**Article 19** – Protection from abuse and neglect – The state is obliged to protect children from all forms of physical or mental violence perpetrated by parents or others responsible for their care, and to undertake preventative and treatment programmes in this regard.

**Article 20** – Protection of children without families – The state is obliged to provide special protection for children deprived of their family environment and to ensure that appropriate alternative family care or institutional placement is made available to them, taking into account the child's cultural background.

**Article 21** – Adoption – In countries where adoption is recognized and/or allowed, it shall only be carried out in the best interests of the child, with all necessary safeguards for a given child and authorization by the competent authorities.

**Article 22** – Refugee children – Special protection is to be granted to children who are refugees or seeking refugee status and the state is obliged to co-operate with competent organizations providing such protection and assistance.

**Article 23** – Disabled children – Disabled children have the right to special care, education, and training designed to help them to achieve greatest possible self reliance and participation to lead a full and active life.

**Article 24** – Health and health services – The child has the right to the highest level of health and access to health and medical services, with special emphasis on primary and preventive health care, public health education and the reduction of infant mortality. The state is obliged to work towards the abolition of harmful traditional practices. Emphasis is laid on the need for international cooperation to ensure this right.

**Article 25** – Periodic review of placement – A child placed by the state for reasons of care, protection or treatment, has the right to have all aspects of that placement evaluated regularly.

**Article 26** – Social security – Children have the right to benefit from social security.

**Article 27** – Standard of living – Children have the right to benefit from on adequate standard of living. It is the primary responsibility of parents to provide this and the state's duty to ensure that parents are able to fulfill that responsibility. The state may provide material support in the case of need, and may seek to ensure recovery of child maintenance costs from absent parents or guardians.

**Article 28** – Education – The child has the right to education and the state has a duty to ensure that primary education, at least, is made free and compulsory. Administration of school discipline is to reflect the child's human dignity. Emphasis is laid on the need for international cooperation to ensure this right.

**Article 29** – Aims of education – The state must recognize that education should be directed at developing the child's for active life as an adult, fostering respect for basic human rights and developing respect for the child's own cultural and national values and those of others.

**Article 30** – Children of minorities and indigenous people children of minority communities and indigenous people have the right to enjoy their own culture and to practice their own religion and language.

**Article 31** – Leisure, recreation, and cultural activities – Children have the right to leisure, play and participation in cultural and artistic activities.

**Article 32** – Child Labour – The state is obliged to protect children from engaging in work that constitutes a threat to their health, education or development, to set minimum age for employment, and to regulate conditions of employment.

**Article 33** – Drug abuse – The child has the right to protection from the use of narcotic and psychotropic drugs and from being involved in their production or distribution.

**Article 34** – Sexual exploitation – The child has the right to protection from sexual exploitation and abuse, including prostitution and involvement in pornography.

**Article 35** – Sale trafficking and abduction – The state is obliged to make every effort to prevent the sale, trafficking and abduction of children.

**Article 36** – Other forms of exploitation – The child has the right to protection from all. Other forms of exploitation not covered in articles 32, 33, 34 and 35.

**Article 37** – Torture and deprivation of liberty – The prohibition of torture, cruel treatment or punishment, capital punishment and life imprisonment. Arrest and any form of restriction of liberty must be used as a last resort and for the shortest appropriate treatment, separation from detained adults, contact with their family and access to legal and other assistance.

**Article 38** – Armed conflicts – States are obliged to respect and ensure respect for humanitarian law as it applies to children. No child under 18 years of age should take a direct part in hostilities or be recruited into the armed forces, and all children affected by armed conflict should benefit from protection and care.

**Article 39** – Rehabilitative care – The state is obliged to ensure that children damaged by armed conflict, torture, neglect, maltreatment or exploitation receive appropriate treatment for their recovery and social reintegration.

**Article 40** – Administration of Juvenile Justice children alleged or recognized as having committed an offence have the right to respect for their human rights and, in particular, to benefit from all aspects of the due process of law, including legal or other assistance in preparing and presenting their defense. Recourse to Judicial proceedings and institutional placements should be avoided wherever possible and appropriate.



**Article 41** – Respect for existing standards. If any standards set international law or other applicable international instruments are higher than those of this convention, it is the higher standard that applies.

**Article 42** – Publicizing and implementing the convention. The state is obliged to make the rights contained in the convention widely known to adults and children.

**Article 43to54** – Implementation measures – Those articles discuss how governments and international organization like UNICEF should work to ensure children are protected in their rights.

**The UNCRC was ratified by the Indian govt.** on 11 December in the year 1992. By signing the UNCRC, India has committed itself to ensure that children can grow up in safe and supportive environment, with access to quality education, health care, and a good standard of living. The UNCRC acknowledge children's right to education right to express their thoughts and opinions freely, right to information, right to nutrition, right to protection from abuse, right to protection from exploitation, protection from neglect, right to explore her/his full potential, right to recreational pursuits like sports, entertainments, right to name and Nationality, right to survival. Since India has the largest child population in the world; child rights need more than peripheral attention. Any understanding of human rights of children cannot be confined to specific groups of children; as they are generally being categorized "Poor Children", "Working Children", "Street Children" and "Marginalized children" violations of children's right are not limited to the poor, downtrodden and these special groups. They happen in middle class elite homes too and need to be addressed comprehensively.

India is also a signatory of the world declaration on the survival, protection and development of children. In pursuance of the commitment made at the world summit, the department of women and child development has formulated a National plan of Action for children. Most of the recommendations of the world summit Action plan are reflected in India's National plan of Action-keeping in mind the needs, rights and aspirations of children in the country. The priority areas in the plan are health, nutrition, education, water, sanitation to children in difficult circumstances and aims at providing a frame work, for actualization of the objectives of the convention in the Indian Context.

## **United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (UNTOC)**

The United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, adopted by General Assembly resolution 55/25 of 15 November 2000, is the main international instrument in the fight against transnational organized crime. It opened for signature by member states at a high level political conference convened for that purpose in Italy on 12-15 December 2000 and entered into force on 29 September 2003. The Convention is further supplemented by three protocols, which target specific areas and manifestations of organized crime. The protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons, especially women and children. The protocol against smuggling of migrants by land, sea and air and the Illicit manufacturing of trafficking in firearms their parts and components and ammunition.

The Convention represents a major step forward in the fight against transnational organized crime and signifies the recognition by member states of the seriousness of the problems posed by it as well as the need to foster and enhance close international cooperation in order to tackle those problems. States that ratify this instrument commit themselves to taking a series of measures against transnational organized crime, including the creation of domestic criminal offences (participation in an organized criminal group, money laundering, corruption and obstruction of justice) the adoption of new and sweeping frameworks for extradition, mutual legal assistance for building or upgrading the necessary capacity of national authorities.

**The protocol to prevent, suppress and punish Trafficking in persons, especially women and children** was adopted by General Assembly resolution 55/25. It entered into force on 25 December 2003. It is the first global legally binding instrument with an agreed definition on trafficking in persons. The intention behind this definition is to facilitate convergence in national approaches with regard to the establishment of domestic criminal offences that would support efficient international cooperation in investigating and prosecuting trafficking in persons cases. An additional objective of the protocol is to protect and assist the victims of trafficking in persons with full respect for their human rights.

## **Convention on the Elimination of all forms of discrimination against women (CEDAW)**

Ratified on 9 July, 1993 with a declaration / reservation SAARC Convention on preventing and combating trafficking in women and children for prostitution 2002 and SAARC Convention on

Regional Arrangements for the promotion of child welfare in South Asia signed on 5 January 2002, at the eleventh SAARC summit in Kathmandu on 4-6 January, 2002.

## **SAARC Convention**

India has ratified the SAARC Convention on preventing and combating trafficking in women and children for prostitution. A Regional task force was constituted to implement the SAARC Convention. Five meetings of regional task force have been held so far fifth meeting was held at Paro, Bhutan from 11-12 April, 2013. As offered in fifth meeting a study tour for SAARC member countries was conducted from 18-22 November, 2013 to learn from the experiences of the Anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) established in various districts of the country. Representatives of Sri Lanka, Bhutan and Afghanistan participated in the study tour.

## **Bilateral Mechanism**

For dealing with cross border trafficking and to address the various issues relating to prevention of trafficking victim identification and repatriation and make the process speedy and victim-friendly between India and Bangladesh a task force of India and Bangladesh was constituted. So far five meetings of task force between India and Bangladesh have been held. Fifth meeting was held on 17-18 August, 2015 at Dhaka, Bangladesh.

A memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between India and Bangladesh on Bilateral Cooperation for prevention of human trafficking in women and children rescue, recovery, repatriation and re-integration of victims of trafficking was signed in June, 2015.

Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) ratified on 9<sup>th</sup> July, 1993 with a declaration/reservation SAARC Convention on preventing and combating trafficking in women and children for prostitution 2002 and SAARC convention on Regional arrangements for the

promotion of child welfare in south Asia signed on 5<sup>th</sup> January, 2002 at the eleventh SAARC summit in Kathmandu on 4-6 January, 2002

### **PLANNING FOR CHILDREN ISSUES DURING FIVE YEARS PLAN IN INDIA**

- a. The first five year plan in India was launched in 1951 and since then, India has witnessed twelve five years. Through the five years plans, the government of India has continued positioned children with mothers, clubbed women and children's as one composite unit. Over the years, the planning of strategies for children in the country has evolved from welfare to development to rights approach. Considering that the opportunities of early childhood development became a focus activity from the very **first five year plan (1951-56)**. In the **second (1956-61)**, **third (1961-66)** and
- b. The **fourth plan (1969-74)**, for the welfare of children continued. The fourth plan focused on accelerating the basic minimum services for the children, reached the highest finally in the adoption of a National policy for children in 1974.
- c. The **fifth plan (1974-78)** saw a shift in focus from child welfare to child development and a stress on integration and coordination of services, which paved the launching of integrated child development service (ICDS) in 1975. A project for delivering a package of basic children services like health check up, immunization, supplementary nutrition, referral services, preschool education, nutrition education to children and their mothers from poor and disadvantaged group. The involvement of community based worker. Anganwadi worker was introduced.
- d. The **Sixth five year plan (1980-85)** continued to approach and strategy marked in the fifth plan and do consolidation and expansion, expansion of ICDS projects and implementation of universalization of elementary education, non for preschool education was made in educationally backward states. The goals related to health for all by 2000 AD were also set up.

- e. The **seventh five year plan (1985-90)** continued the strategy of promoting early childhood survival and development through programmes – ICDS, universal immunization, maternal and child care services, nutrition preschool education, safe drinking water, environmental sanitation and hygiene. The government of India enacted the Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act 1986. The National policy on child labour was formulated in the year 1987.
- f. The **eight five year plan (1992-97)** during this plan period the main focus was Human Development with policies and programmes for child survival and development on high priority basis.
- g. The **ninth five year plan (1997-2002)** In this plan period, child development was considered not only as a desirable societal investment for country's future, but also as the right of every child to achieve full development potential, where combating mortality and morbidity are not enough.
- h. The **tenth five year plan (2002-2007)** stressed convergence and intersects oral coordination to child development programmes. The tenth plan advocated right based approach to the development of the children. The plan indicated monitor able targets related to children were – All children to be in school by 2003 and all children to complete five years of schooling by 2007, Reducing of gender gaps in literacy and wage rates by at least 50m percent by 207, Reducing of Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) to 45 per 1000 live births by 2007 and to 28 by 2012, Reduction of maternal mortality Rate (MMR) to 2 per 1000 live birth by 2007 and to one by 2012.
- i. The **Eleventh Plan (2007-2012)** –Based on the unfinished agenda from the tenth plan, the analysis of the status of children and the existing policies and programe gaps, the eleventh plan categorically says that "Development of children is at the centre of the eleventh plan." This plan aims at recognizing the situation of the children as the best Human development indicator and makes it the key indicator for the five year plans, across all sectors. Some of the strategic suggestions may be mentioned like care indicator of 11<sup>th</sup> plan interventions, with special emphasis on the status of the

girl child, child friendly protection services and schemes that address malnutrition, neonatal and infant mortality, Recognizing the early childhood education for implementation through ICDS and Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), ensure better outcome, adequate and appropriate budget allocation and proper utilization of "Child Budgeting" as an important policy and to take stock of development investment for children. In eleventh plan proposed to ensure that vulnerable group is protected from further abuse. Children affected by HIV/AIDS, children in conflict with law, children in distressed circumstances, children with disabilities were addressed and treated as critical target groups. The eleventh plan marked a big step forward in the area of child rights. It was surrounded in a rights frame work that views children as agents and not as recipients. It acknowledged multiple discriminations where in the children are trapped in.

The National Commission for protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) had set up by an act of parliament in December 2005 to stand by children, give a call that children come first'. NCPCR has come in existence march 2007. The child is defined as children in the 0-18 years' age group. The mandate of NCPCR is to ensure that all laws, policies, programmes, and administrative mechanisms are in consonance with child rights perspective. Thus protecting children's rights is not a charity act but one of taking a correct stand on behalf of children and their rights and ensuring that the state meets its obligations to protect children and their rights. Indeed in a sense NCPCR is the legitimate space provided by state for children and all those who vouch for children both in the government and in the civil society.

- j. The **twelve plan (2012-2017)** – The more inclusive growth must begin with children and the fulfillment of children's rights through nurturing and proactive policy programmes, community and family environments. The continuum of cares initiated through programmes and policies in the 11<sup>th</sup> plan in a life cycle approach was consolidated and carried forward with more vigour and resolve during the 12<sup>th</sup> plan. This was reflected in the 12<sup>th</sup> plan which states that "the 12<sup>th</sup> plan must make children on urgent priority" strengthened structures, system, policy and implementation in partnership with families, communities, civil society needed in order to fulfill the government's commitment towards children rights.



The five years plans were laid to rest by National Democratic Alliance (NDA) government in 2015 and new mechanism was put into place. The decade old five year plans was replaced by a three year action plan which will be part of seven strategy paper and 15 years vision document. The National Institution for Transforming India (NITI) aayog has replaced the planning commission by the present govt. of India and launched three year action plans from April 1, 2017. The documents of NITI aayog are ideally policy guide map for the government.

In June 2020, NITI aayog has constituted the groups on 17 different thematic area of development for identify of bottlenecks operational difficulties, policy constraints and best practices, what suitable step can be taken for effective policy formulation, programme implementation, monitoring and evaluation etc. Thus 17 groups are constituted comprising members of NITI CSOs, standing committee, other development partners, central ministries / Departments. The 17 subgroups are child Rights and child protection, Disability accessibility, Disaster Relief and environmental issues, elderly cares, Health and Nutrition, Human Trafficking and Bonded labour, Innovation Technology Transfer, LGBTQI, Mapping capacity Building and regulation of Voluntary sector, microfinance, Migrant labour, sustainable livelihood, water sanitation and hygiene women empowerment and security, youth engagement. There are 4-5 CSOs/NGOs, concerned ministries and concerned UN agencies in every sub group.

So far we are concerned in this article, regarding child rights and provision of five years plan and now in NITI aayog. The two subgroup are directly concerned are is on child Rights and child protection and second are on Human Trafficking and Bonded labour. In child Rights and child protection sub group there are 4 CSOs/NGO, ministry of women and child development; National Human Rights commission, Ministry of education, deptt. of school education and literacy United Nation agencies – UNICEF, World Bank.

In second subgroup on Human Trafficking and Banded labour, there are 4 CSOs/NGOs, ministry of labour and employment ministry of Home affairs, ministry of women and child development D/o social justice and empowerment, ministry of law and justice, NALSA, National Human Rights Commission, National Commission on women and UN agencies – UNICEF, UNODC, UNHCR, UN women, IOM.

The subgroup are expected to identifying areas of CSOs engagements for better service delivery and efficient implementation of schemes, creating forum for CSOs to deliberate and recommend specific major issues, challenges and promote partnerships between CSOs and the govt. deliberate and recommend action on specific issues referred to by the government to suggested to improvements in laws and policies to become medium of synergy amongst service delivery organization, people and government. With intent to negate the root causes of exclusion and exploitation of children it is necessary to facilitate mind set changes and address long standing social norms and traditions that violate the rights of children. To ensure the highest quality of services are provided to children, it is important to focus on setting rigorous norms and standard for programmes delivery and securing purposeful and functional convergence and coordination through establishment of interministrial /departmental linkages at national, state, district and village levels. Strategies also need to include strengthening of institutions and delivery mechanism, analyzing budget for children in all ministries. The aim therefore is to promote the rights of all children by making and implementing policies, legislations, schemes and programmes, which are both child centered and child sensitive. Proactive steps by the state such as the implementation of existing laws are essential to change the existing scenario. But a society of concerned individuals can go a long way in changing the reality faced by children in India today. There is also a need for us as parents, teachers and individuals concerned about children to encourage children to respect their instincts.

### **INDIAN CONSTITUTION**

The Constitution of India, the fundamental law of the land, forbids trafficking in persons. Article 23 of the constitution specifically prohibits traffic in human beings and beggar and other similar forms of forced labour. Article 24 further prohibits employment of children below 14 years of age in factories mines or other hazardous employment. Other fundamental rights enshrined in the Constitution relevant to trafficking are Article 14 relating to equality before law Article 15 that deals with prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion race caste se or place of birth, article 21 pertaining to protection of life and personal liberty and Article 22 concerning protection from arrest and detention except under certain conditions

The Directive Principles of State Policy articulated in the Constitution are also significant, particularly Article 39 which categories states that men and women should have the right to an adequate means of livelihood and equal work; that men, women and children should not be forced by economic necessity to enter unsuitable avocations; and that the legal system should ensure that opportunities for securing justice are not denied to any citizen because of economic or other disabilities.

#### THE PROVISIONS IN THE DIFFERENT ACTS TO PROTECT THE RIGHTS OF CHILDREN

- Indian Divorce Act, 1969, as amended in 2001
- Guardian and wards Act, 1890
- Indian Succession Act 1925
- Child marriage Restrain Act, 1929
- Factories Act, 1948
- special marriage Act, 1954
- Hindu marriage Act, 1955
- Hindu succession Act, 1956
- Hindu minority and guardianship Act, 1956
- Probation of offenders Act, 1958
- Orphanages and other charitable Homessupervision and control Act. 1960
- Child labor prohibition and Regulation Act, 1986
- Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 has specific provisions for the protection of the rights of children, code of civil procedure – order 32, code of criminal procedure – section 125, 360

#### LEGISLATIVE INITIATIVES

- **A comprehensive legislation- the Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2018-** The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, and 1956 (ITPA) ITPA is a special legislation that deals exclusively with trafficking. However, keeping in view the deficiencies of this Act and existing legislations and after considering the issues relating to prevention, rescue and rehabilitation of victims of trafficking, it has been considered necessary to bring a comprehensive legislation, namely, the Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2018, covering all related aspects of trafficking of persons. The salient features of the Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation) Bill,

2018, inter alia, are as follows: i. It aims to prevent the trafficking of persons, to prosecute offenders and to provide care, protection and rehabilitation to the victims of trafficking; ii. It creates a conducive legal, economic and social environment for the victims of trafficking and also addresses the transnational nature of the crimes; iii. It provides for dedicated institutional mechanism at District, State and National level for prevention, protection, investigation and rehabilitation aspects relating to trafficking; iv. It provides for new offences with stringent punishment and fine, which are aggravated in nature and not addressed in existing laws; v. It provides for timely disposal of cases and repatriation of the victims; vi. It ensures confidentiality of victims, witnesses and complainants by not disclosing their identity. The confidentiality of the victims is maintained by recording their statement through video conferencing and by in camera proceedings. Vii. It also provides for Rehabilitation Fund for the welfare and rehabilitation of victims to ensure timely relief to the victims and also addresses their physical, mental trauma etc. viii. In order to break the organized nexus, both at national and international level, the Bill proposes for attachment and forfeiture of property and to remit the proceeds of crime in the Rehabilitation Fund; ix. It also provides for immunity to victims for certain criminal actions against them, and; x. It is proposed to designate a Sessions Court in each district for speedy disposal of the cases under the proposed legislation and for this purpose the bill also proposes the appointment of Special Public Prosecutors to deal with such cases in a time bound manner.

The proposed Bill was introduced in Lok Sabha for consideration in the Monsoon Session of Parliament, 2018. The said Bill as passed by the Lok Sabha was then placed before Rajya Sabha for consideration/passing but could not be considered since both the houses of the Parliament have been prorogued. The bill would stand lapsed on dissolution of the 16<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha and the same needs to be considered **afresh in the new Lok Sabha**.

- **CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, 1973 RESPONSIBILITY** for providing compensation to trafficking victims is fragmented between the Central Government and individual states. This is largely the result of section 357, code of criminal procedure, which states that the Central Government should be responsible for compensating victims of any crime (not limited to

trafficking) who have suffered loss or injury. However, it does not provide the degree of such compensation. According to the section:

When a court imposes a sentence of fine or a sentence (including a sentence of death) of which fine forms a part, the court may, when passing judgment order the whole or any part of the fine recovered to be applied.

In the payment to any person of compensation for any loss or injury caused by the offence, which compensation is, the opinion of the court, recoverable by such person in a Civil Court. The Section addresses the compensation of trafficking victims; However it allows for the individual state's determination of compensation procedures and amounts. As a result, there is no centralized compensatory system for trafficking victims in India.

- **CRIMINAL LAW AMENDMENT ACT 2013** - Until recently, Indian law did not contain a comprehensive definition of human trafficking. In March 2013, India passed the Criminal law (Amendment) Act of 2013, which amended section 370 of the Indian Penal Code and included India's first definition of human trafficking based on the UN trafficking protocol: "who ever for the purpose of exploitation recruits, transports, harbours, transfer or 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 deception or fifthly by abuse of power or sixthly by inducement including the giving or receiving of payments or benefits in order to achieve the consent of any person having control over the payments recruited, transported, harboured, transferred or received commits the offence of trafficking". Section 370, as amended, now defines exploitation as including "any act of physical exploitation or any form of sexual exploitation, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the forced removal of organs". The new Amendment Act expanded the types of offenses criminalized as a trafficking violation and instituted heightened sentences for perpetrators.
- **IMMORAL TRAFFICKING PREVENTION ACT 1956** -Article 2. Definitions. – (a) "brothel" includes any house, room, conveyance or place, or any portion of any house, room, [conveyance] or place, which is

used for the purposes [of sexual exploitation or abuse] for the gain of another person or for the mutual gain of two or more prostitutes; (b) “child” means a person who has not completed the age of sixteen years; (f) “prostitution” means the sexual exploitation or abuse of persons for commercial purposes, and the expression “prostitute” shall be construed accordingly; (g) “protective home” means an institution, by whatever name called... in which [persons] who are in need of care and protection, may be kept under this Act and where appropriate technically qualified persons, equipments and other facilities have been provided.

**Article 3** Punishment for keep in a brothel or allow in premises to be used as a brothel. Article 3 makes this offense punishable by one to three years in prison, as well as a fine of up to Rs.2000 Article 5. Procuring induce or taking [persons] for the sake of prostitution.

**Article 5** The procuring, inducing or taking of persons for the sake of prostitution, regardless of their consent, is made punishable by three to seven years’ imprisonment, and up to fourteen years’ imprisonment in the case that this act is carried out against the will of the victim.

**Article 6** Detaining a [person] in premises where prostitution is carried on. This offence, under Article 6, is punishable by imprisonment for a period of seven years extending to life.

**Article 16** Rescue the [persons] This Article allows for the removal of prostitutes from brothels by order of the magistrate. Also relevant to the rescue of victims, Article 15 allows for special police officers to enter and search any premises suspected of being used for an offence punishable under this Act without a warrant, and to remove any person being held therein.

Keeping in view the above deficiencies in the existing legislations and after considering the issues relating to prevention, rescue and rehabilitation of victims of trafficking, it has been considered necessary to bring a comprehensive legislation, namely, the Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2018, covering all related aspects of trafficking of persons.

The salient features of the Trafficking of Persons (Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2018, inter alia, are as follows:-



- i) It aims to prevent the trafficking of persons, to prosecute offenders and to provide care, protection and rehabilitation to the victims of trafficking;
- ii) It creates a conducive legal, economic and social environment for the victims of trafficking and also addresses the transnational nature of the crimes;
- iii) It provides for dedicated institutional mechanism at District, State and National level for prevention, protection, investigation and rehabilitation aspects relating to trafficking;
- iv) It provides for new offences with stringent punishment and fine, which are aggravated in nature and not addressed in existing laws;
- v) It provides for timely disposal of cases and repatriation of the victims;
- vi) It ensures confidentiality of victims, witnesses and complainants by not disclosing their identity. The confidentiality of the victims is maintained by recording their statement through video conferencing and by in camera proceedings.
- vii) It also provides for Rehabilitation Fund for the welfare and rehabilitation of victims to ensure timely relief to the victims and also addresses their physical, mental trauma etc.
- viii) In order to break the organized nexus, both at national and international level, the Bill proposes for attachment and forfeiture of property and to remit the proceeds of crime in the Rehabilitation Fund;
- ix) It also provides for immunity to victims for certain criminal actions against them, and;
- x) It is proposed to designate a Sessions Court in each district for speedy disposal of the cases under the proposed legislation and for this purpose the bill also proposes the appointment of Special Public Prosecutors to deal with such cases in a time bound manner.

The proposed Bill was introduced in Lok Sabha for consideration in the Monsoon Session of Parliament, 2018. The said Bill as passed by the Lok Sabha was then placed before Rajya Sabha for consideration/passing but could not be considered since both the houses of the Parliament have been prorogued. The bill stands lapsed on dissolution of the 16th Lok Sabha and the same needs to be considered afresh.

- **BONDED LABOUR SYSTEM (ABOLITION) ACT, 1976 (AMENDED IN 2016) -**  
The Constitution of India under Article 23(1) prohibits 'begar' and other similar forms of forced labour. The bonded labour system was abolished by

law throughout the country w.e.f. from 25<sup>th</sup> October, 1975 under the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Ordinance which was replaced by Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976. It extends to the whole of India. As per the Act, no person is allowed to make an advance under or in pursuance of the bonded labour system and no one can compel any person to render any bonded labour or other form of forced labour.

The Supreme Court has directed that the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) should be involved in dealing with the issue of bonded labour. The court has also issued directions from time to time for compliance by the state governments regarding identification, release and rehabilitation of bonded labourers. In pursuance of the direction of the Supreme Court, NHRC is monitoring and reviewing the efforts made by the state governments towards implementing the provisions of the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, through regular interaction with the concerned authorities.

- **WOMEN'S ACT, 1986** - An Act to prohibit indecent representation of women through advertisement or in publications writings paintings, figures or in any other manner and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

Be it enacted by parliament in the Republic of India as follows:

- Prohibition of advertisements containing indecent representation of women.
- Prohibition of publication or sending by post of books, pamphlets, etc., containing indecent representation of women.
- Powers to enter and search at all reasonable times, with such assistance, if any as considers necessary, any place in which he has reason to believe that an offense under this Act has been or is being committed.
- Any person who contravenes the provisions of section 3 or section 4 shall be punishable on first conviction with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to two years.
- Offences to be cognizable and bail able
- Protection of action taken in good faith No suit prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against the central government or any state government or any officer of the Central government or any State government for anything which is in good faith done or intended to be done under this Act.

- **HUMAN ORGAN TRANSPLANT ACT, 2011** - This act deals with criminal responsibility in cases of harvesting of organs and trafficking of persons for this purpose includes traffickers, procurers, brokers, intermediaries, hospital or nursing staff and medical laboratories technicians involved in the illegal transplant procedures. Sec 11 declares prohibition of removal or transportation of human organs for any purpose other than therapeutic purposes and Sec 19 clarifies that it punishes those who seek willing people or offer to supply organs. It is punishable with imprisonment not less than 2 years but which may extend to 7 years and would be liable to fine not less than 10000 which may exceed to 20000 rupees.
- **THE JUVENILE JUSTICE (CARE AND PROTECTION OF CHILDREN) ACT 2015** -It is an act to consolidate and amend the law relating to children alleged and found to be in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection by catering to their basic needs through proper care, protection, development, treatment, social re-integration, by adopting a child-friendly approach in the adjudication disposal of matters in the best interest of children and for their rehabilitation through processes provided and institutions and bodies established, here in under and for matters connected there with or incidental thereto. As per the act “child” means a person who has not completed eighteen years of age. The “Child in need of care and protection” also includes a child who is found vulnerable and is likely to be inducted into drug abuse or trafficking. The Act establishes procedures for the recovery and social reintegration of such children, including the creation of shelter homes and the provision of foster-care services.

As per Sec 2(14)(II) of Juvenile Justice (Care and protection of Children) Act, 2015, a child who is found living in contravention of labour laws for the time being in force is included as a child in need of care and protection mandates a security net of service delivery structures to provide institutional and non-institutional care to these children. The primary responsibility of execution of the Act, as such, lies with the State/UTs.

- **CHILD LABOUR (PROHIBITION & REGULATION) AMENDMENT ACT, 2016**  
- Child labour is an outcome of various socio-economic problems such as poverty, economic backwardness and illiteracy. The Central government has taken cognizance of the practice of child labour still going on in various parts of the country in spite a ban on it and is committed to eradicate the problem of child labour from all parts of the country. For elimination o child labour, the government has enacted the Child labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016 which came into force w.e.f. 01.09.2016. The Amendment Act inter alia provided for complete prohibition of work or employment of children below 14 years in any occupation and process and prohibition of adolescents in the age group of 14 to 18 years in hazardous occupations and processes. The Amendment Act also provides strict punishment for employers for violation of the Act and has made the offence as cognizable.
- **THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN FROM SEXUAL OFFENCES ACT, 2012 (POCSO):** It has been drafted to strengthen the legal provisions for the protection of children from sexual abuse and exploitation. For the first time, a special law has been passed to address the issue of sexual offences against children. Sexual offences are currently covered under different sections of IPC. The IPC does not provide for all types of sexual offences against children and, more importantly, does not distinguish between adult and child victims. 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 under the age of 18 years from the offences of sexual assault, sexual harassment and pornography. These offences have been clearly defined for the first time in law. The Act provides for stringent punishments, which have been graded as per the gravity of the offence. The punishments range from simple to rigorous imprisonment of varying periods. There is also provision for fine, which is to be decided by the Court. An offence is treated as “aggravated” when committed by a person in a position of trust or authority of child such as a member of security forces, police officer, public servant, etc.
- **PROHIBITION OF CHILD MARRIAGE ACT, 2006 (PCMA)**-Sections 12 (a), (b) and (c) although this law is essentially about prohibiting child marriage, recognizing that there is a lot trafficking for and through marriage, it

categorically states that a child marriage is recognized as invalid and hence null and void especially where some of the following means are used for the purpose of marriage- use of force or inducement or kidnapping or sale or trafficking or if after the marriage the child bride is sold or trafficked for immoral purposes then such marriage is also held invalid and declared null and void.

- **THE SCHEDULED CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES (PREVENTION OF ATROCITIES) ACT 1989** - Many victims are from marginalized groups because traffickers on vulnerable people in socially and economically backward areas. This Act provides an additional tool to safeguard women and young girls' belongs to SC/ST and also creates greater burden on the trafficker to prove his lack of complicity in the crime. This can be effective if to offender knows the status of victim. It specifically covers certain forms of trafficking, forced or bonded labour and sexual exploitation of women. A minimum punishment of 6 months is provided that could up to 5 years in any offence cover under sec2.

## **TO PROTECT CHILD FROM SEXUAL VIOLENCE THROUGH LEGISLATION IN INDIA**

- a. Section 375 IPC covers child sexual abuse and assault cases. Having sexual intercourse with or without consent, with girl below 10 years amounts to statutory rape, punishable under section 376 IPC.
- b. The sexual abuse of a male child covers under section 377 IPC. Unnatural offences, cases of Sodomy, oral intercourse are also covered under this section.
- c. Section 354 IPC deals with assault or use or criminal force with the intention of outraging the modesty of a woman. Under the law, a female of any age is a woman.
- d. Section 361 IPC deals with kidnapping from lawful guardian.
- e. Section 362 IPC deals with abduction.
- f. Section 366 A and B IPC deals with procuring a minor girl (under the age of 18 years) with the intention of forcing or reducing her into illicit intercourse with another person.

- g. Section 367 IPC deals with kidnapping or abducting in order to subject a person to grievous hurt, slavery, etc.
- h. Section 294 IPC with obscene acts and songs in public place to annoyance of others.
- i. Section 372 IPC deals with selling a minor for the purpose of prostitution.
- j. Section 373 IPC prohibits the purchase of minor girls for prostitution.
- k. Section 383 IPC deals with buying a minor for the purpose of prostitution.
- l. Section 23 of the constitution of India prohibits the trafficking of human beings and forced labour.
- m. Suppression of Immoral Traffic (Prohibition) Act, 1956 (SITA) amended in 1986, 2018, 2021 covers the exploitation of males and females, including minors for sexual or commercial purpose.
- n. Mental Health Act, 1987, ensures that minors of unsound mind are not exploited.
- o. Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act, 1986, amended in 2016. Protection of Human Rights Act 1993 has specific provisions for the protection of the rights of children.

### **Institutional Mechanism to protect the Child Rights**

- **Special Juvenile Police Unit:** The Juvenile Justice Act 2000 provides for setting up Special Juvenile Police Units in every district and city to coordinate and upgrade the police interface with children. All the police officers, designated as juvenile/child welfare officers in the district or city, are members of the SJPU. As a statutory requirement, the ICPS provides for two paid social workers in each SJPU for supporting the unit. Of the two social workers, at least one should be a woman and another having expertise in child protection.
- **Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs, Government of India**
  1. The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs has created a helpline for providing immediate support to victims who may be caught in exploitative situations while they are abroad for work.
  2. It provides monetary support to Indian women who are in distress in foreign countries.
  3. It has also implemented the registration of recruitment agencies indulging in supply of manpower to foreign destinations. Recruitment agencies which are not registered are being prosecuted.



4. The Ministry has also launched awareness programmes on illegal recruitment agencies and also prepared manuals for the same.
5. The Ministry has been proactively supporting return of victims of human trafficking who are caught abroad in exploitative situations.

- **Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India** - The Ministry of Labour, Government of India has drafted and operational the Protocol which provides practical guidelines to key stakeholders on crucial issues relating to prevention, rescue, repatriation and rehabilitation of trafficked and migrant child labor. The Protocol operational by the Government of India follows the general principles of the UN Trafficking Protocol, viz., protection of rights of the child, best interest of the child, equality and non-discrimination, avoidance of harm, non-criminalization of the child, respect for views of the child, right to confidentiality, and right to information (that shall be broadly followed in the rescue, repatriation and rehabilitation of migrant and trafficked child labor). This Protocol applies to any migrant or trafficked child labor in the country, irrespective of the child's home state or country of origin, without any discrimination on the grounds of gender, caste, language, ethnicity, religion or origin.
- **The National Commission for Women (NCW)** It was constituted on 31st January, 1992 as a statutory body at the national level to safeguard the interests of women. It has a wide mandate covering almost all aspects of women's development, such as to investigate and examine the legal safeguards provided for women under the Constitution and other laws; review the existing provisions of the Constitution and other laws affecting women and recommend amendments to meet any lacunae, inadequacies or shortcomings in such laws; look into complaints and take suo moto notice of matters relating to deprivation of women's rights and take up the issues with appropriate authorities; take up studies/research on issues of relevance to women; and participate and advise in the planning process for socio-economic development of women. The NCW has, since long, been attending to the issues related to trafficking in women and girl children by holding workshops, conferences, training programmes and intervention programmes. It has facilitated several studies, conferences, workshops, discussions and activities relating to advocacy.
- **The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC)** The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) was established on 12th October, 1993. The Commission is an embodiment of India's concern for the promotion and

protection of human rights. The Commission has a wide mandate including civil and political rights, economic, social and cultural rights, and group rights. The function of the Commission includes inquiring on petitions, presented to it by the victims, or any person on their behalf, into complaints of; violation of human rights, or negligence in the prevention of such violation, by a public servant; intervening in any proceeding involving any allegation of violation of human rights pending before a Court, with the approval of such Courts; undertaking and promoting research in the field of human rights; spreading human rights literacy amongst various sections of society; and promoting awareness of the safeguards available for the protection of these rights, through publications, the media, seminars and other available means. The NHRC is fully committed to the cause of anti-trafficking. Several landmark initiatives have been made in this direction with emphasis on the following aspects: The Commission periodically reviews the existing commitments made at the international and regional levels to prevent and to eliminate trafficking and violence against women and suggest steps for their implementation. It promotes better cooperation between countries and international organizations, and other catalysts which have a key role in preventing and eliminating trafficking and violence against women, including UNIFEM, UNICEF, the UN Centre for Human Rights, the UN Commission on Human Rights, ILO, UNESCO, UNDP, WHO, UNAIDS, INTERPOL, UN Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division, UNFPA, the World Tourism Organization, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights and the UN Special Reporter on Violence Against Women. It also review/develop and strengthen comprehensive, crosssectoral and integrated strategies and measures so that there are national and local-level agenda(s) for action and indicators of progress, with set goals and time frame for implementation, targeted at preventing and eliminating trafficking and violence against women. It networks with civil society organizations in the prevention and elimination of trafficking and violence against women. 124 During 1998, the NHRC, with the help of UNICEF and other organizations, carried out a campaign of public awareness on the issue of Child Prostitution and Sexual Abuse of Children. The Commission also released guidebook for the media to address the issue of child sexual abuse. In order to inform the society about the various aspects of trafficking - its forms, the estimates, the causes, the consequences, the modus operandi etc an Information Kit on Trafficking in Women and Children was prepared and released to the public by the Commission in 2001. Among the activities initiated by the NHRC is the Action Research on Trafficking in Women and Children in India, which was conducted jointly by the NHRC, UNIFEM and the Institute of Social Sciences, New Delhi. Through the action research, the NHRC endeavored to create an authentic database so as to strengthen the vulnerable groups both

economically and socially in the supply zones. The NHRC negotiated with the Asia-Pacific Forum of National Human Rights Institutions to set up a Network of Focal Points on Trafficking in the Asia-Pacific region in 2002. The Commission negotiated and signed an MOU with the Human Rights Commission of Nepal to check cross-border trafficking and envisages taking all necessary steps for this purpose. The NHRC under the joint aegis of the NHRC and DWCD developed a manual on Trafficking in Women and Children for the judiciary. The Commission also developed a training module on trafficking issues for incorporation in training programs for administrators, police personnel and other functionaries.

- **The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR)** The Commission was constituted by the Government of India, Ministry of Women & Child Development as a Statutory Body in March, 2007 under the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (CPCR) Act, 2005, to protect, promote and defend child rights in the country. State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCRs) have been constituted under section-17 of the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (CPCR) Act, 2005 for protection of child rights at State level. The functions of the Commission include to examine and review the safeguards provided by or under any law for the protection of child rights and recommend measures for their effective implementation; to examine all factors that inhibit the enjoyment of rights of children and recommend appropriate remedial measures; to look into the matters relating to children in 125 distress, marginalized and disadvantaged children without family and children of prisoners and recommend appropriate remedial measures; to spread child rights literacy among various sections of the society and promote awareness of the safeguards available for protection of these rights; and to inquire into the violation of child rights and recommend initiation of proceedings in such cases.

**NCPCR consists of the following members namely:**

**Chairperson:** a person of eminence and has done outstanding work for promoting the welfare of children.

**There would be 6 members in which two must be women.** They are to be appointed by **the Central Government** from amongst person of eminence, ability, integrity, standing, and experience in the following fields-

- Education;
- Child health, care, welfare or child development;

- Juvenile justice or care of neglected or marginalized children or children with disabilities;
- Elimination of child labour or children in distress;
- Child psychology or sociology; and
- Laws relating to children.

**Tenure:** All members are to be appointed by Central Government **for three years**. The maximum age to serve in commission is **65 years for Chairman and 60 years for members**.

### **Key functions of NCPCR**

- **Assess and review the safeguards that are provided for child rights protection** in India under existing laws and also suggest measures for implementing them effectively.
- **Present reports on the workings of the laws** in this domain to the central government as and when necessary.
- **Study the factors that prevent the enjoyment of rights of children** impacted by terrorism, riots, natural calamities, communal violence, trafficking, HIV/AIDS, torture and exploitation, maltreatment, prostitution, and pornography, and suggest remedial measures for them.
- **Inquire about cases of child rights violations and initiate proceedings.**
- **Review current policies** with respect to children's rights and protection **by studying treaties and international instruments** and suggest changes as needed.

Conduct research in the field of child rights.

### **Inquire into complaints and take Suo-Motu notice of matter relating to-**

- Deprivation and violation of child right
- Non implementation of laws providing for protection and development of children;
- Non-compliance of policy decisions, guidelines, or instructions aimed at mitigating hardships to and ensuring the welfare of the children and provides relief to such children,

- Or take up the issues arising out of such matters with appropriate authorities.

### **Mandates under the following Acts**

**Right to Education Act, 2009: Inquires into complaints** relating to a **child's right to free and compulsory education.**

Examine and review the safeguards for rights provided by or under this act and recommend measures for their effective implementation.

**Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012:** Monitors the implementation of the POCSO Act. It is also mandated-

To monitor the designation of Special Courts by State Governments;

To monitor the appointment of Public Prosecutors by State Governments;

- **The Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB)** The Central Social Welfare Board (CSWB) of the Government of India is concerned about the plight of persons subjected to commercial sexual exploitation. The CSWB held many National/State level workshops and commissioned various studies, including the study on 'Prostitutes and Their Children in Six Metropolitan Cities in India'. Based on the recommendations in the report, the CSWB funded 'Development and Care Centres' for children of victims of CSE that run by NGOs, provide integrated services including education, vocational training, nutrition, health check-ups, play and recreational facilities, etc. Central Advisory Committee (CAC) for Preventing and Combating Trafficking of Women and Children for CSE
- **The Ministry of Women and Child Development** has constituted a Central Advisory Committee (CAC) which functions under the chairpersonship of Secretary, MWCD, and Government of India. The members include representatives from central ministries such as Home Affairs, External Affairs, Tourism, Health and Family Welfare, Social Justice and Empowerment, Law and Justice, State Governments, autonomous bodies such as National Human Rights Commission, National Commission for Women, Central Social Welfare Board, National Institute for Public Cooperation and Child Development, Law Enforcement Agencies such as National Crime Records Bureau, Border Security Force, Intelligence Bureau and Central Bureau of Investigation, international agencies such as UNICEF, UNIFEM and UNODC and reputed NGOs and experts. The CAC meets every quarter to discuss major issues and strategies for preventing and combating trafficking of women and children. The Ministry of Women and Child Development issued an Advisory to States/Union Territories on 12th October 2011, emphasizing on, inter-alia,



gender sensitization of the police personnel, minimizing delays in investigations of crime against women, setting up 'Crime against Women Cells' in district where these do not exist; adopting a victim centric approach in human 126 trafficking cases, creating Special Juvenile Police Units, and conducting regular meetings of the State Advisory Committees for preventing and combating trafficking of women and children for commercial sexual exploitation. At the state level, State Advisory Committees have been constituted under the chairpersonship of the Chief Secretary/Additional Chief Secretary for implementation of the Plan of Action. These Committees have initiated steps to notify Special Police Officers, to set up Advisory Boards of Social Workers and NGOs in red-light areas, to conduct regular raids and take measures for the protection and rehabilitation of rescued persons.

- **Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)** The MWCD has formulated an umbrella scheme called Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) with a view to provide a safe and secure environment for the overall development of children who are in need of care and protection as well as children in conflict with law, including children in difficult circumstances. The Scheme aims to improve access to and enhancement in quality of child protection services. The proposed scheme is submitted for approval from competent authorities. The objectives of the scheme is to improve the well being of children in difficult circumstances, as well as to reduce the vulnerabilities that lead to abuse, neglect, exploitation, abandonment and separation of children from parents by: Improved access to and enhancement in quality of child protection services.
  - Enhancement of capacities at all levels on child protection.
  - Raise public awareness on child rights situation and protection in India.
  - Create a knowledge and information database for child protection services.
  - 131Clearly articulate responsibilities and enforced accountability for child protection.
  - Establish functional structures at all government levels for delivery of services to children in
  - Difficult circumstances Evidence based monitoring and evaluation
- **Integrated Track Child:** URL <http://trackthemissingchild.gov.in/> The Ministry of Women and Child Development entrusted NIC to develop a software which not only have a data base of missing children but it also have a provision to track the children living in various Child Care Institutions (CCIs) under JJ Act and ICPS. 'Track Child' portal has been designed and developed adhering to the guidelines provided in the Juvenile Justice (Care and



Protection of Children) Act, 2000 and Central Model JJ Rules, 2007 and the provisions laid down in the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS).

Track Child portal has two modules i.e one for the Police to enter information of missing as well as children being recovered/found. The other module is for the members of the Child Welfare Committees, Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs) and functionaries of Child Care Institutions (CCIs). It requires data entry and updating at various levels such as Police stations, Child Care Institutions (CCIs)/ Homes, Shelters, Child Welfare Committees, and Juvenile Justice Boards etc

- **Khoya-Paya:** The Ministry of Women and Child Development launched Khoya-Paya on 2nd June 2015. Khoya-Paya is an enabling platform, where citizens can report missing children as well as sightings of their whereabouts without losing much time. Found children can also be reported. Any citizen can register on Khoya-Paya by using an Indian Mobile number. The Khoya-Paya has also been integrated as a citizen corner of Track Child Portal Child line Services: Under ICPS, the Ministry has undertaken expansion of the service to other parts of the country, with the final objective of covering all the districts in the XII fiveyear Plan period.

Railway Child line: the MWCD in collaboration with the Ministry of Railways has launched a unique programme for the children who come in contact with railways with the objective to respond to the children who are vulnerable and in need of care and protection with an emphasis on preventive measures that children can be reintegrated and unified with the family.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) has entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Ministry of Railways on 19 May 2015, to further the association 132 and cooperation in the implementation of jointly prepared Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) and to ensure the care and protection, security, well being of run away, unaccompanied and trafficked children who come in contact with the railways and children in other difficult circumstances in a systematic and institutionalized manner.

- **The Ministry through Child line India Foundation (CIF) & its NGO** partners have established Child Help desk/Kiosks/Booth in 20 major railway stations initially. Posters have been put up in bogies of the trains and on the railway stations. The posters advise the public to be cautious and conscious of children who may need protection and also advise to what to do in case they come across such a child.

- **National Child Labour Project Scheme (NCLP)** The Ministry of Labour and Employment is implementing the NCLP, which is a project-based action programme. Working children are withdrawn from work and put into special schools for a period of maximum three years. In these special schools, they are provided with accelerated bridging education, pre-vocational training, stipend, mid-day meal, and health care facilities etc. A Central Monitoring Committee has been set up for the overall supervision, monitoring and evaluation of the National Child Labour Projects. Respective State Governments have also been advised to set up State level monitoring committees similar to the Central Monitoring Committee. The Government is presently implementing the NCLP Scheme in 250 districts of the country and it is proposing to expand it to 600 districts in the Eleventh Plan (2007-12). It has been observed that the social and economic status of the marginalized groups, especially those living in areas vulnerable to trafficking, needs to be ameliorated so that they are no longer prey to traffickers. The Government is implementing a number of schemes for poverty alleviation and economic empowerment, which will go a long way in reducing the incidence of trafficking in the country. Some of these include special schemes for the protection of the girl child – the most vulnerable of all groups. Further, there are interventions which allow safe migration of working women and their children. Some of the schemes are:
- **State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCR)** - It was set up in July 2012 under the Commission for Protection of Child Rights Act, 2005. It is a statutory body under the Act And functions under the administrative control of the Ministry of Women & Child Development, State Government. The mandate of SCPCR are to ensure that all **Laws, Policies, Programs, and Administrative Mechanisms** are in **consonance** with the Child Rights perspective as enshrined in **the Constitution of India** and also the **UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1989**.

**The following members namely:**

**Chairperson:** a person of eminence and has done outstanding work for promoting the welfare of children.

**There would be 6 other members, of which two must be women.** They are to be **appointed by the Central Government** from amongst person of eminence, ability, integrity, standing, and experience in the following fields-

- Education;

- Child health, care, welfare or child development;
- Juvenile justice or care of neglected or marginalized children or children with disabilities;
- Elimination of child labour or children in distress;
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### **Key functions of SCPCR**

- **Assess and review the safeguards that are provided for child rights protection** in India under existing laws and also suggest measures for implementing them effectively.
- **Present reports on the workings of the laws** in this domain to the central government as and when necessary.
- **Study the factors that prevent the enjoyment of rights of children** impacted by terrorism, riots, natural calamities, communal violence, trafficking, HIV/AIDS, torture and exploitation, maltreatment, prostitution, and pornography, and suggest remedial measures for them.
- **Inquire about cases of child rights violations and initiate proceedings.**
- **Review current policies** with respect to children's rights and protection **by studying treaties and international instruments** and suggest changes as needed.

### **Inquire into complaints and take Suo-Motu notice of matter relating to-**

- Deprivation and violation of child right
- No implementation of laws providing for protection and development of children;
- Non-compliance of policy decisions, guidelines, or instructions aimed at mitigating hardships to and ensuring the welfare of the children and provide relief to such children;
- Or take up the issues arising out of such matters with appropriate authorities.

**State Commission for Women** - Jharkhand State Commission For Women is formed to investigate specific problems relating to women and apart from studying women related issues from the state.

- The Commission is equipped with powers to safeguard rights of women and ensure their protection and equality against any form of harassment and issues faced in the family and community.
- The commission is created with the following objective.
- Ensuring protection and welfare of women.
- Handle genderbased issues through timely intervention in case of any violation of relevant laws or opportunity denial or depriving the women of any rights.
- Recommending to state government on women based issues.
- The commission occasionally takes steps to create awareness in public regarding the women based legislation in the state.

### JUDICIAL INITIATIVES, MEASURES& JUDGMENTS

- **Judicial Colloquiums:** Judicial Colloquiums In order to train and sensitise the trial court judicial officers, the Ministry of Home Affairs has launched Judicial Colloquium on human trafficking at the High Court level. The aim is to sensitize the judicial officers about the various issues concerning human trafficking and to ensure speedy court process. The emphasis is also on the need of victim protection and to have proper trial processes which is not intimidating to the victims. In cases of children, the magistrate should ensure that the child is treated with care and sensitivity while taking evidence and during questioning. The Judicial Colloquium also focuses on the role of magistrates in ordering further investigations under Section 173(8) Cr PC if he/she is not satisfied with the police investigations. Other focus areas include victim compensation u/s 357-A Cr. PC , Sealing of brothels u/s 18 of the Immoral Traffic Prevention Act 1956 , video conferencing, court examination , victim rehabilitation and the role of NGOs in victim protection. The Judicial Colloquiums held in Chandigarh, Shimla and Delhi evoked very serious discussions on the human trafficking issues among the judges. The Chandigarh Judicial Colloquium was telecast live through video conferencing in order to ensure participation of all judicial officers at the district level across Haryana and Punjab.
- **Convergence in the Fight Against Human Trafficking :** At the state and district levels, the AHTUs have promoted and facilitated convergence among various stakeholders like NGOs , Railway Police , Childline , Department of Social Welfare, Shelter Homes , Protection Homes , Labour Department ,

District Legal Services Authority , Child Welfare Committees , Child Protection Units and Prosecutors. The AHTUs have been actively working in collaboration with these agencies and creating partnerships that have helped in creating a unified approach in dealing with crimes of trafficking. As part of their implementation, the AHTUs are working in close partnership with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). It is ensured that each rescue operation is done as per the protocol laid down and in close partnership with NGOs working on Anti Trafficking.

MHA has been providing regular guidance to States and UTs through various advisories issued from time to time on measures to be adopted for prevention of crimes against women, SC/ST and other vulnerable sections of society as well as for handling human trafficking issues.

MHA also engages with the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Ministry of External Affairs and State Governments and UT Administrations to address issues relating to rehabilitation of victims of human trafficking and also to keep check on fake placement agencies and agents etc. who dupe unscrupulous victims in the garb of providing employment in the country and overseas. MHA has also been coordinating with the Ministry of Railways and State Governments/ UTs to keep watch on movement of trafficked victims through Railway, buses and other modes of public transport etc. The States and UTs have been advised to keep continuous vigil at Railway Stations, bus depots, and check posts etc. and advise their officers to be vigilant and sensitive to address the issues of trafficking in a holistic manner.

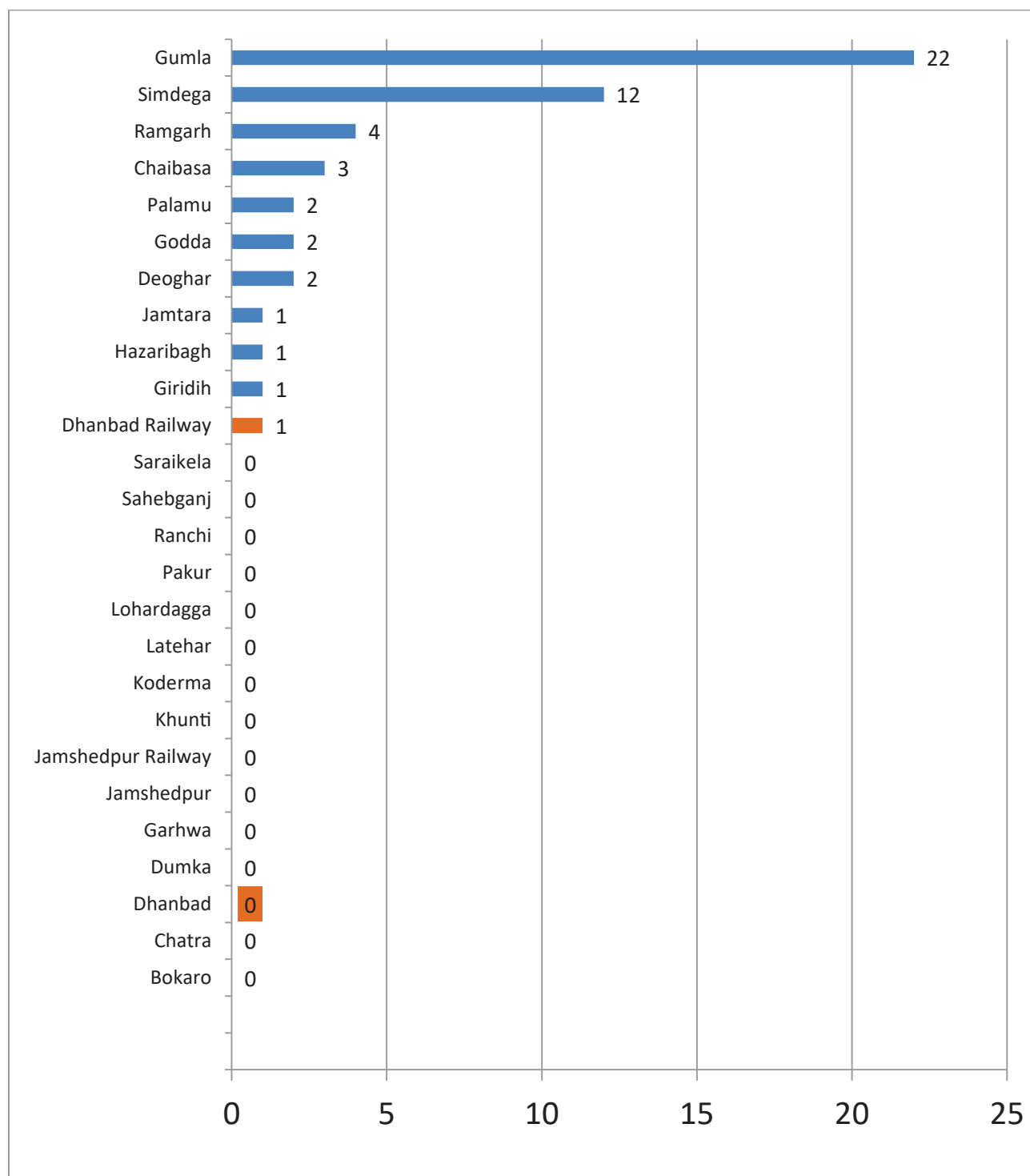
- **Advisories by the Ministry of Home Affairs:** To improve the effectiveness in tackling the crime of human trafficking and to increase the responsiveness of the law enforcement machinery, MHA has issued comprehensive advisories to all States/UTs on matter related to human trafficking. These advisories/SOP are available on MHA's Web Portal on Anti Human Trafficking at [www.stophumantrafficking-mha.nic.in](http://www.stophumantrafficking-mha.nic.in))
- **Bilateral and Multilateral Mechanism:** India has signed bilateral Memoranda of Understanding with Governments of Bangladesh, UAE and Cambodia on human trafficking. India is signatory to the SAARC Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution. India has also ratified the United Nations Convention on

Transnational Organized Crime (UNCTOC) and its Protocols namely (i) Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children and (ii) Protocol against the Smuggling of Migrants by Land, Air and Sea, supplementing the UNCTOC.

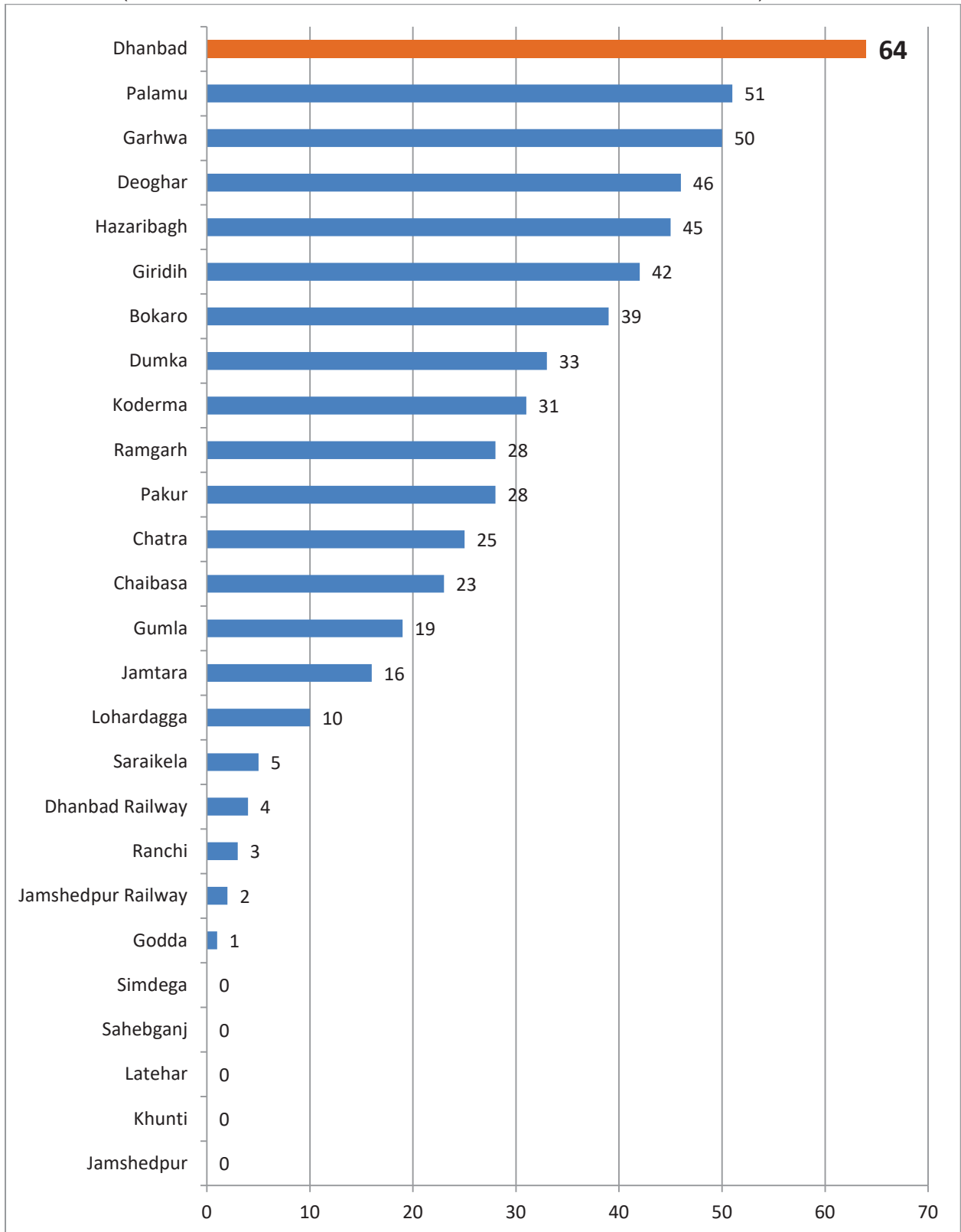
#### **BREAKING HUMAN TRAFFICKING NETWORKS: STATE AND JUDICIAL INITIATIVES AND INTERVENTIONS**

- Jharkhand being hardly hit by human trafficking especially of minor children and women for domestic help, child labour and even sex trade have seen many initiatives by state as well as judicial mechanism which somehow help to curb and control the growing menace of trafficking in the state. The effective implementation of Integrated Child Protection Scheme and ITPA in Jharkhand focused on creating preventive as well as restorative and rehabilitative mechanism at state, district, block and even panchayat level.
- The gravity of crime against women and children including trafficking in Jharkhand can be seen in the data given below;

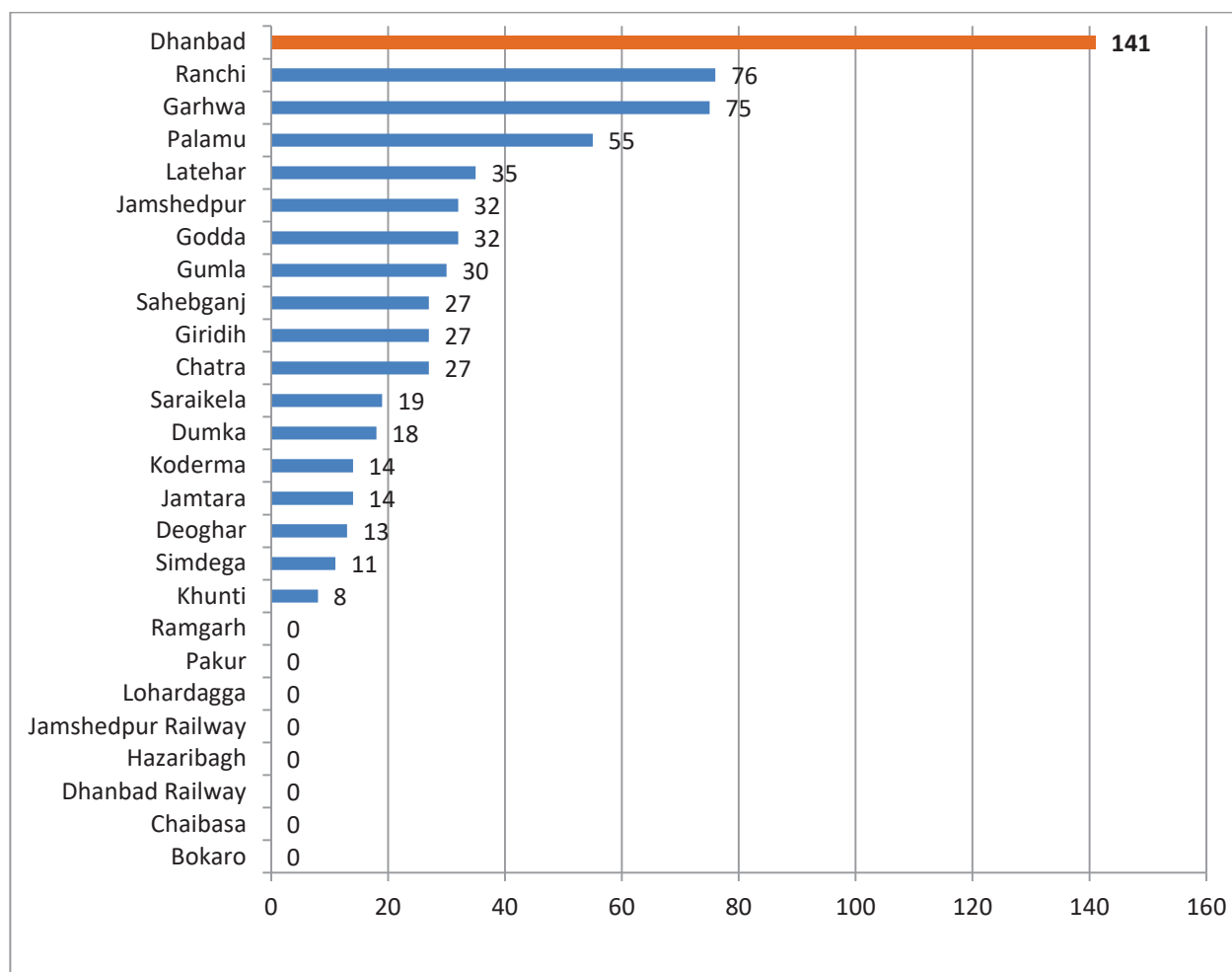


**Human Trafficking  
(Sec. 370 & 370A IPC) (Children only)**

• **NCRB 2019- Kidnapping and Abduction of Children**  
(Sec. 363, 363A, 364, 364A, 365, 366, 366A, 367, 368 & 369 IPC)



- **NCRB 2019- POC SO Cases**



### Some Landmark Judicial Intervention in Jharkhand

The Supreme court and Jharkhand High Court has been playing a significant role in ensuring that the state acts on Cases of Human Trafficking.

### Some important Court Cases of Human Trafficking

SN	Case number	court	Case details and important orders in brief
1.	Kundan Kushwaha vs The State of Jharkhand on 20 July 2021	Jharkhand High Court	The sole appellant stands convicted for the offense punishable under Sections 363/34 and 366(A)/34 of the I.P.C and Section 4 of the POCSO Act and he has been sentenced to undergo R.I. for 20 years and a fine of Rs. 1,00,000/-, a consolidated sentence for the offense under Sections 363/34 and 366(A)/34 of the I.P.C and Section 4 of the POCSO Act read with Section 376 I.P.C and a default sentence by the order of sentence dated 19.04.2021.
2	Budhadev Karmaskar v. State of West Bengal, (2011) 11 SCC 538	Supreme Court of India	In this judgment, the Supreme Court-appointed a panel to monitor and suggest rehabilitation schemes for trafficked sex workers and trafficked victims. While dismissing the appeal by the accused in a case of a brutal murder of a sex worker, the Supreme Court stated:  We strongly feel that the Central and the State Governments

through Social Welfare Boards should prepare schemes for rehabilitation all over the country for physically and sexually abused women commonly known as prostitutes as we are of the view that the prostitutes also have a right to live with dignity under Article 21 of the Constitution of India since they are also human beings and their problems need to be addressed.

3 Binod Alias Bira Singh vs The State Of Jharkhand on 17 August 2017 Jharkhand High Court

Mr. Suraj Mohan, the learned APP opposing the prayer for grant of bail, submits that sufficient materials have been collected during the investigation against this petitioner.

At the outset, it needs to be recorded that taking note of the materials collected during the investigation which disclosed payment of Rs.60,000/- to co-accused-Ashma Khatoon by the petitioner, her bail application vide B.A. No.5217 of 2017 was rejected. The co-accused-Ashma Khatoon on an allurement of providing employment took the victim to Delhi and sold her to the petitioner, an aged person who is a resident of Haryana. He has allegedly

contracted marriage with the victim girl. There is direct allegation against the petitioner of paying Rs.60, 000/- for procuring a minor girl for marriage. He has been accused of human trafficking.

### **NATIONAL AGENDA ON HUMAN DEVELOPMENT & HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN JHARKHAND**

**Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):** The 17 SDGs and 169 targets are part of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted by 193 Member States at the UN General Assembly Summit in September 2015, and which came into effect on 1 January 2016. These goals are the result of an unprecedented consultative process that brought national governments and millions of citizens from across the globe together to negotiate and adopt the global path to sustainable development for the next 15 years.

The SDGs and targets will stimulate action in the following critically important areas: poverty, hunger, education, health and well-being, education, gender equality, water and sanitation, energy, economic growth and decent work, infrastructure, industry and innovation, reducing inequalities, sustainable cities, consumption and production, climate action, ecosystems, peace and justice, and partnership. This comprehensive agenda recognises that it is no longer sufficient just to focus on economic growth, but on fairer and more equal societies, and a safer and more prosperous planet.

At the core of this global agenda for 2030 is the principle of universality: ‘Leave No One Behind’. It is critical to the implementation of these targets that they should be relevant to all governments and actors. Development in all its dimensions must be inclusive of all people, everywhere, and should be built through the participation of everyone, especially the most vulnerable and marginalized.

The Government of India is strongly committed to the 2030 Agenda, including the SDGs, as evidenced by the statements of the Prime Minister and other senior Ministers at national and international meetings. India’s national development goals and its “development with all, and for all,” policy initiatives for inclusive development converge well with the SDGs, and India will play a leading role in



determining the success of the SDGs, globally. As Prime Minister noted, “These goals reflect our evolving understanding of the social, economic and environmental linkages that define our lives.

State governments are key to India’s progress on the SDG Agenda as they are best placed to ‘put people first’ and to ensuring that ‘no one is left behind’. Many of the Government’s flagship programmes are at the core of the SDGs. State and local governments play a pivotal role in many of these programmes. The role of local governments is equally important; 15 of the 17 SDGs directly relate to activities undertaken by local governments in the country.

### **ASPIRATIONAL DISTRICTS PROGRAMME OF NITI AYOJ & HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN JHARKHAND**

The ‘Transformation of Aspirational Districts’ Programme aims to expeditiously improve the socio-economic status of 117 districts from across 28 states. The three core principles of the programme are - Convergence (of Central & State Schemes), Collaboration (among citizens and functionaries of Central & State Governments including district teams), and Competition among districts. Driven primarily by the States, this initiative focuses on the strengths of each district, and prioritizes the attainable outcomes for immediate improvement.

The programme focuses on 5 main themes - Health & Nutrition, Education, Agriculture & Water Resources, Financial Inclusion & Skill Development, and Basic Infrastructure, which have direct bearing on the quality of life and economic productivity of citizens. 81 data- points are tracked regularly through a dashboard.

#### **THEMES, WEIGHT NUMBER OF DATA – POINTS AND FOCUS AREAS**

<b>Theme</b>	<b>Weight</b>	<b>Data Point (Number of Indicators)</b>	<b>Focus Area of Indicators</b>
Health & Nutrition	30%	31	They focus on antenatal care, postnatal care, gender parity, health of new-born, growth of children, contagious diseases, and health infrastructure.

Education	30%	14	Transition rate from primary to upper primary, and subsequently to secondary schooling, average scores in mathematics and languages. Infrastructural (toilet access for girls, drinking water, electricity supply). Pupil-teacher ratio, timely delivery of text books.
Agriculture & Water Resources	20%	12	Outputs (yield, price realisation etc.), Inputs (quality seed distribution, soil health cards), and institutional support (crop insurance, electronic markets, artificial insemination, animal vaccination etc.).
Financial Inclusion	5%	6	Progress in Atal Pension Yojana, Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti BimaYojana . Number of accounts opened under Jan Dhan Yojana. Disbursement of Mudra loans
Skill Development	5%	10	Progress in skilling of youth, employment, and the skilling of vulnerable/marginalized youth under Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana

It may be noted that out of 117 districts selected as Aspirational districts, 19 districts are from Jharkhand. Jharkhand is the major contributor to the list of aspirational districts wherein, 19 out of 24 districts fall under aspirational category which accounts for 79.16 % of the total districts. These districts as per the delta ranking need improvements in many areas or themes including health & nutrition, education, agriculture & water resource, financial inclusion, and skill development. The aspirational districts in Jharkhand are; (1) Bokaro , (2) Chhatra (3) Dumka (4) Garhwa (5) Giridih (6) Godda (7) Gumla (8) Hazaribagh (9) Khunti (10) Latehar (11) Lohardaga (12) Pakur (13) Palam (14) Pashim Singhbhum (15) Purbi Singhbhum (16) Ramgarh (17) Ranchi (18) Sahibganj (Simdega) .

The present study on Human Trafficking in Jharkhand covers 7 districts in all regions of Jharkhand. Interestingly, all these districts i.e. Gumla, Khunti, Latehar,

Pakur, Paschim Singhbhum, Sahibganj & Simdega are aspirational districts which means all these districts have to catch-up and achieve developmental goals set by NITI Ayog. Here, the point to be established is the Human Trafficking is an issue closely linked with socio-economic development.

The responses received from the field work during the study clearly reflects the concerns insome of the important aspects like; education, health, land ownership and skill development as identified by NITI Ayog. Therefore, along with implementation of law and order, awareness, governance, protection and rehabilitation programme for human trafficking; socio economic development of the people in the region in the long run can effectively address the push factors and solve the problem of human trafficking in Jharkhand. The initiatives and measures taken up by the State Government of Jharkhand lately are appreciable to root-out the problem of human trafficking.

## INITIATIVES TAKEN BY THE GOVERNMENT OF JHARKHAND

- I. **Communication:** Awareness generation and Advocacy on SDGs: The government has formulated a 3-year Action Plan and the Departments are undertaking awareness generation drives on the programmes being implemented by them. The Agriculture, Animal Husbandry and Cooperative Department (nodal department for goal 2) is sensitising farmers on a range of issues related to agriculture; the Department of school education and literacy (nodal department for goal 4) is working with communities, teachers, Bal Sansad and SMCs to ensure enrolment of children; the Department of Women and Child Development is spreading awareness on importance of nutrition for children and adolescent. It is also generating awareness against child marriage. The Department of Drinking Water and sanitation is the Nodal Department for sDg- 6 and is advocating influencing behavior change in adopting sanitation practices. Department of Health, Medical education and Family Welfare is working on demand generation specially for Immunisation, care of sick children, common childhood illnesses like diarrhoea and pneumonia.
- II. **Institutional Mechanisms for Following 'Whole of-Government' Approach:** The Planning-cum Finance Department is the nodal department (Central Coordination Cell at the state) to coordinate implementation of sDgs targets. A nodal department has been identified for each goal along with

participating departments. A Nodal officer has been nominated in the nodal department. Mapping of state schemes against sDgs has been done. state Development Council is the apex body for formulation of overall development roadmap. Jharkhand state Vision and Action Plan 2021, aligning with sDgs, has been formulated.

III. **Aligning Local Plan with SDG:** The District Planning Committee (under the Chairpersonship of Minister in charge), together with its executive committee (under the chairpersonship of Deputy Commissioner/District Collector) are responsible for rural and urban development. gram Panchayat Development Plan (GPDP) caters to the local level demand for works. A GPDP Booklet has been prepared which incorporates SDGs focus to it.

IV. **Good examples of inter sectoral approaches to achieve SDGs:** In order to address the challenge of malnutrition, a campaign called POSHAN Abhiyaan (nutrition campaign) has been implemented successfully in Jharkhand in line with the National Nutrition Mission. The thrust of POSHAN Abhiyaan is on the first 'golden' 1000 days of the child and preventive care for adolescent girls and women. Poshan Abhiyan focuses on thematic convergence of nutrition with hygiene, water and sanitation; growth monitoring; complementary feeding, antenatal check-up, anemia, eCCe and Food Fortification and Micronutrients.

Other good examples of convergence center on child protection, rural development (through JOHAR – Jharkhand Opportunities for Harnessing Rural growth Project, a World Bank aided initiative) which is a convergent effort of the Department of Rural Development, Agriculture, Forestry, Welfare and others. Livelihood promotion, health, education, drinking water and sanitation and skilling are other thematic areas on which departments are converging.

V. **SDG Monitoring:** Nodal departments, together with linked participating departments for each goal, have been entrusted for monitoring respective SDGs. At the district level, District Planning Unit is already functional and entrusted with the task of formulation of overall district plan/vision and oversees monitoring. Some of the departments have devised mechanisms for monitoring their schematic interventions.

- VI. **SDG based Budgeting:** Almost all the schemes incorporated in the Annual Plan of the state contribute to achieving SDGs. The state has completed an exercise to tentatively figure out goal-wise allocation during FY 2019-20 and a rough amount and percentage of allocation for each goal has been estimated. Schemes identified for one particular goal may be catering to one or more goals.
- VII. **Capacity Development:** Central Training Institute (CTI) in coordination with UNICEF has developed draft modules on Health, Water and sanitation, Nutrition, education and Child Protection for orientation of PRIs. The modules contain sessions on understanding the relevant sDg indicators and the schemes being implemented to achieve the particular sDg. Various training programmes have also been conducted by Central Training Institute related to integration of sDgs in gPDP. The state Institute for Rural Development (sIRD), Sri Krishna Institute of Public Administration (sKIPA) and Central Training Institute (CTI) are working on the capacity building programmes in coordination with UNICEF and other stakeholders.

### CHAPTER - III

## SOCIO ECONOMIC DIMENSION OF TRAFFICKING AND PRESENT STATUS OF RESCUED GIRLS

- Present status of rescued girls in 7 District of Jharkhand
- Socio-Economic dimension of trafficking and rescued girls
- Physical & mental status of rescued girls
- Data regarding perception of Parents of Rescued girls

In each district 10 Rescued girls has been responded through interview by schedule

- **The social category of all 70 responded rescued girls given below:**

Sl.No	District Name	Social Category		Age Group		
		ST	SC	6-14 Year	15-18	18 +
1	Sahebganj	ST	-	√	-	-
2	Sahebganj	ST	-	√	-	-
3	Sahebganj	ST	-	√	-	-
4	Sahebganj	ST	-	√	-	-
5	Sahebganj	ST	-	√	-	-
6	Sahebganj	ST	-	-	√	-
7	Sahebganj	ST	-	-	√	-
8	Sahebganj	ST	-	-	√	-
9	Sahebganj	ST	-	-	√	-
10	Sahebganj	ST	-	-	√	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>10</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>
11	Pakur	ST	-	√	-	-
12	Pakur	ST	-	√	-	-
13	Pakur	-	SC	√	-	-
14	Pakur	ST	-	√	-	-
15	Pakur	ST	-	√	-	-
16	Pakur	ST	-	-	√	-
17	Pakur	-	SC	-	√	-
18	Pakur	-	SC	-	√	-
19	Pakur	ST	-	-	√	-
20	Pakur	ST	-	-	√	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>7</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>-</b>

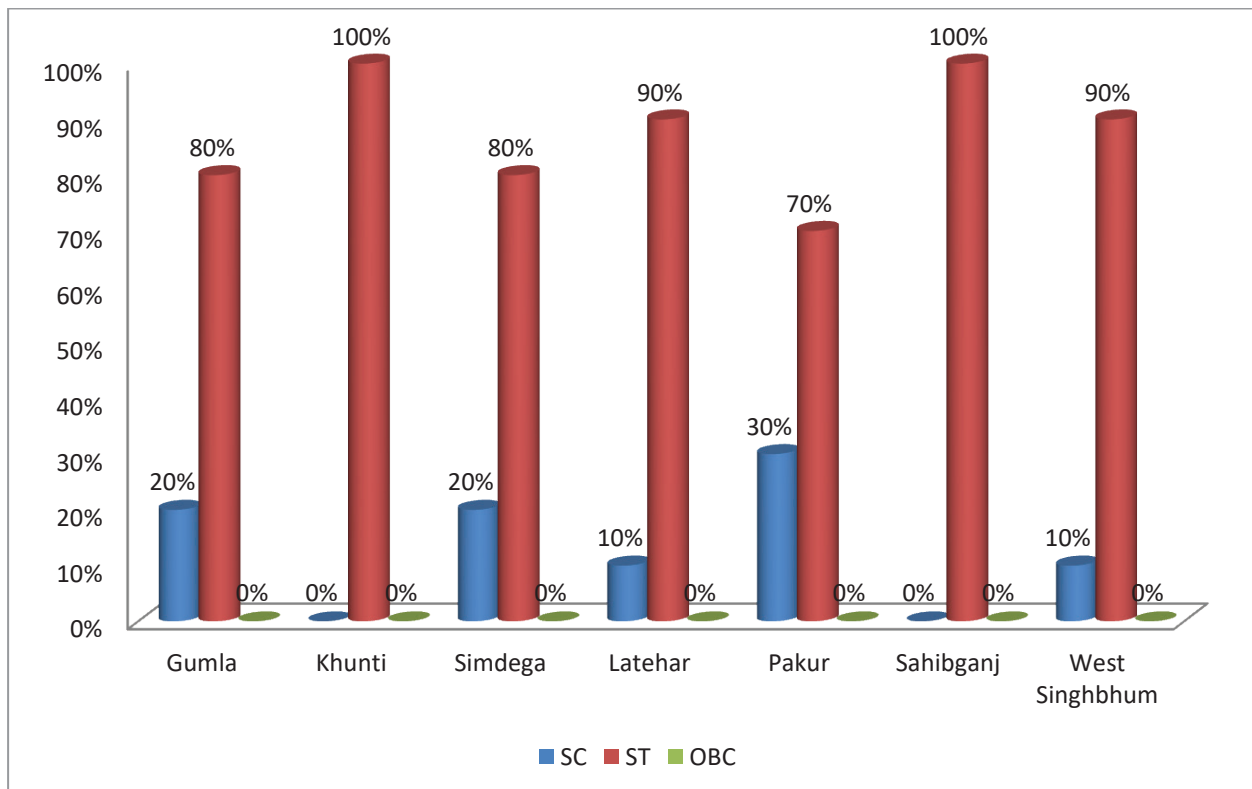


21	West Singhbhum	ST	-	√	-	-
22	West Singhbhum	-	SC	-	√	-
23	West Singhbhum	ST	-	-	√	-
24	West Singhbhum	ST	-	-	√	-
25	West Singhbhum	ST	-	-	√	-
26	West Singhbhum	ST	-	-	√	-
27	West Singhbhum	ST	-	-	√	-
28	West Singhbhum	ST	-	-	√	-
29	West Singhbhum	ST	-	-	√	-
30	West Singhbhum	ST	-	-	√	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>-</b>
31	Simdega	ST	-	√	-	-
32	Simdega	ST	-	√	-	-
33	Simdega	ST	-	√	-	-
34	Simdega		SC	√	-	-
35	Simdega	ST	-	√	-	-
36	Simdega		SC	√	-	-
37	Simdega	ST	-	-	√	-
38	Simdega	ST	-	-	√	-
39	Simdega	ST	-	-	√	-
40	Simdega	ST	-	-	√	-
<b>Total</b>		<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>
41	Gumla	ST	-	-	√	-
42	Gumla	ST	-	-	√	-
43	Gumla	ST	-	-	√	-
44	Gumla	ST	-	-	√	-
45	Gumla	ST	-	-	√	-
46	Gumla	ST	-	-	√	-
47	Gumla	ST	-	-	√	-
48	Gumla	-	SC	-	√	-
49	Gumla	-	SC	-	√	-
50	Gumla	ST	-	-	√	-
		<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-</b>
51	Khunti	ST	-	√	-	-
52	Khunti	ST	-	√	-	-
53	Khunti	ST	-	√	-	-
54	Khunti	ST	-	-	√	-
55	Khunti	ST	-	-	√	-
56	Khunti	ST	-	-	√	-
57	Khunti	ST	-	-	√	-

58	Khunti	ST	-	-	√	-
59	Khunti	ST	-	-	√	-
60	Khunti	ST	-	-	√	-
	<b>Total</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-</b>
61	Latehar	ST	-	√	0	-
62	Latehar	ST	-	-	√	-
63	Latehar	ST	-	-	√	-
64	Latehar	ST	-	-	√	-
65	Latehar	ST	-	-	√	-
66	Latehar	ST	-	-	√	-
67	Latehar	ST	-	-	√	-
68	Latehar	ST	-	-	-	√
69	Latehar	ST	-	-	-	√
70	Latehar	-	SC	-	-	√
	<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>3</b>

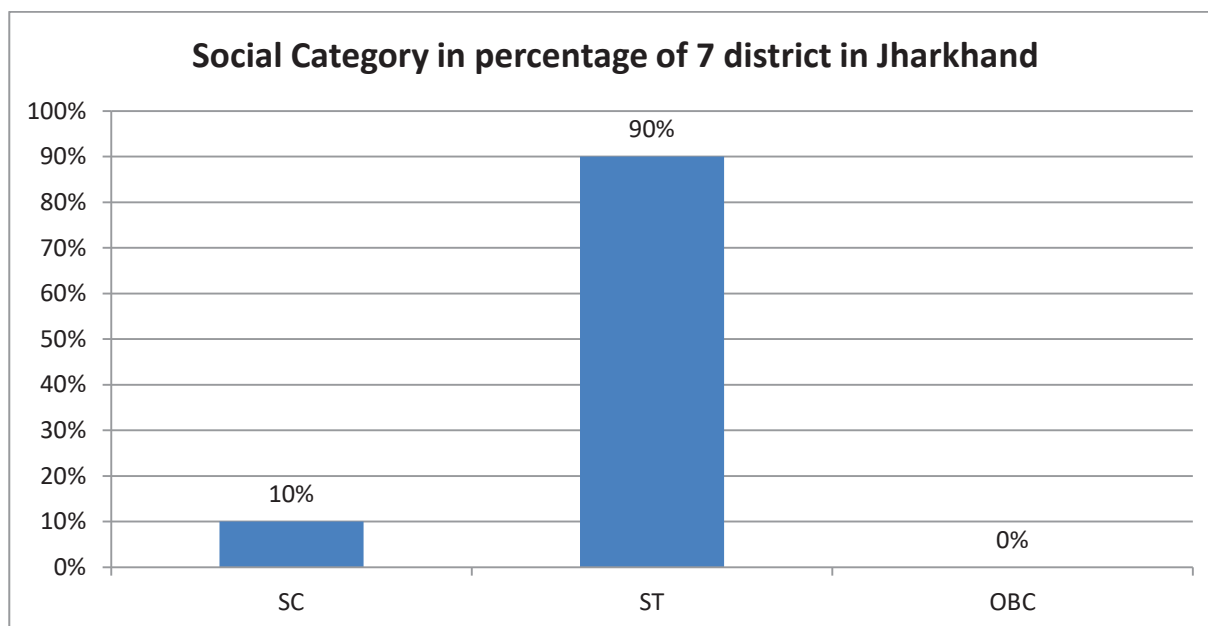
- **Social category of respondents Rescued girls**

**Table -1**



From the above table We see that 100% girls are schedule tribes of Sahebganj and Khunti Districts. While 90% ST and 10 % SC rescued girls are from West Singhbhum and 90% ST and 10 % SC rescued girls are from Latehar district. Them 80 % ST and 20 % SC Rescued girls are from Gumla district and 80% ST and 20% SC rescued girls from Simdega district and 70% ST and 30 % SC Rescued girls from Pakur districts.

**Table -1.1**



**The 70 respondent rescued girls SC 10%, ST 90%. This revealed ST Girls are more prone to trafficking.**

#### **Age group of 70 respondents Rescued girls - Demand for minor girls**

Girls cannot negotiate with their employers and lack voice against the torture and exploitation; therefore, there is a greater demand for the adolescent girls especially for household work. Thus, the age profile of girls corresponds with the kind of work they were involved at their employers.

Sl.No	District Name	Age Group		
		10-14 Year	15-18	18 +
1	Sahebganj	5	5	-
2	Pakur	5	5	-
3	West Singhbhum	1	9	-
4	Simdega	6	4	-
5	Gumla	-	10	-
6	Khunti	3	7	-
7	Latehar	1	6	3
<b>Total</b>		<b>21</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>3</b>

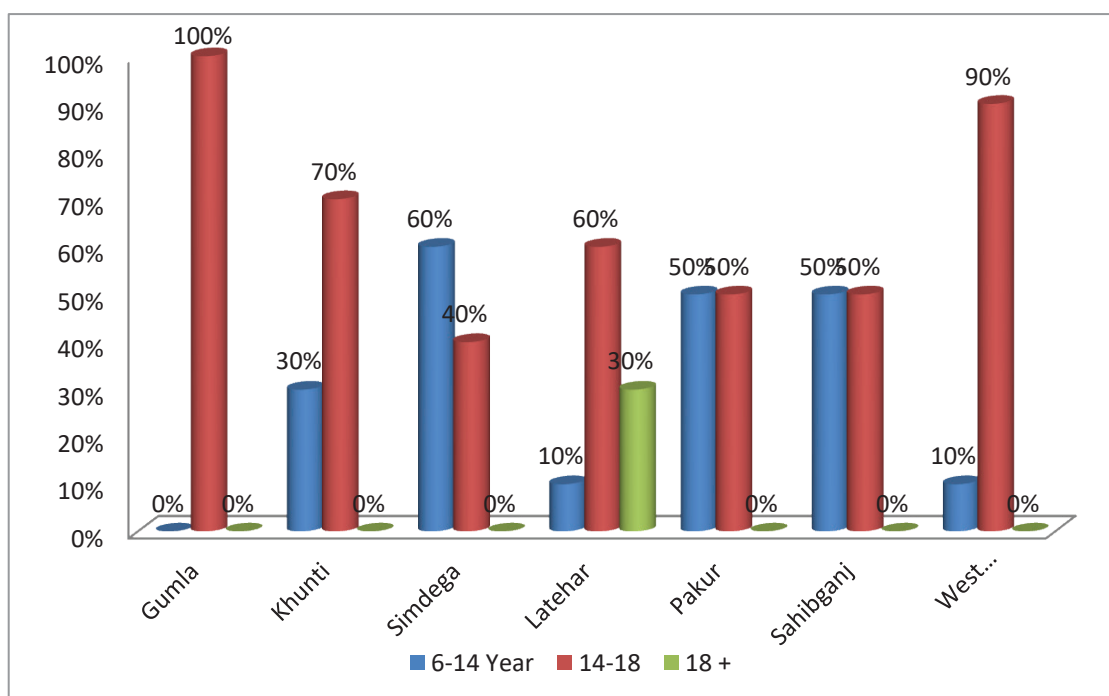
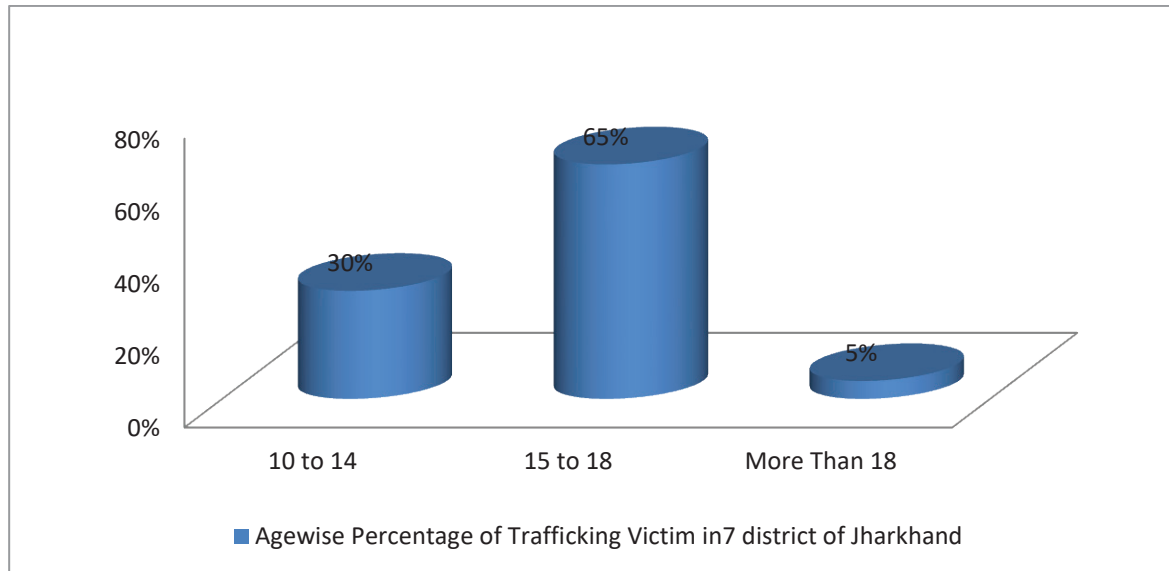


Table -2

- District wise break up of Age group of 70 responded rescued girls

**Table -2.1**

The demand for children in the age group of 15 – 18 years is high as almost one third of rescued girls fall in this age category. The adolescent age happens to be very energetic and demanding, so they are the more in demand for middlemen and traffickers. It is also a fact that the girls of the said age category can do all types of household works with minimum time for leisure and rest. However even after immense efforts to protect children from the paws of traffickers, one third of Rescued girls are from the age group of 15–18 years which poses serious concern before child protection stakeholders including government as well as non government organizations.

**From the 70 responded rescued girls revealed most vulnerable age for trafficking is from 15-18 Age group that is 65%, secondly from 10-14 Age group of 30% and 5% of 18+ Age Groups**

- **Educational level of 70 respondents Rescued girls :**

Sl.No	District Name	Educational Level				
		Illiterate	1-5 Class	6-8 Class	9-10 Class	10 +
1	Sahebganj	6	3	1	0	0
2	Pakur	6	3	0	1	0
3	West Singhbhum	0	1	4	5	0
4	Simdega	1	0	3	6	0
5	Gumla	0	2	2	6	0
6	Khunti	3	0	7	0	0
7	Latehar	2	1	4	3	0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>0</b>

**Table: 3**

**EDUCATION:** Education is key to human development and human emancipation. With the evolution of the human civilization, education has been the most important activity of a personal and socio-economic life. Education has been in forefront of national policies and plans. The Directive Principles of State Policy enumerated in our Constitution lies down that the State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children up to the age of fourteen years. With the insertion of article 21 A in the Constitution by the Constitution (Eighty-six Amendment) Act, 2002 wherein it is provided that the State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years in such manner as the State, by law, provides, it became imperative to enact a law to implement the provision of Article 21 A of the Constitution. Accordingly, Right of Children to Free & Compulsory Education, popularly known as RTE Act was passed by the Government of India and enacted from April, 2010.

The Government of Jharkhand has been focusing on elementary education in the State and implementing and monitoring the educational activities through Jharkhand Education Project Council (JEPC). JEPC functions as the State Implementation Society (SIS) to pursue the goals of universalisation of elementary

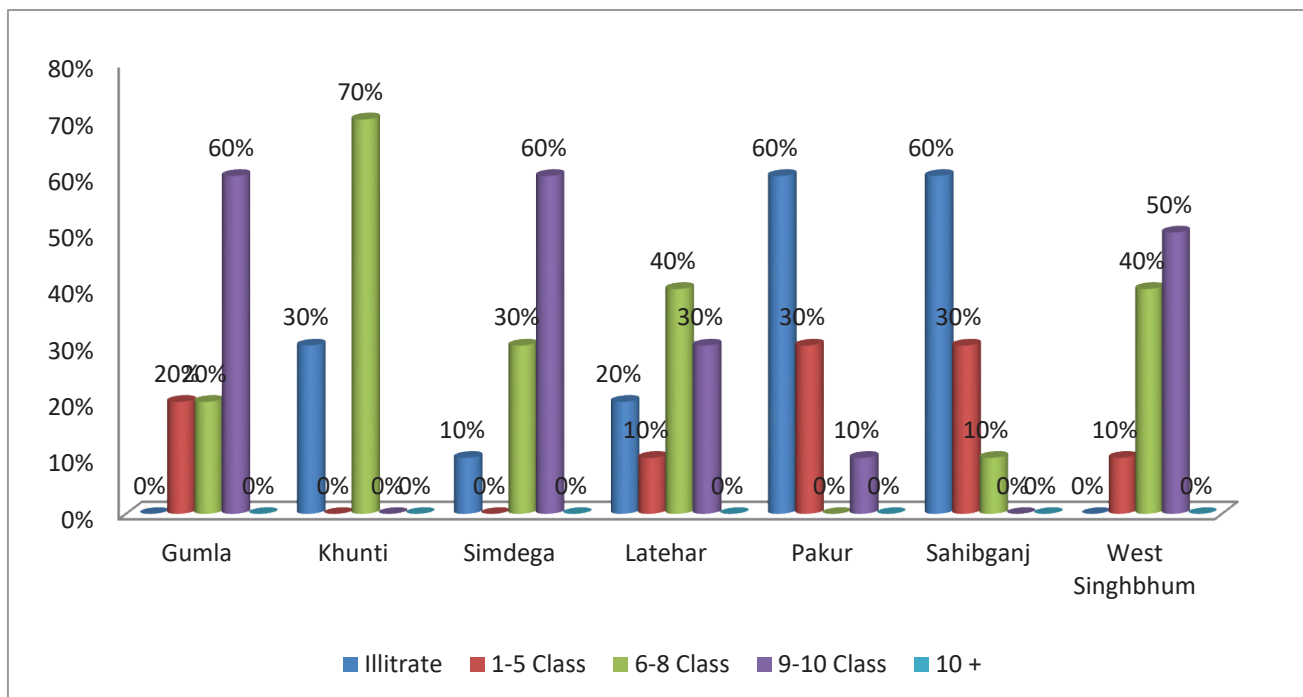


education. Despite the rapid increase in enrolment ratio, there are still children especially girls who have been left out of the educational opportunities.

While interviewing the trafficked Rescued Girls, 23 % mentioned that they have not gone to school and are illiterate. This fact conveys that the illiteracy is one of the major factors of trafficking as an illiterate person could barely think of consequences and lacking societal information. In this sense, it is also important to understand that school is the place where a child learns not only the subject but also the social skills, behavioural knowledge, negotiation, communication etc. Therefore, education is a key factor of child protection.

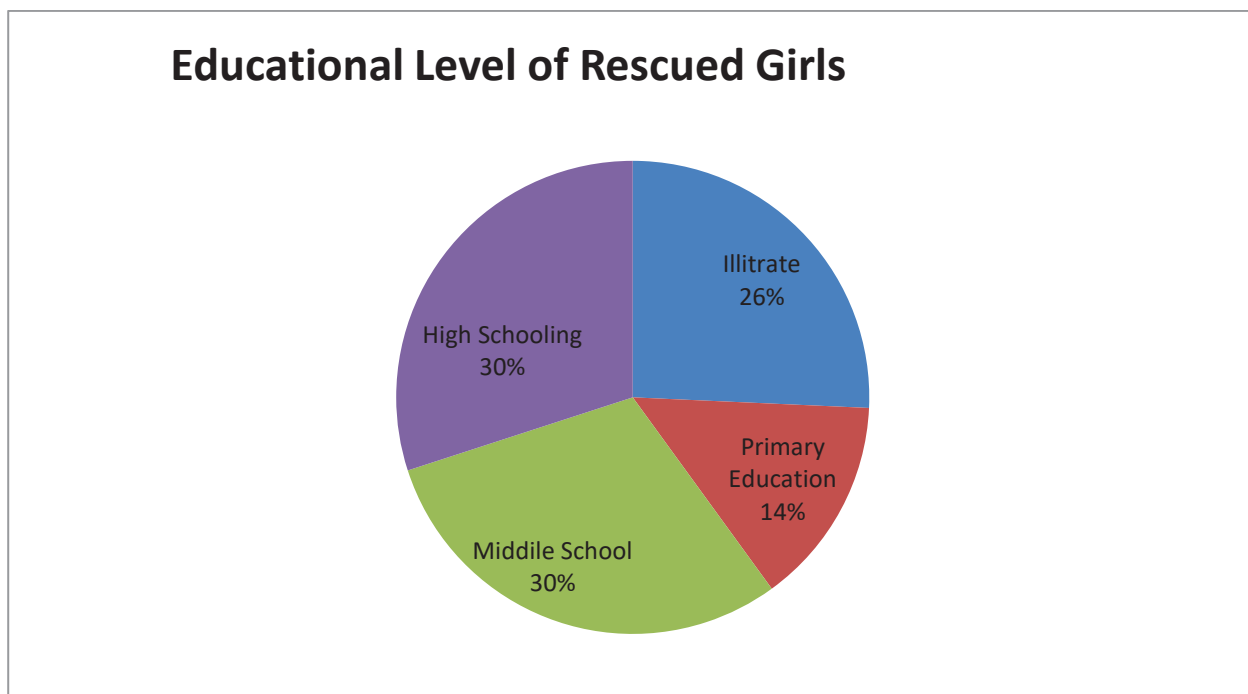
### DISTRICT WISE ANALYSIS OF THE LEVEL OF EDUCATION OF THE RESCUED GIRLS.

It is important to know the variation in educational status of the rescued girls of different districts. Education is one of the key initiatives to check trafficking, though, policy and programme are focus on universalisation of education but the effective implementation at district and block level may vary from one district to other. This fact also reflects in variation in the educational status of trafficking Rescued Girls. The following graph represents the district wise level of education of trafficking Rescued Girls.



The education level of Gumla, West Singhbhum, and Simdega to some extent Latehar districts is very good where as Pakur, Sahebganj and Khunti districts have 60%

illiteracy which shows that districts need to focus in improving education system. The educational status of Gumla, Simdega, Khunti, Latehar and West Singhbhum is good but the cases of trafficking is still on high from these districts meaning thereby lack of education is one of the factors but there are number of other factors that need to be taken care to check trafficking of girls.



**Table: 3.1**

While responded the rescued girls 26 % mentioned that they have not gone to school and are illiterate. This fact conveys that the illiteracy is one of the major factors that stimulate trafficking as an illiterate person could barely think of consequences and lacking societal information. In this sense, it is also important to understand that school is the place where a child learns not only the subject but also the social skills, behavioral knowledge, negotiation, communication etc. Therefore, education is a key factor of child protection. The positive side of the story is also encouraging as the above graph shows that 14% of them have at least completed primary level of education whereas almost 30% have completed Middle Level of education. 30% are of 9<sup>th</sup>& 10<sup>th</sup> Level education Completed. This is also a fact that due to prime focus of government as well as non government organizations, the educational indicators of the state have improved considerably.

Family Size of the Trafficking Rescued Girls							
District Name	Less than 5 Members	%	5 - 8 Members	%	More than 8 Members	%	Total
Gumla	1	10	5	50	4	40	10
Khunti	0	0	10	100	0	0	10
Simdega	1	10	6	60	3	30	10
Latehar	1	10	7	70	2	20	10
Pakur	1	10	8	80	1	10	10
Sahibganj	2	20	7	70	1	10	10
West Singhbhum	2	20	5	50	3	30	10
Total	8	11.4	48	68.571429	14	20	70

Table -4

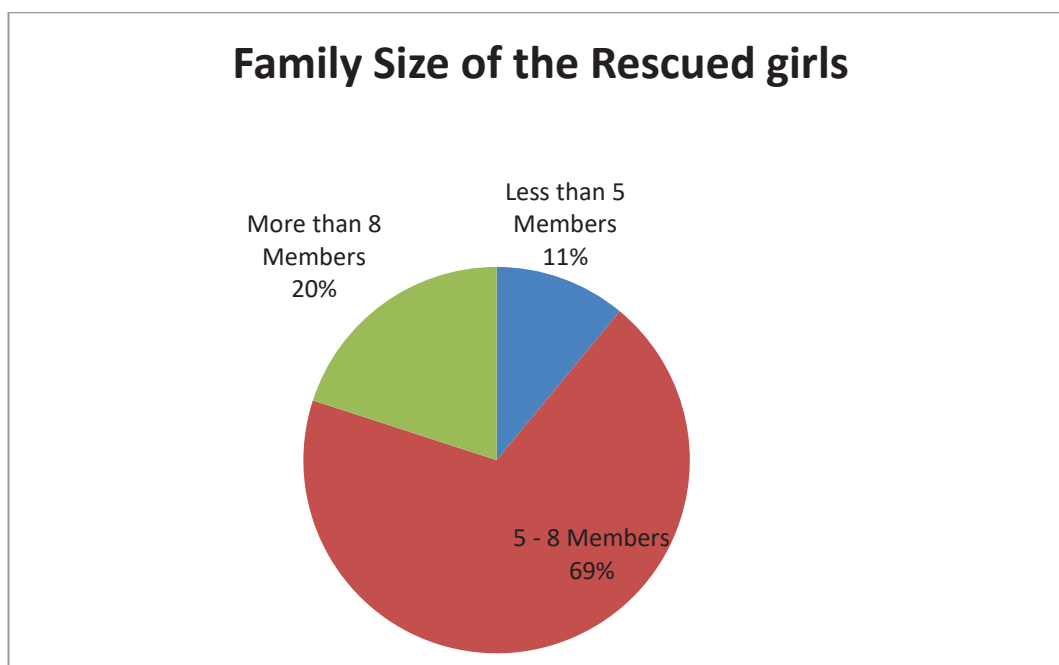


Table-4.1

70 responded when asked how many members are there in your family, on this, 69% children said that we have a family with 5-8 members, while 20%

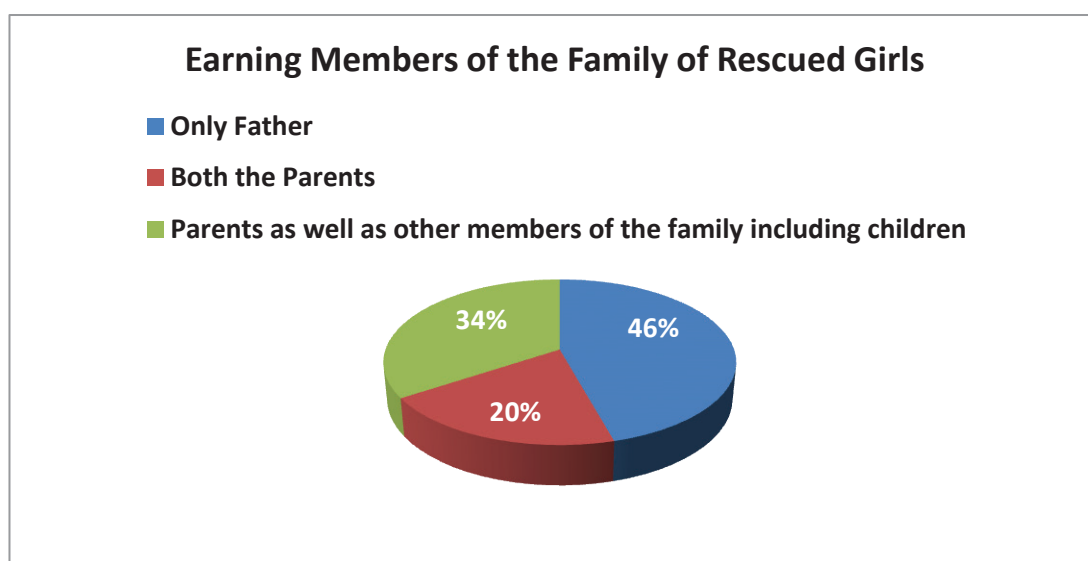
children have more than 8 people and 11% children have more than 5 members in their homes. Therefore, by looking at the pie chart, it is known that when there is more family members, they are more prone to human trafficking

Earning Members of the Family		
	No of Earning Member	%
Only Father	32	45.71429
Both the Parents	14	20
Parents as well as other members of the family including children	24	34.28571
<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>	

### EARNING MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY OF RESCUED GIRLS

It is an established fact that poor socio – economic condition of people living in rural areas of Jharkhand is one of the significant reason of trafficking. The below pie chart confirm this fact that lack of proper family earning is one of the major reason of trafficking of young girls who are bound to live in.

**The bread earner in 46% of the family is one person, due to which the economic condition of these families is wretched and the children of such Families are victims of human trafficking / unsafe migration.**



**Table-4.2**

**Source of Family Income of Rescued girls:**

Agriculture is the main source of income stated by the rescued girls during the interview. Agriculture is just sustainable for the families especially the small land holders, however.

To supplement the family income the girls and women of the families step out of home. The study reveals that the rescued girls all belong to the families without guarantee of a minimum income. There is a need for agricultural income guarantee scheme or scheme for distress farmers as well as the better implementation of the schemes like MNREGA. The pie chart also reflects that apart from small time agricultural activity, there is a dearth of economic activity in rural and tribal areas of Jharkhand. Most of the people living in economically lower strata of the society are bound to work as unskilled or semi skilled laborers hardly able to earn living for the family. They are bound to migrate for longer duration or seasonally leaving family including children at home. This is also a major reason for trafficking of young and adolescent children especially girls as lack of proper parenting and absence of familial and societal safety net provide opportunity to the middlemen and traffickers to entice them. We must ensure at the village level to connect such vulnerable families to various social protection schemes so that children are saved from the traps of middlemen and traffickers.

**Source of Family Income of Rescued Girls**

More than 40% of the rescued girls are living in extreme vulnerability as either they have to work along with their parent or both the parent works to earn their families living. Many cases have been reported and document where adolescent children especially girls have been allured by middlemen when no parent or guardian were at home. This also affects their education as nobody at home is monitoring their attendance in school or even has an eye on whereabouts of their children and someday the middlemen execute their nasty plan to trafficking such innocent children and drown them in big and metro cities for economic gains.

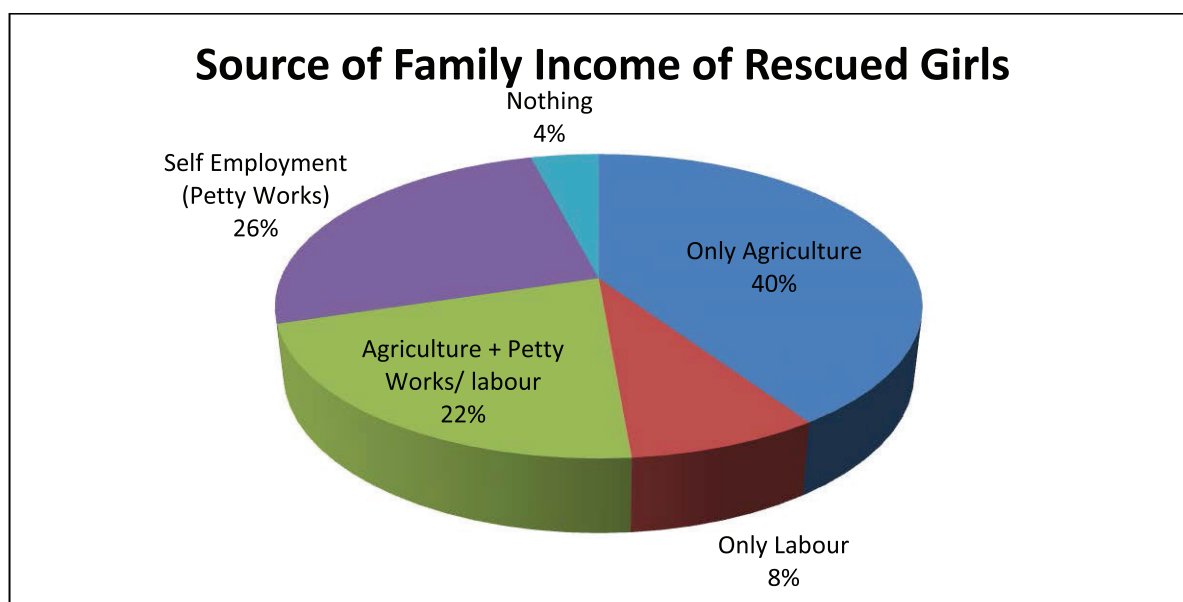


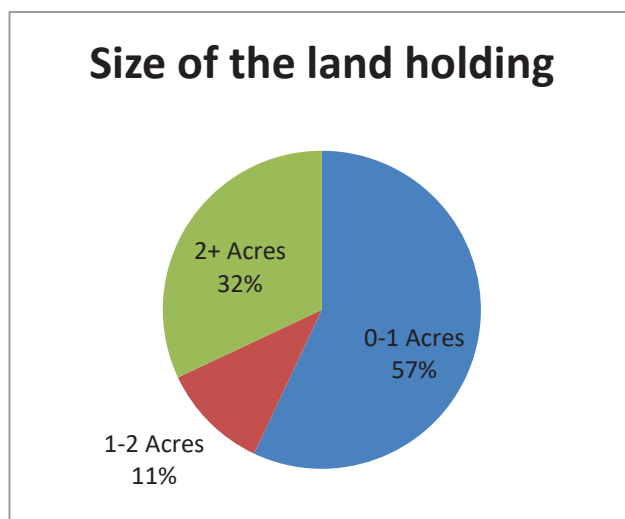
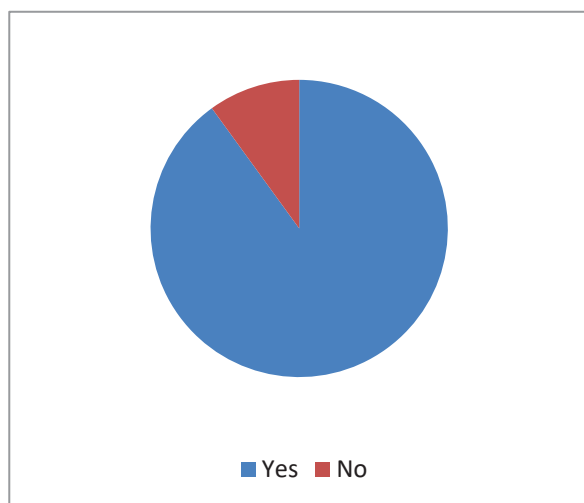
Table 4.3

### Number of landholders and Size of Landholding

Sl.No	District Name	Landholding			Size of the land holding		
		Total Interviewee	Yes	No	0-1 Acres	1-2 Acres	2+ Acres
1	Sahebganj	10	10	-	9	-	1
2	Pakur	10	9	1	6	1	2
3	West Singhbhum	10	6	4	4	1	1
4	Simdega	10	10	-	6	2	2
5	Gumla	10	10	-	8	-	2
6	Khunti	10	10	-	2	2	6
7	Latehar	10	8	2	1	1	6
•	<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>20</b>

Table -5





Out of 70 Responded of rescued girls stated that 90 % family have agricultural land and size of the land holding 0-1 acres (57%), 1-2 Acres (11%) and 2+ Acres (32%). This reveals that maximum percents of 57% of land holders are between 0-1 acres. So their annual agricultural production is very low. So this is not possible to survive for 5 to 6 family members of family. That is why the girls of these families are compelled to go out side to earn, in this parents also consented.

- Reasons for Leaving Home : Socio Economic stress in the families**

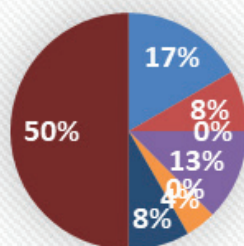
Reason for leaving Home									
Sl.No	Descriptions	Gumla	Khunti	Latehar	Simd ega	West Singhbh um	Pakur	Sahebga nj	Total
1	Bad financial condition of the family	4	3	2	2	6	3	4	24
2	Bad Family Environment and Abuse within family Members	2	-	-	1	1	1	1	6
3	Allured by City Life	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
4	Ambition for batter life	2	3	6	2	-	2	2	17
5	Influenced by friends and Mediator	-	1	1	2	2	3	1	10
6	No Specific Reason	1	3	1	2	-	1	-	8
7	Not interested in study	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	4
	Total	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	70

Table -6

To look in to further to see if these schemes are implemented effectively and if these families are taking benefit of those schemes. The other reasons also that push children away from home include stressful environment at home, influence by friend or middlemen and lack of interest in studies. These are the reasons where awareness and sensitization can help prevent the children from being trafficked.

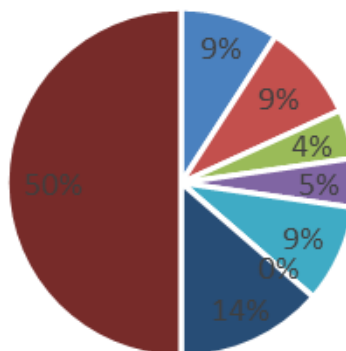
Children are fragile and need care and protection by the family, community and society at large. It is important to create an enabling environment for the children to grow in a loving environment. In the study, revealed that there are cases of abuse in the families particularly from the father and older brothers. Many Rescued Girls did not reveal the facts clearly as they have returned from abusive environment and their families have accepted them, therefore, they could not speak against the family. Through discussions with the villagers and the Panchayat Members it was known that there are cases of alcoholism in the families and it is affecting the economic and emotional fabric of the families. There is rampant alcoholism amongst adult men which leads to fights and child abuse. They push their children go to work to earn for them. Therefore, there is a need to look in to the matter at community level and address addiction to alcohol. The district wise analysis of reasons for leaving home by trafficking Rescued Girls explains the socio – economic dynamics of the particular district. The data gives us a reflection about psychological condition of them and how internal and external factors affect their decision to leave home for some common reasons and also specific reasons. For example, if we take bad financial condition of family as a reason for leaving home, the above district wise pie chart shows that a range of 18% to 60% varied from one district to the other are influenced by the reason. The district wise analysis will be of immense importance while preparing district action plan to curb trafficking and create familial and social safety net to save children from the trap of traffickers and middlemen.

## Reason for leaving Home Gumla District



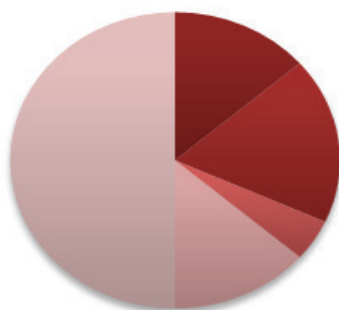
- Bad financial condition of thre family
- Ambition for better life
- Allured by city life
- Bad Family Environment /Abuse
- Influenced by friends or Middlemen
- Not interested in study
- No Specific Reason
- Total

## Reason for leaving home Simdega



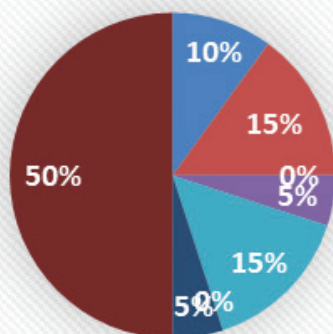
- Bad financial condition of thre family
- Ambition for better life
- Allured by city life
- Bad Family Environment /Abuse
- Influenced by friends or Middlemen
- Not interested in study
- No Specific Reason
- Total

### Reason for leaving home Khunti district



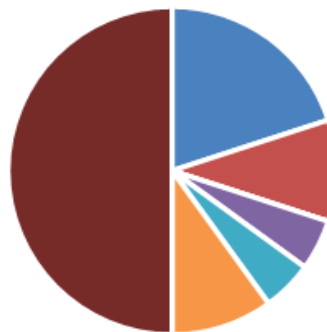
- Bad financial condition of the family
- Ambition for better life
- Allured by city life
- Bad Family Environment /Abuse
- Influenced by friends or Middlemen
- Not interested in study
- No Specific Reason
- Total

### Reason for leaving home Pakur District



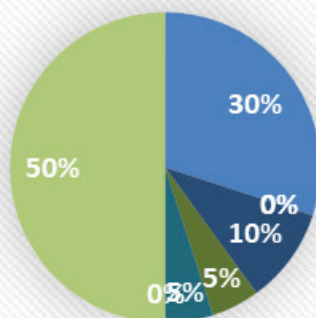
- Bad financial condition of the family
- Ambition for better life
- Allured by city life
- Bad Family Environment /Abuse
- Influenced by friends or Middlemen
- Not interested in study
- No Specific Reason
- Total

### Reason for leaving home Sahibganj district



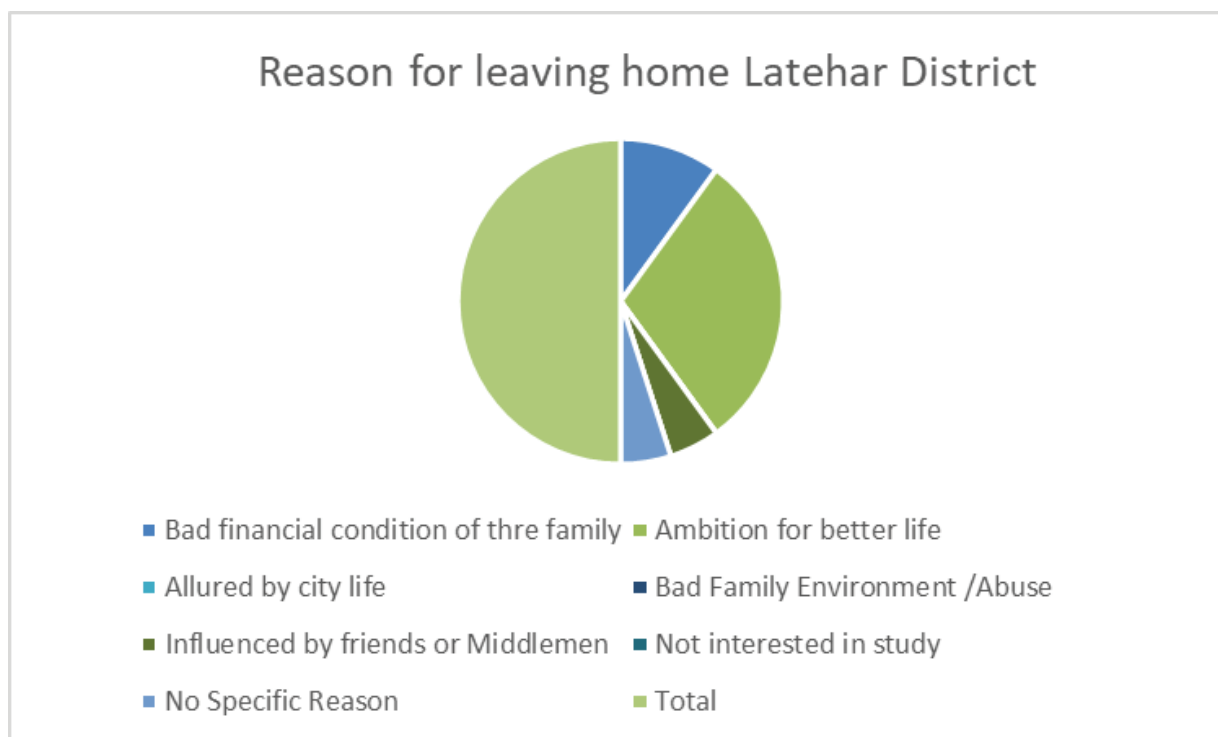
- Bad financial condition of the family
- Ambition for better life
- Allured by city life
- Bad Family Environment /Abuse
- Influenced by friends or Middlemen
- Not interested in study
- No Specific Reason
- Total

### Reason for leaving home West Singhbhum



- Bad financial condition of the family
- Ambition for better life
- Allured by city life
- Bad Family Environment /Abuse
- Influenced by friends or Middlemen
- Not interested in study
- No Specific Reason
- Total





To look into the push factors of children and women who were trafficked pointed questions were administered to the rescued girls. The bad financial condition and ambition for better life were top reasons for leaving home i.e. 34 % and 24 % respectively. It cumulatively accounts for 58 % of the push factors noted. There is dire need for income generation activities at the habitation and village level. There are many schemes of Government of Jharkhand for ensuring minimum income in the families, therefore, there is need.

- **WHO GAVE YOU IDEA TO LEAVE HOME AND GO TO THE CITY?**

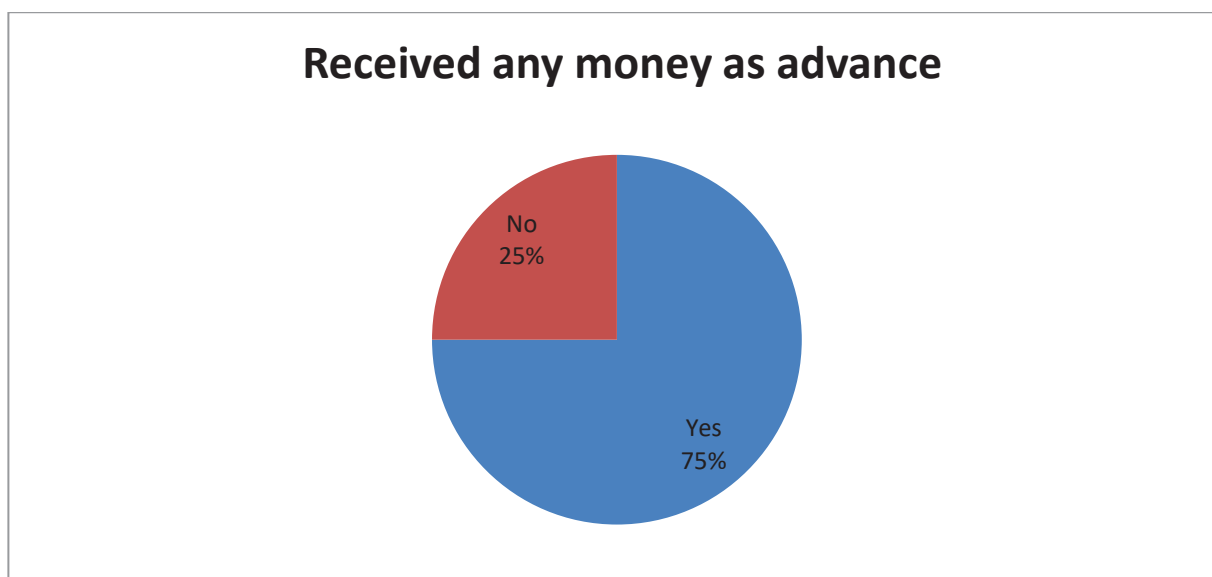
<b>Who gave you the idea to leave home and go to a city to earn</b>			
<b>Sl.No</b>	<b>Who gave the idea</b>	<b>Number of rescued girls</b>	<b>%</b>
1	Friend	5	7.142857
2	Middlemen	22	31.42857
3	Neighbors	12	17.14286
4	No Body	4	5.714286
5	Never Village	5	7.142857
6	Relative	20	28.57143
7	Self	1	1.428571
8	Mother	1	1.428571
	Total	70	100

**Table-7**

This question is very important to understand the various alluring and tempting factors vulnerable child faces before their actual trafficking. The purpose of this question was to explore people or elements that play vital role in preparing them to leave home and dream for a better life in cities. 31% of the rescued girls said that middlemen or trafficker who mostly happens to be known person from the society who woo them to leave home and go to the city for better life and future but many a times it has been observed that neighbor or relatives also persuade them to take such decisions. The nexus of trafficking is so deep rooted in the society that it works without any significant resistance by the socio – economically marginalized population, Specially schedule tribes. In the above pie chart it is interesting to note that tough middlemen are the ones who plays key role in motivating them to go out of their village but due to proactive measures taken by government machinery and non government agencies, middlemen try to avoid taking these girls with them. More than half of the trafficking Rescued Girls said that their own relatives or friends accompany them while going to the city. Once they reach to the cities then traffickers start their action to place them for household works and earn huge money from them.

**Firstly 31% middle men are premium move of giving the idea to leave the home to earn in big city. And 29% are relative are who induce to go out side in big cities to work as domestic work in big city. Middle men are mostly to give idea to vulnerable girls in the villages.**

### Is advance money received before leaving for city?



**Table -7.1**

**75% respondent rescued girls stated that yes, my self or parents got advance money before leaving to catch a train or bus. This advance money to given by middleman in advance and use to pay come in village.**

Transport facility used for Moving to the City			
Sl. No	Which Means	What was the route and halting/transit cities	%
1	Train	51	72.85714286
2	Auto & Bus	8	11.42857143
3	Bus & Train	8	11.42857143
4	Car	2	2.857142857

5	Don't know	1	1.428571429
	<b>Total</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>100</b>

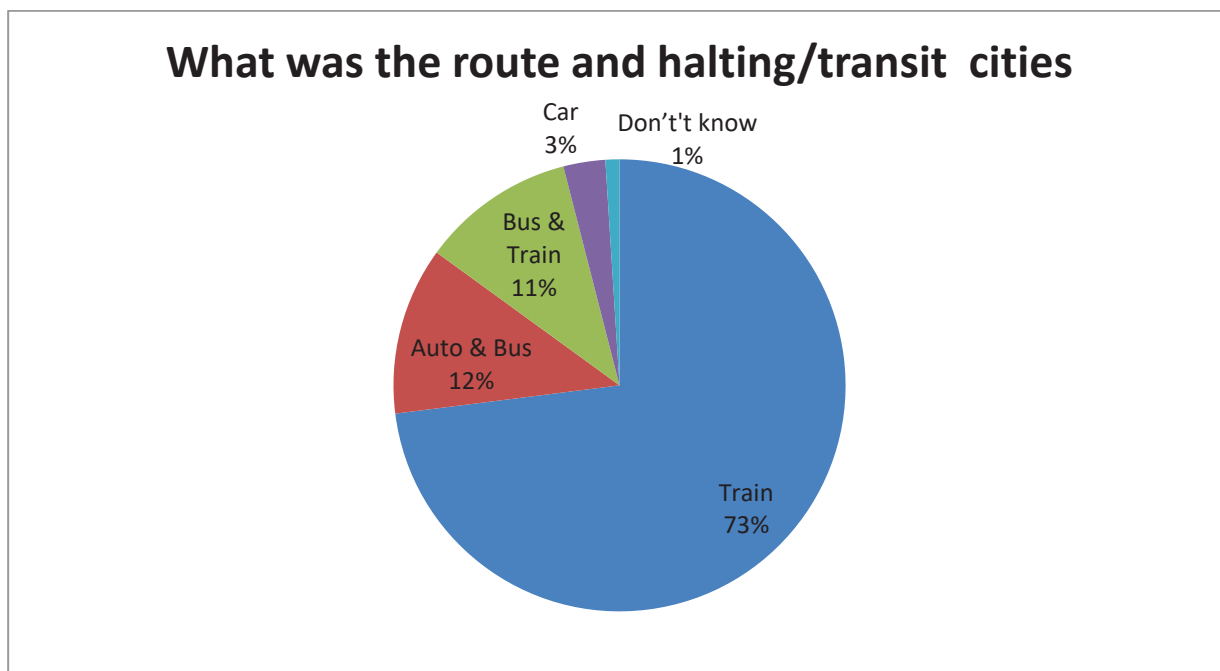
**Table -8****THE MOVEMENT- VILLAGE TO DESTINATION**

To understand how the movement of the traffickers, it was necessary to know what the means of transportation are. Railway is the major transportation mode used by 73 percent Rescued Girls who were participated in the study. There are several mechanisms now placed to have close vigil on people traveling in trains if there are children and women being smuggled by middleman or any kind of movement that are suspected. Still there is a need for strengthening the monitoring interventions when it comes to children who are not traveling with their parents but with unknown traffickers or distant relatives.

**Table-8.1**

**TYPE OF WORK**

The 74% of respondent rescued girls told that they went individually with middleman or close relative by train. And 26% rescued girls went with groups by train. Interviewing 70 Rescued Girls it was revealed that 44% of children are human trafficked for domestic purposes. 42% of the children said that they used to do house chores and washing clothes. Therefore, it is clear from the pie chart that most of the child trafficking is done for domestic work and which are mostly scheduled caste girls.



**Table -9**

Right from own the usually started by bike/auto/bus to nearest railway station than the caught train to big city mostly Delhi. 73 % respondent rescued girls stated use to go by train with middleman or close relative to destination.

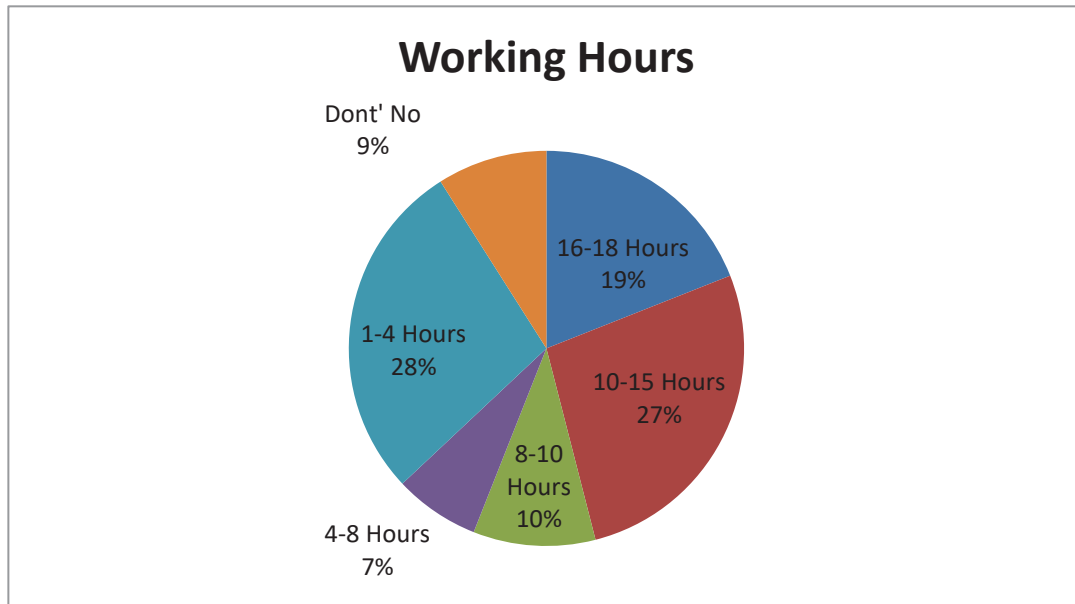
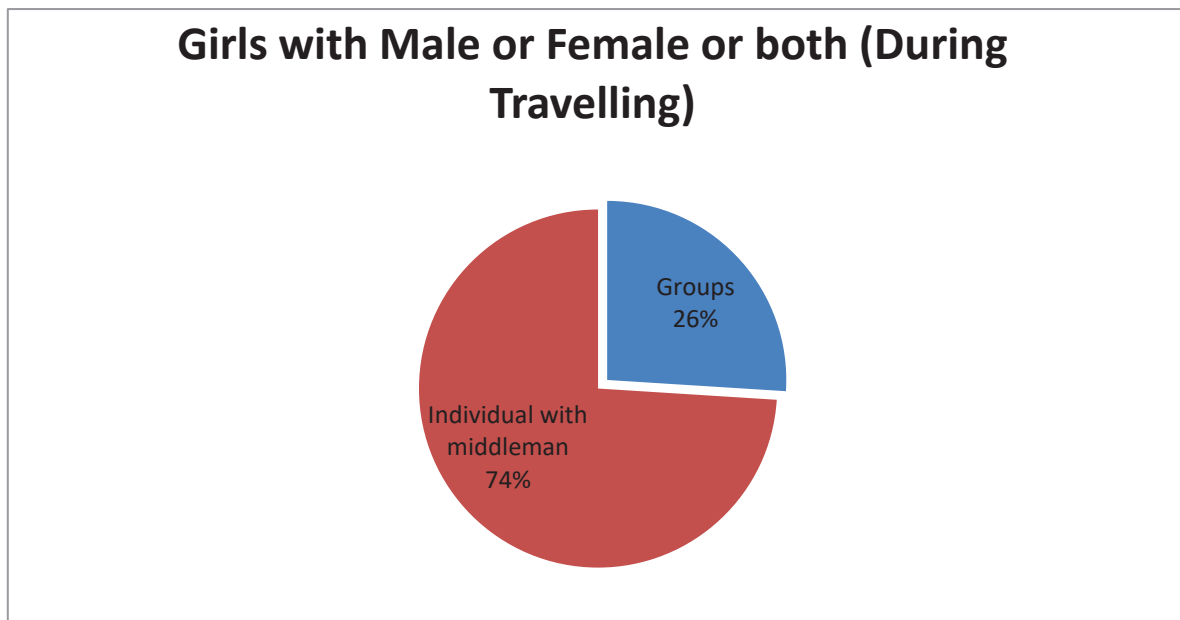


Table-9.1

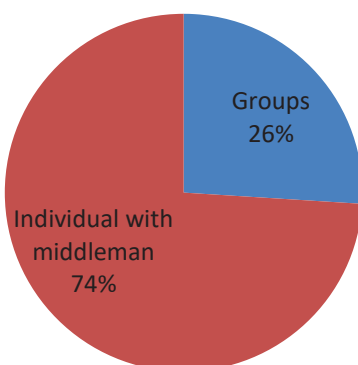
When the Rescued Girls were asked about the hours they used to work, 28% said 1-4 hours, 27% children said 10-15 hours, and 19% of the children said that they used to work for 16-18 hours and 10% of the children said that they



used to work for 8-10 hours. Therefore, it is clearly visible in the pie chart that children have to work for 8-16 hours a day.



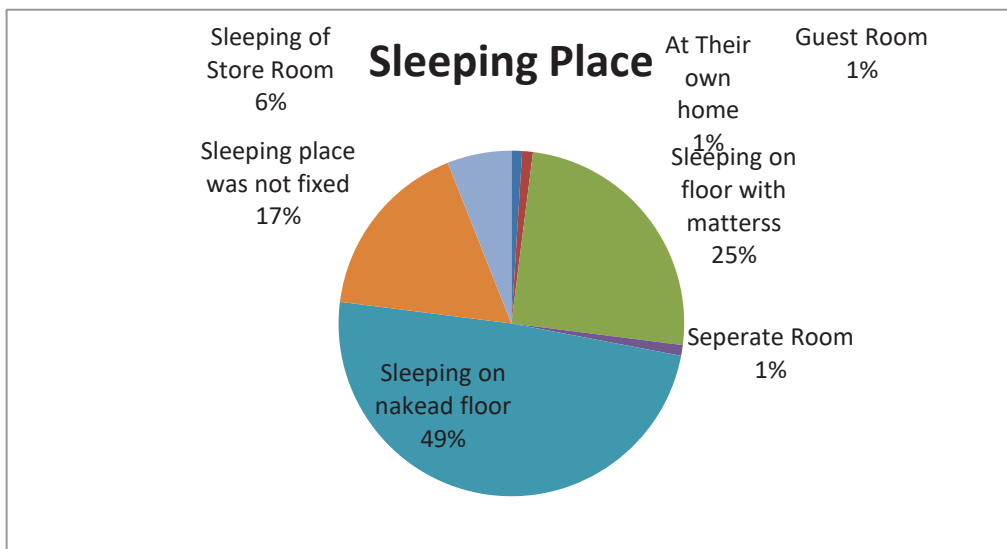
### Girls with Male or Female or both (During Travelling)



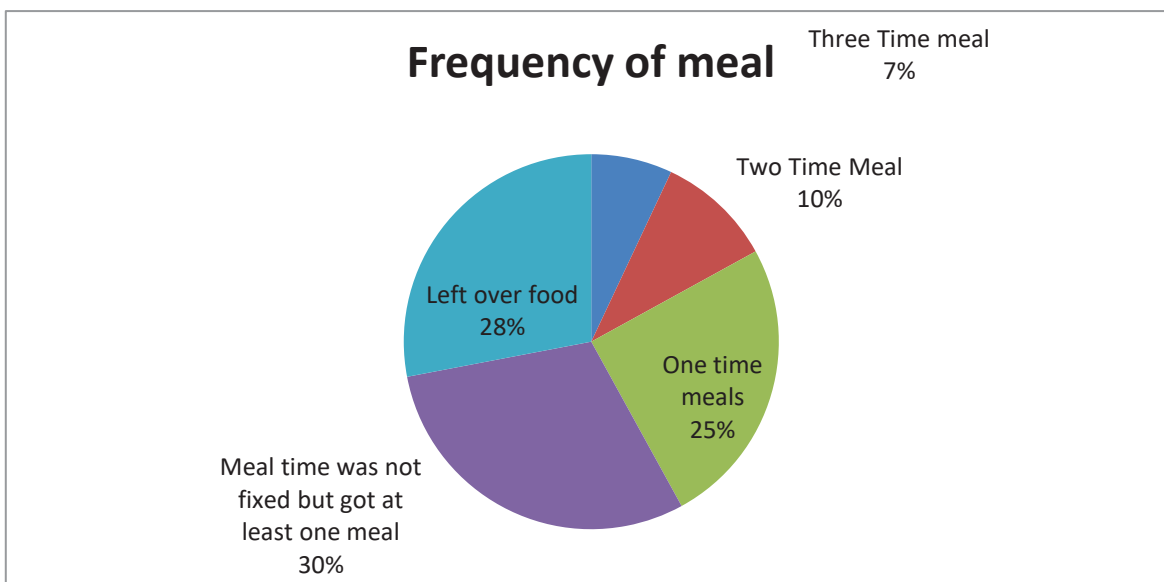
### THE LIVING CONDITION – FOOD & PLACE TO SLEEP

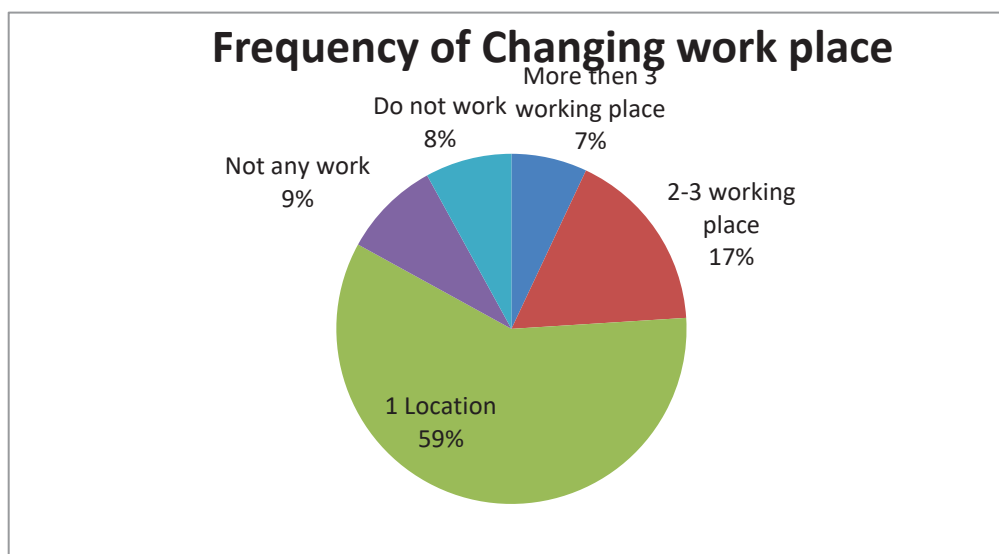
The rescued girls while narrating their stories shared that for some of them the living conditions were okay but some had issues regarding the same. Food which is a basic necessity for human beings was in such a sorry state of affairs that 30 % Rescued Girls did not have at least three meals a day. These respondents were at their employers' place where they were not treated well. It speaks about the intention of the employers who do not provide at least three meals a day. It is a situation of exploitation that defines an aspect of trafficking. On another aspect that is about a designated place to sleep or a proper place to sleep, 49 % respondents shared that they did not have a proper place to sleep that shown in-human behavior of the employers.

**Table -9.3**



**Table-9.4**





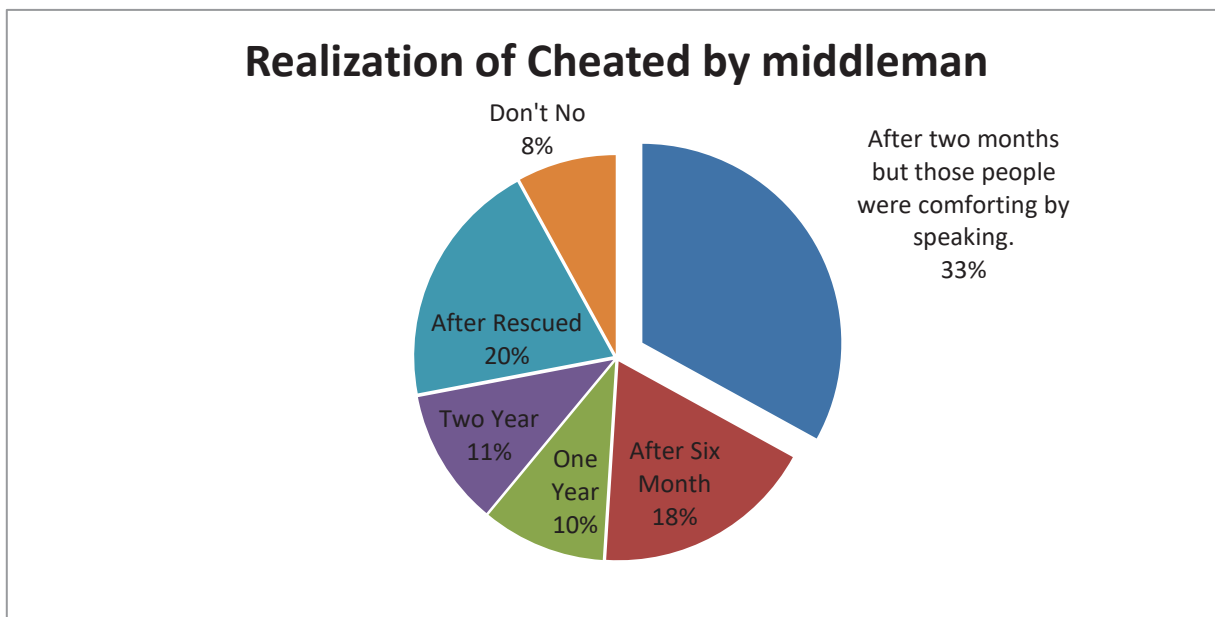
**Table – 9.5**

#### **Frequency of changing work place:**

Speaking to 70 Respondents that when they went to metropolitan cities, then how many locations they've changed for work? Highest 59% children said that they have worked at one place. 17% of the children said that they worked at 2-3 places, 7% of the children said that they worked at more than three places, 8% of the children said that they did not work anywhere.

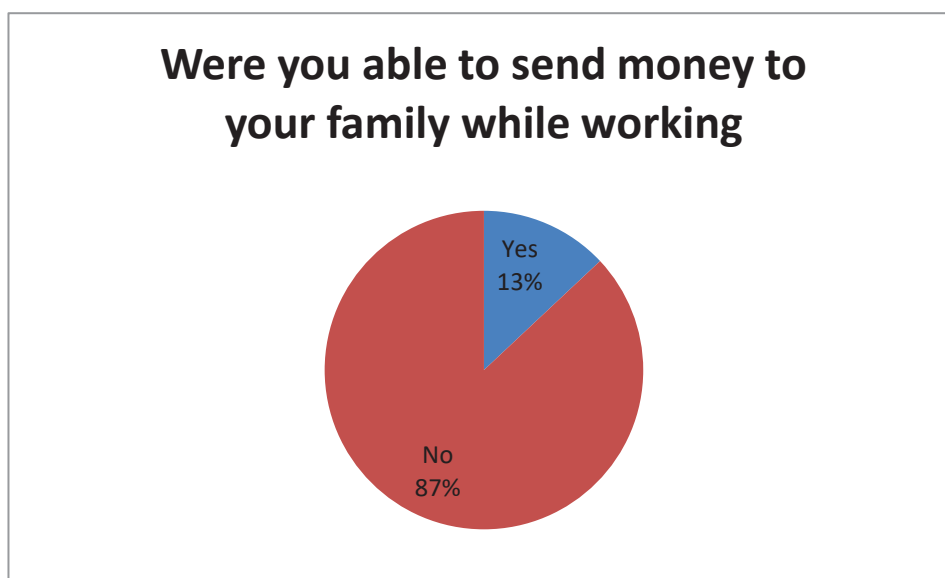
#### **Realization of Cheated by middleman:**

During the study, when 70 Rescued Girls were asked when they came to know that they had been cheated. The highest 33% of the children said that after two months of arrival, we felt that I had been brought by cheating and swindling. 20% of the children said that after the rescue, 18% of the children said that after six months, 11% said that after two years, 10% of the children said that after one year and 8% of the children said that they do not know anything.



**Table-10**

**Were you able to send money to your family while working?**



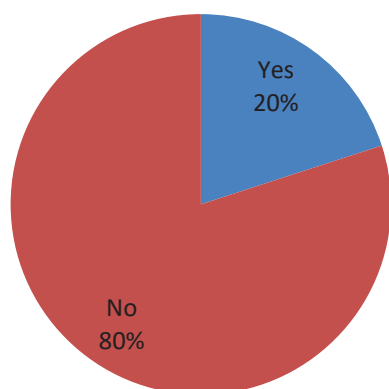
**Table-11**

**87% of the Rescued Girls reported that they did not send money to the household while 13% of the Rescued Girls reported that they had sent money to the family once.**

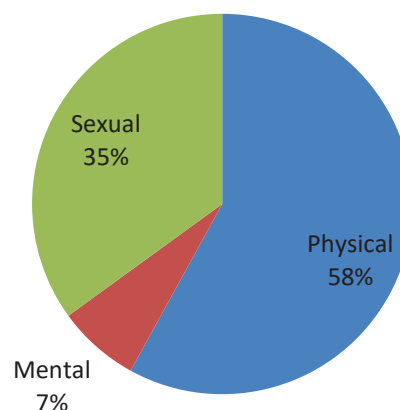
#### **Abuse in the Family: A reason that could drive the children leaving home**

Children are fragile and need care and protection by the family, community and society at large. It is important to create an enabling environment for the children to grow in a loving environment. In the study, revealed that there are cases of abuse in the families particularly from the father and older brothers. Many Rescued Girls did not reveal the facts clearly as they have returned from abusive environment and their families have accepted them, therefore, they could not speak against the family. Through discussions with the villagers and the Panchayat Members it was known that there are cases of alcoholism in the families and it is affecting the economic and emotional fabric of the families. There is rampant alcoholism amongst adult men which leads to fights and child abuse. They push their children go to work to earn for them. Therefore, there is a need to look in to the matter at community level and address addiction to alcohol.

**Any type of Abuse**



**Type of Abuse**



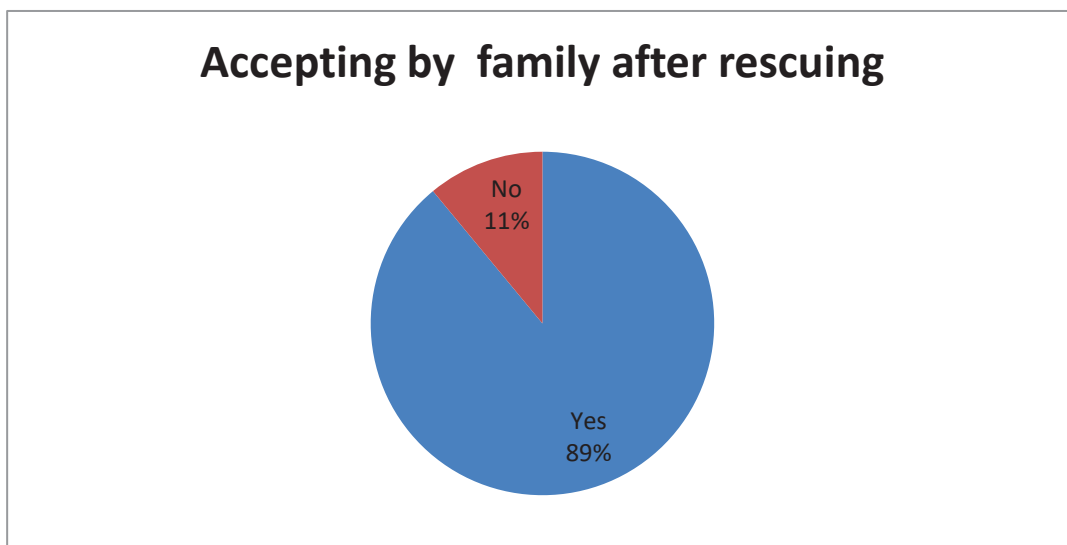
## PHYSICAL AND MENTAL STATUS OF RESCUED GIRLS

There were 20% respondents shared that the Physical abuse is quite common and apart from physical abuse they are exploited in many ways. It can be interpreted that apart from 24.32 % rescued girls the rest 80% were exploited in many ways including long working Hours denial of food, denial of salary etc.

Yes 20% Have you had faced any physical abuse. (Data in % ) There were 20% respondents shared that they were treated badly and were physically abused. Physical abuse is quite common and apart from physical abuse they are exploited in many ways. It can be interpreted that apart from 20 % Rescued Girls the rest 80 % were exploited in long working hours, denial of food, denial of salary etc.

**Children who are the victims of human trafficking also face many types of exploitation. When the survivor was asked on this issue, 20% of the children said that they have been exploited in some way or the other. Whereas 80% of the children said that they have not been exploited in any way. When talking to children, 58% of children were said to be physically abused, 35% to be sexually abused and 7% to be mentally abused.**

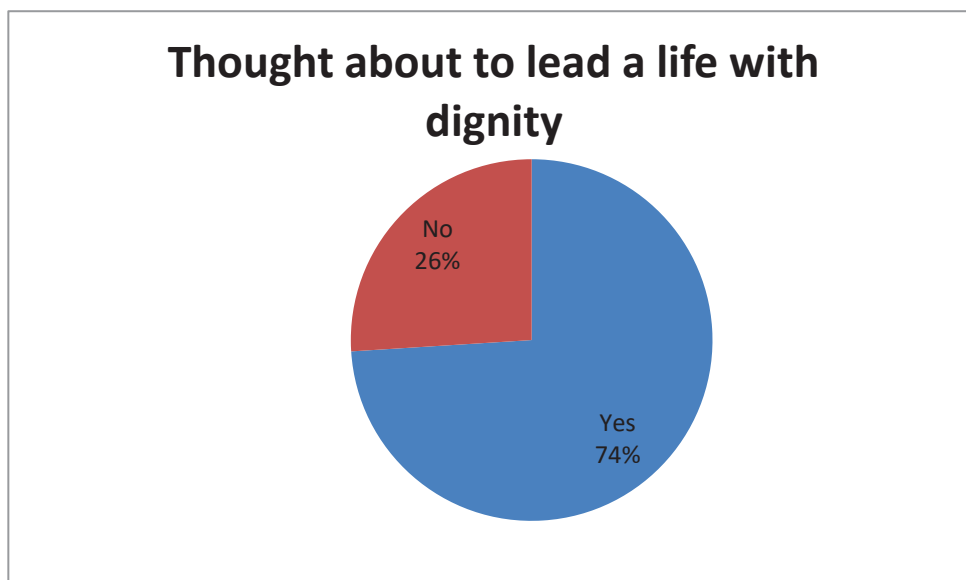
### Accepting by family after rescuing





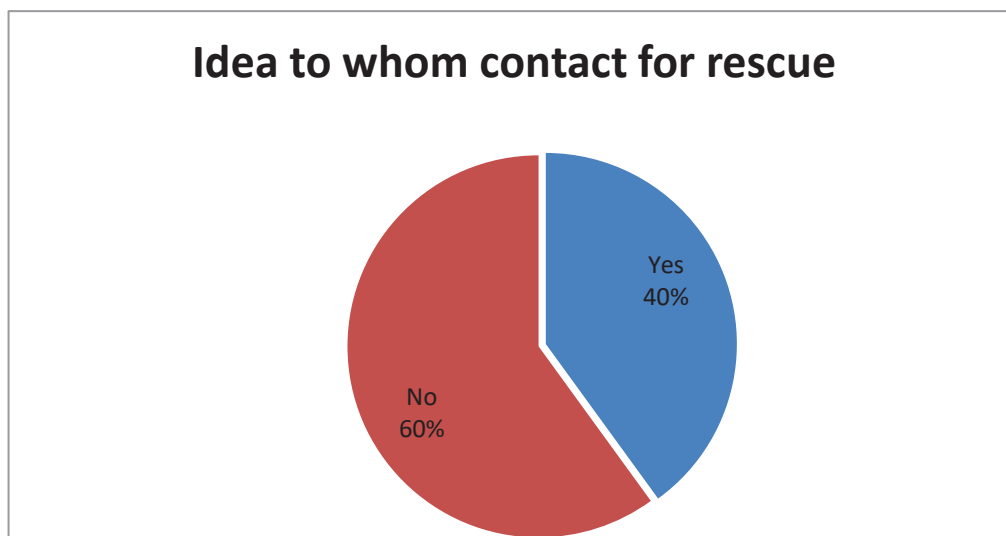
When 70 Rescued Girls were asked whether their families accepted them when they returned to home, 89% of the girls said that yes the family have had accepted and 11% of the girls said that the family did not accept.

#### **Thought about to lead a life with dignity**



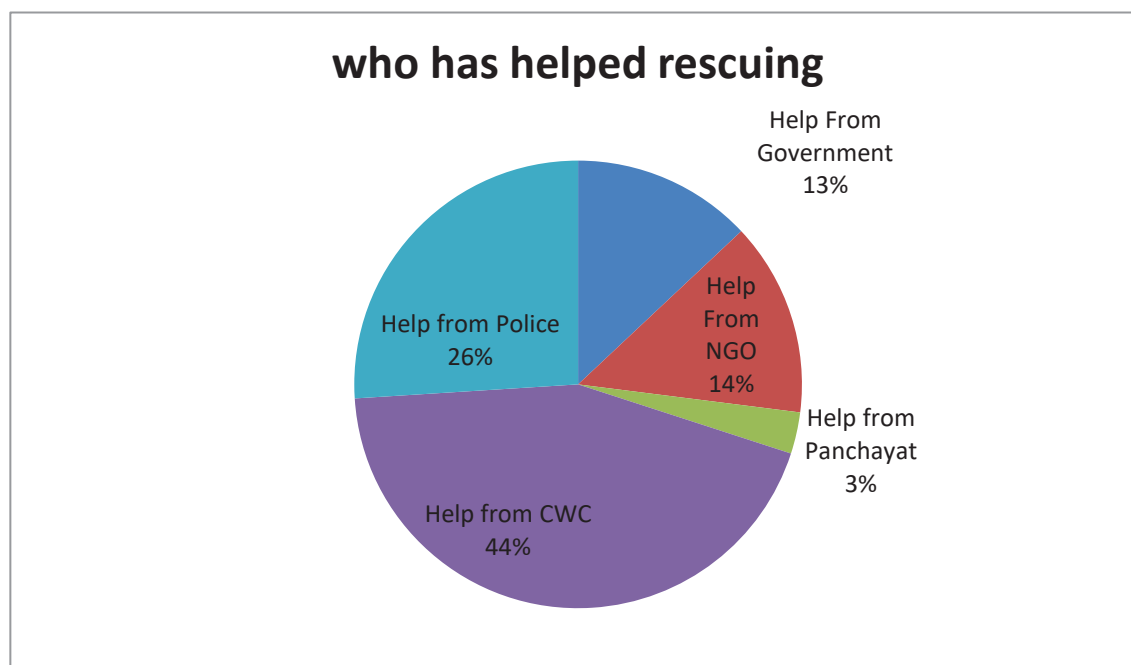
**Table-15**

When 70 rescued girls were asked what they thought about living with dignity, 74% of the rescued girls said that they did not have any such thought, while 26% of the Rescued Girls said that we want to live my future life with respect.



**Table 16**

**70 Responded said that 60% have no idea how they would be rescued and 40% said that they had been told how to get out.**

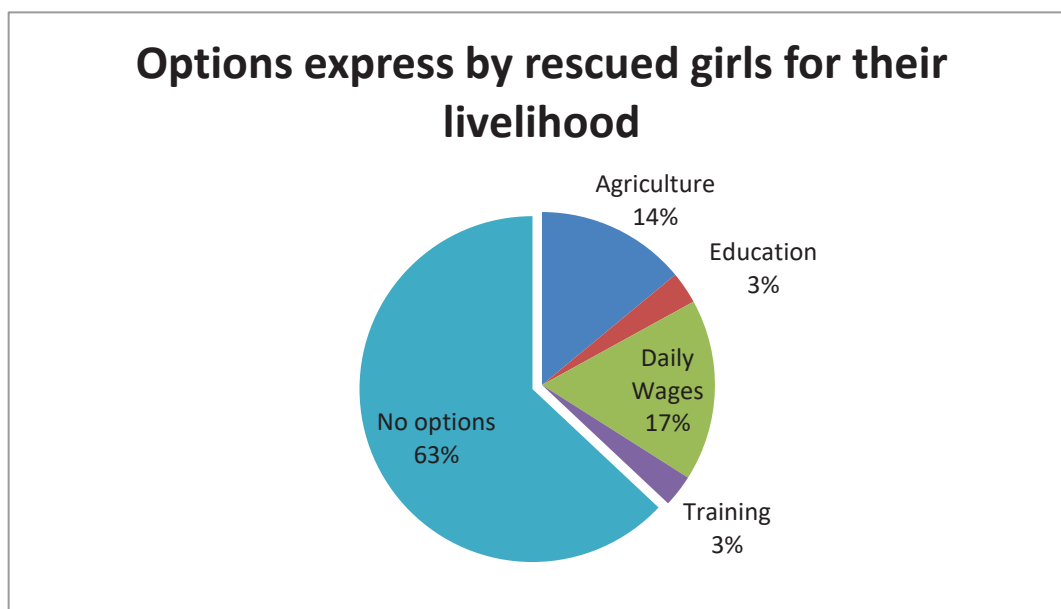


**Table - 17**

**When talked to 70 Responded about who helped you, 44% children said that child welfare committee, 26% children said police, and 14% children said that**

**non-government institutions, 13% children said government and 3% children Said that the Panchayat cooperated**

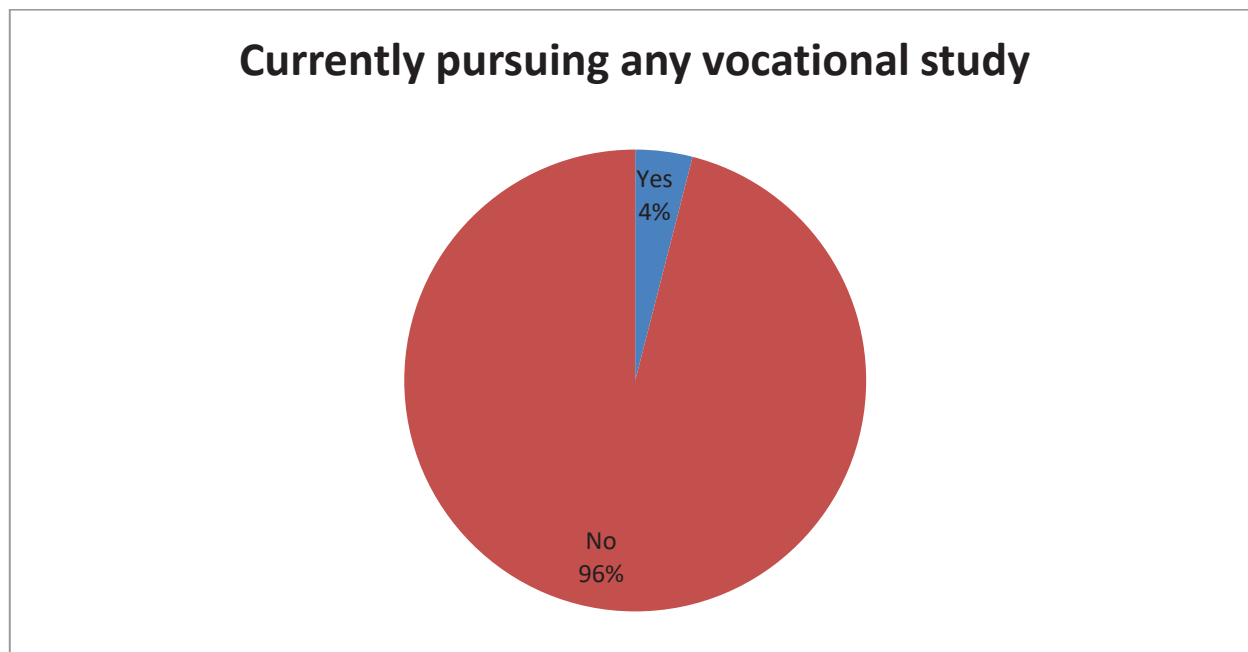
**Options express by rescued girls for their livelihood**



**Table-18**

**When 70 Respondent was asked what is the means of employment after being rescued, 63% of the Rescued Girls said that there is no means, 17% said that they would do daily wages, 14% said that they would be engaged in agricultural work and 3% have described training and education as a means of employment. Therefore, initiative should be taken to link the children brought out by us to employment, as well as to connect these children and their families with the welfare schemes run by the government so that these children can be saved from human trafficking again.**

### Currently pursuing any vocational study



**Table: 19**

When it was asked from 70 respondents that now all of you have returned to your home, then what is the plan for your future to which few women who have received any training and employment-oriented education, then 96% of the children said that they have not taken any training and education while 4% said that they are getting training. Therefore, looking at the pie, it shows that an initiative should be taken to connect the rescued girls with job-oriented training so that they can be saved from being trafficked again.

### View of role of SCHOOL to prevent for unsafe migration

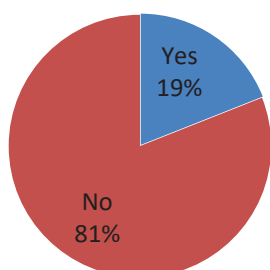


Table- 19.1

### View of role of PANCHAYAT to prevent for unsafe migration

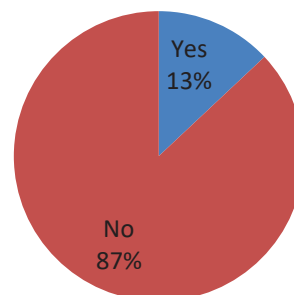


Table -19.2

### VIEW OF FAMILY/PANCHAYAT/SCHOOL TO PREVENT FOR UNSAFE MIGRATION

#### View of role of Family to prevent for unsafe migration

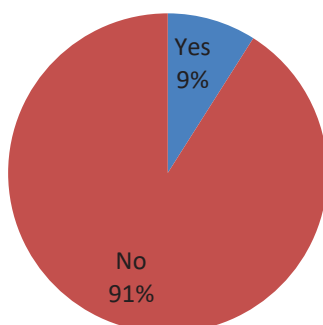
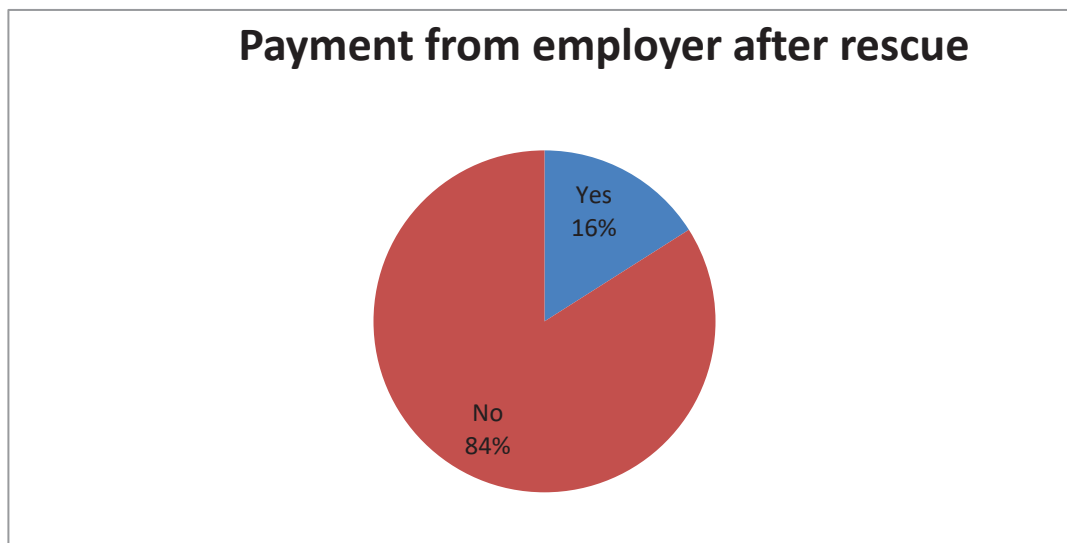


Table-19.3

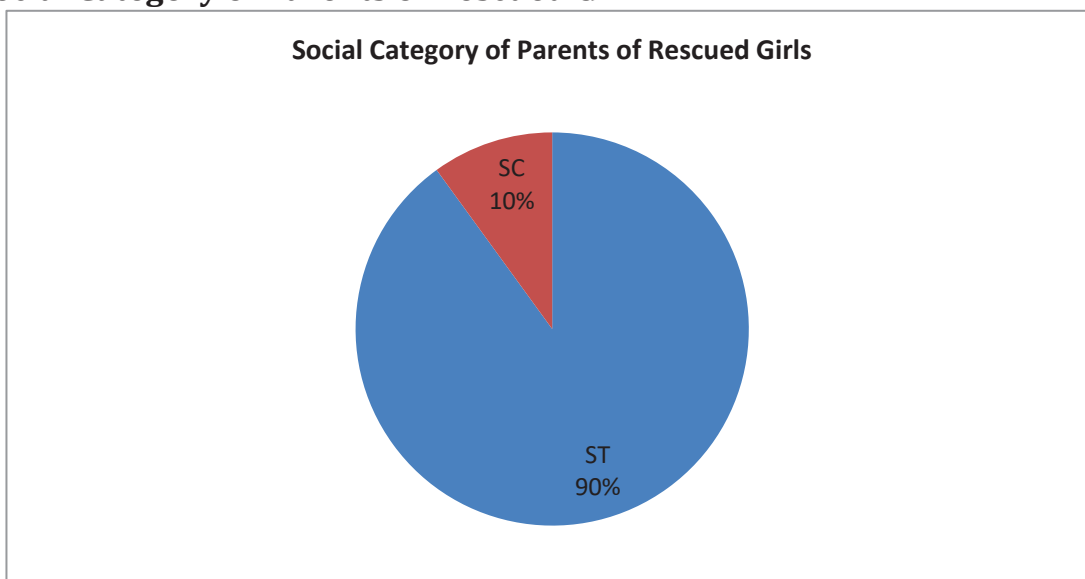
When 70 respondents were asked whether the family/panchayat and school teachers works to prevent unsafe migration and human trafficking, more than 90% respondents said that they have not told anything that the panchayat/family and School can prevent unsafe migration/human trafficking while about 10% of the Rescued Girls reported that they knew the role of Panchayat/Family and School in preventing unsafe migration/human trafficking.



**Table-19.4**

**When 70 Rescued Girls were asked whether they got the salary for their work or not, 84% of the Rescued Girls said that they did not get money for work, while 16% of the Rescued Girls said that they received the salary**

**Social Category of Parents of Rescued Girl**



**Table 19.5**

During the field work, parents of 70 rescued girls from trafficking were inquired to know about their social status. 90% of the rescued girls (i.e., 63 children) belonged to scheduled tribes while 10% belonged to scheduled castes.

From the above data it was found that the discrimination involves violations of civil, political, economic social and culture rights. Human trafficking is prevalent amongst schedule tribes.

Sl.No	District Name	Social Category	
		ST	SC
1	Sahebganj	10	0
2	Pakur	9	1
3	West Singhbhum	9	1
4	Simdega	8	2
5	Gumla	8	2
6	Khunti	10	0
7	Latehar	9	1
	<b>Total</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>7</b>

Table -20



## VIEWS OF PARENTS ON THE BASIS OF ALL 70 RESCUED GIRLS

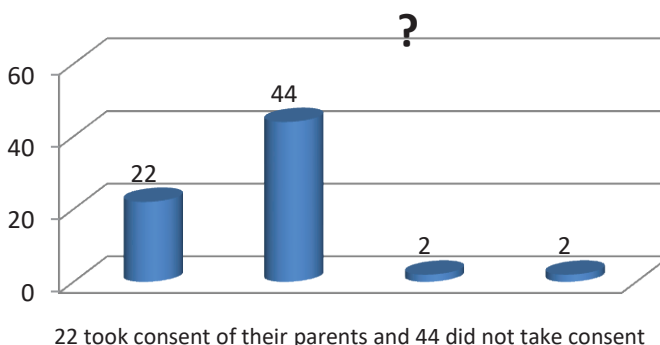
**CONSENT OF THE PARENTS:** Most of the parents of rescued girls reported that it was solely the individuals' decision to leave the house and move to cities for work opportunities. Although this is believed that in rural areas children do what is expected of them by their parents but responses obtained from the parents of the rescued

individuals showed contrasting results. 22 children decided for themselves while 44 took the consent of their parents. 1 individual was taken forcefully by the trafficker; and there were also 44 reported rape

cases of the trafficked minors. It may be mentioned that unsafe migration is resulting into human trafficking or it can be interpreted that human trafficking is happening in the guise of unsafe migration.

There are many underlying reasons as to why an individual or/and their family becomes entrapped of trafficking but poverty always comes up as a major cause pushing them to take desperate actions. Similarly, according to the responses of the parents who gave consent to their child to go work outside their hometown it was seen that for 19 families (which makes approximately 86 percent) the reason for sending their child was poverty. And for the rest it was told by others to educate the girl.

### Did your child go to the city with your consent, or did she go by herself

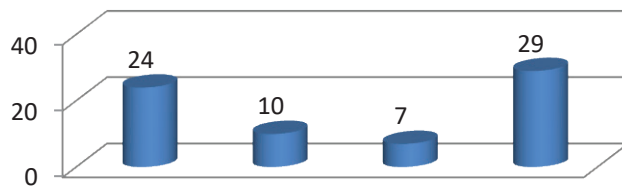


### KNOWLEDGE OF PARENTS ABOUT TRAFFICKING:

Another push factor that came to light from various interviews was the lack of supervision by parents which is one reason minor girls become vulnerable to trafficking. If parents are daily wage labourers and away from home the children are vulnerable to being approached by agents who may at times be from the same or neighbouring village.

It is an extreme element of surprise that 50 percent of the families had no knowledge of what human trafficking is and especially how women and children are trafficked by traffickers. 29 families had absolutely no clue while 7 families heard about the term but didn't understand it and didn't realize that are being a target of the same. 24 families on the other hand have a perception that first children are lured and transported to cities, and sold and later made to do wrong things. 10 families stated that traffickers/middleman entice the children and take them to cities and later on they take advantage of the child and exploit them.

**What have you heard about the human trafficking ?**



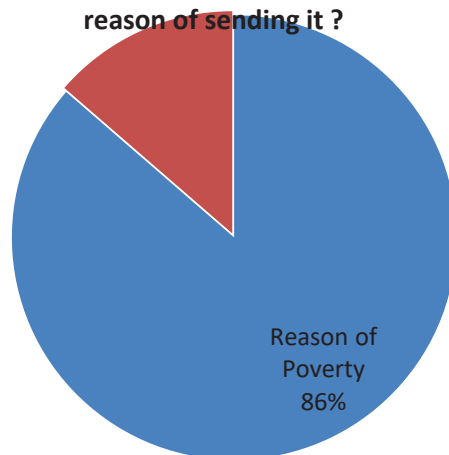
Looking at the above chart it would be clear that the families, whose children are victims of human trafficking, do not have any information about trafficking. It is clear that human traffickers in those families and rural areas are misusing their feelings and trap them.

61 of the children did not send back any money which they earned/ were promised to be earning for helping the family. Once they start working they

realize it is not the same as it was promised and apart from the problems they have to face they do not even get the salary amount which was promised to them. Only 9

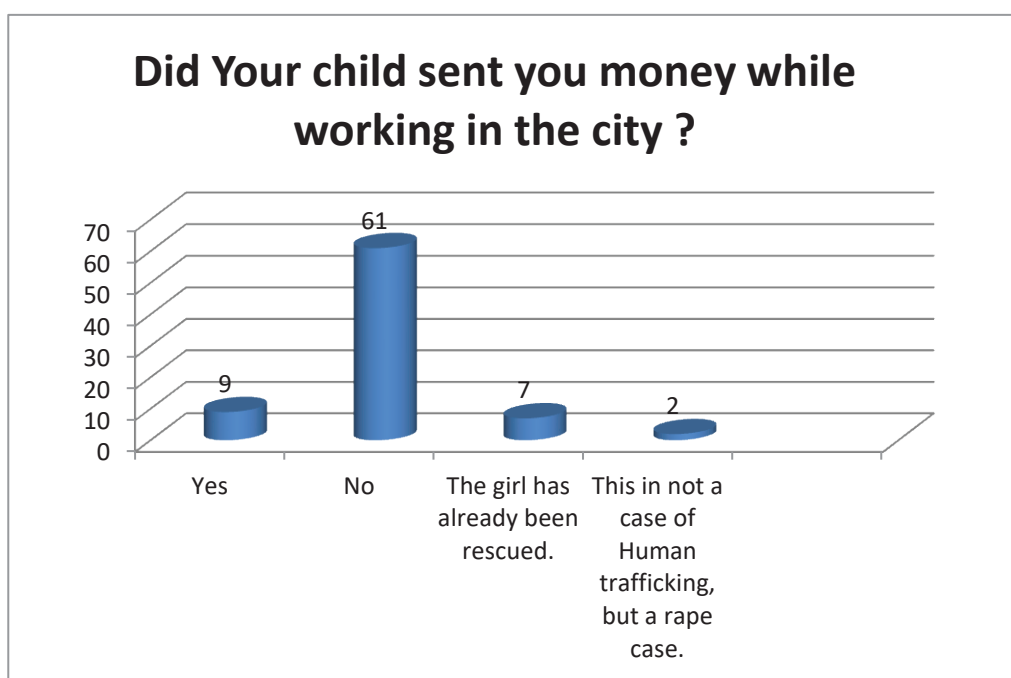
**If your information and consent went, what was the reason of sending it ?**

We  
Were  
told  
to  
teach  
the  
girls  
14%



children (approximately 13 percent) were able to send money to their families after moving to the city. 7 girls were rescued before they could reach their destination and start working. And 2 were rape cases not human trafficking cases.

On the Basic of data from Integrated Rescue and Rehabilitation Centre (IRRC) ,mostly girls who work as domestic workers in (Kothies) of New Delhi. Usually get the money ranges from Rs. 5000 to 6000 per month. This flags the issue of economic imbalance. In this situation, both the employers and the migrant and trafficked employees get attracted to the situation of labor exploitation. The victims are mostly lured for the better work, better wage and better life. But this is not a real situation. However, this labor market scenario creates the nexus of placement agencies, traffickers, middlemen to fulfill the demand of cheap labours by the middleclass families who opt for cheap domestic help.



**Out of 70 respondent girls 61 told that they did not get promise remuneration so did not able to sent money to parents. And 9 respondents said they ware able to very small amounts to send to parents. This revels mostly rescued girls did not send to money in home.**

## CHAPTER - III

### PRI, VLCPC, CWC, AHTU

- Elected representative of PRI
- Village Level Child Protection Committee (VLCPC)
- Child Welfare Committee (CWC)
- Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU)

#### **Role of Panchayat members on child protection and tracking of unsafe Migration.**

The elected Panchayat Raj Institution Members of at ward level, Panchayat Samiti, Jila Prishadare responsible for ensuring the development and protecting the rights of villagers. Their task is to contribute to socio-economic growth and more importantly, to protect the unprotected majority of the population within the village. Children form a majority of the most unprotected and weakest sections of the village population. As elected representatives, it is responsibility to ensure the protection of Child rights. Although children are not voters today, they will grow up to be responsible citizens and as adults, we are accountable for their upbringing. It is seen that often children become targets for Trafficked, abuse, exploitation and violence.

Keeping all these facts in mind there has been provision of Child protection Committee (CPC) at different level to vigil on child rights and to prevent trafficking.

**Child Protection Committees** These are to be formed under the District Child Protection Units (DCPU) under Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS), Department of Women and Child Development Govt. of Jharkhand. While DCPUs have been established in all districts of Jharkhand but there is need to be strengthen.

#### **Village Level Child Protection Committee (VLCPC)**

The village level Child Protection Committees to be established in each village of states for prevention, reporting, monitoring, protection and responding on the issues of child rights and protection. The VLCPC is 12 members community-based organizations formed by the participation of community member, children, Govt. Functionaries and elected representatives.

**Composition of VLCPC**

Sl. No.	Members	No. of Member's	Designation
1	Elected PRI Mukhiya/Panchayat Samiti/Ward Members	1	Chairperson
2	Anganwadi Worker	1	Member Secretary
3	School Teacher to be nominated by Principle	2	Member
4	Children representative (12-18 years)	2	Member
5	Auxiliary Nurses Midwives (ANM)	1	Treasure
6	Accredited social health activist (SAHIYA)	1	Member
7	Community based organization/NGO/VHSNC/SHG/ Reputed person from community	1	Member
8	Parents from school management committee (SMC)	1	Member
9	Representatives from weaker section (SC, ST, Minorities, Differently able)	1	Member
10	Member DCPU	1	
	Total	12	

Soma Kaitha (Mukhiya –Cum-Chairperson VLCPC of Goratoli Panchayat of Murhu Block Khunti District told that in my village VLCPC is formed but not functioning according to

their mandate.

The child

tracking

register is

maintained by

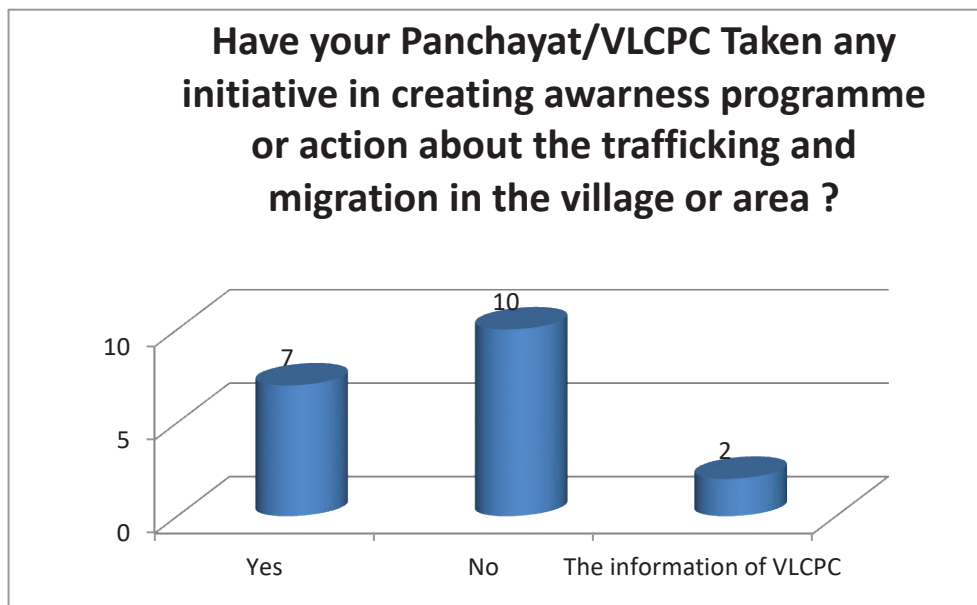
the members of

VLCPC and the

adolescents of

drop in center.

VLCPC



members shared information that, the adolescents track the children in the age group 0-18 years through the child tracking register. It tracks the status of every child who is in need of care and protection. On the other hand the VLCPC meetings register records the discussions held during the meeting. This tracks the status of the children in every village.

He expressed their views the VLCPC need to be strengthened and members should organize regular meeting to addressing children issues. VLCPC ensures no child labour, no child marriage, no unsafe migration of Children and no drop out of 6-14 Year Children of school, no trafficking.

On the basic of above paragraph we find that this mechanism at the village level is very good. But this is required to strengthen the functioning of VLCPC according to their protocol.

***“Aapkabahutdhanyabad sir, aap logo ne mujhe mere maa-baba kepaaspahuncha dia. (I am grateful to you people for bringing me back to my parents)”***

This was the words of 12 years old, Mira (name Changed) who with her wet eyes expressed her gratitude to the BKS team of BhartiyaKisanSangh, after meeting her parents after four months. In the period of these four months Mira passed through a very difficult period of her life. Anyone could see her cheerful expression in her eyes when she met with parents. Mira belongs to Indipiri village of Khunti district in Jharkhand. She has two elder brothers and parents in her family. Their economic condition was not good because her father was alcoholic. Her parents were not aware about the importance of education and wanted her to contribute in their agriculture work. Due to this, Mira had to drop out from the school. In the month of April, 2012, Mira's cousin, came to her village. She convinced Mira's parents to take her Delhi for working there. Mira's parents got ready to send Mira along with her cousin who took her to Delhi and placed her in a “Kothi” for house maid work, without her consent. Mira worked there for 8 days. In that ‘Kothi’ she had to face lots of humiliation and ill behavior. She was often slapped and scolded by the ‘Madam’, (her employer) for simple things. She had to do all kinds of house hold works, but still she was not given enough food to eat.

The extreme for all this tortures was when she was sexually abused by the younger son of the employer. The tender aged, helpless Mira could do nothing but one day managed to escape from ‘Kothi’, when her madam had gone to the neighbor's house and her son was in school. Mira escaped from that ‘Kothi’ in the noon time. Being unaware about the place she was wondering on the roads of Delhi near Chiriaghar, PuranakilaJhil, when a policeman saw her. Being asked about her home, she told to the police man that she was from Jharkhand and wants to go back to her home. The police man brought her to the police station at Tilakmarg, New Delhi and made a Daily Diary entry. Mira could not tell the proper address of her village in Jharkhand. Further, Delhi police took her to the LHMC hospital for medical examination. After medical examination, she was produced before Child Welfare Committee, MayurVihar by Delhi police. CWC, MayurVihar forwarded this case to the CWC NirmalChhaya and Delhi police shifted her to the NirmalChhaya Children Home for girls at Jail road of New Delhi which is run by Govt. of Delhi. Welfare Officer of NirmalChhaya Children Home, informed the Coordinator of BKS about the case of Mira Kumari. The Counselor, BKS team went to NirmalChhaya, New Delhi and did proper counseling of Mira. BKS traced out the address of Mira with the help of Murhu police.

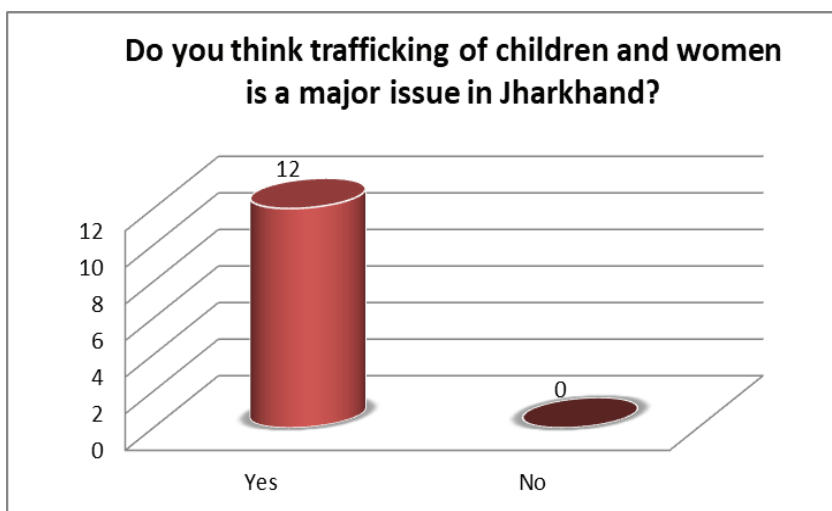


After verifying her address, BKS requested CWC, NirmalChhaya to send to her to KishoriNiketan, Bijupara, and Jharkhand for restoration, as her address was confirmed. As per the request, CWC, NirmalChhaya has passed an order to send Mira to KishoriNiketan. Mira reached Ranchi escorted by Delhi police 3rd BN and was handed over to BKS on 9th July 2016. The BKS team produced her to Child welfare committee, Ranchi on 10th July 2016 who further ordered BKS to provide temporary shelter to Mira at KishoriNiketan for her proper restoration. For 10 days Mira stayed at KishoriNiketan, Bijupara, where she was provided necessary requirements like clothes, medicines and other basic needs.

On 19th July, 2012, BhartiyaKisanSangh called Mira's parents to BDO office, where she was handed over to her parents in the presence of B.D.O, Murhu, Gram Pradhan, Mr. ChandrabhatMunda, Mukhiya of Indipiri village, , member CWC, Khunti and Sankalp team, BKS. Block development officer, said that he appreciates the work of Save the children and BKS, who are doing a very good job on the issue of Trafficking. Further he added that he would enroll Mira to the Kasturba Gandhi BalikaVidyalaya, Murhu for her better education and try to give benefits of different government schemes to her family. CWC member also did proper counseling of her parents.

### Child Welfare Committee:

Child Welfare Committees (CWC) is the committee established under section 27 of the Juvenile Justice, Act, 2015 to function as a Bench with the power of a Metropolitan Magistrate or as the case may be a Judicial Magistrate of First Class with the authority to dispose of care,



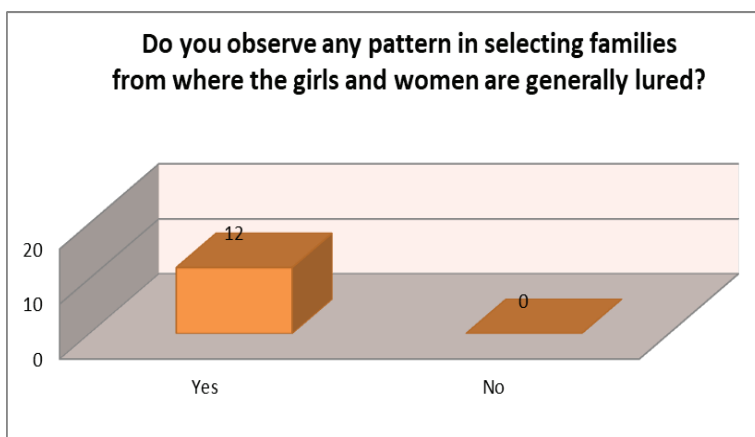
protection, treatment, development and rehabilitation of children in need of care and protection. All the 7 Child Welfare Committees (7 CWC Chairpersons and 5

members) interviewed in the study believe that trafficking of children and women is a major issue in Jharkhand. In recent years, Jharkhand has emerged as a vulnerable state for trafficking of women and children for forced labour and slavery, which is carried out mostly via placement agencies and organized crime syndicates.

All 7 member of child welfare committee of 7 districts are in study area. 7 Chairpersons and 5 members also believed that cases of trafficking are increasing day by day. All the 12 CWC Persons believe that trafficking of children and women can be prevented by proper mechanisms. To tackle the issue all the authorities need to come together bring their resources to full utilization.



All the 7 child welfare committees Chairperson and 5 Members also stated that they see a pattern in selecting families from where the girls and women are generally lured. Considering that for long years human trafficking has been rampant in areas of Jharkhand where tribal are in a majority, it is time the anti-human trafficking units became proactive. The ground realities are stark – many families do not open their mouths about girls going out for work, but when girls are preyed upon and exploited, there is an anguished cry for help.



**Case Study** -RajaniMunda belongs to West Singhbhum district of Jharkhand. She went Delhi 2 years ago with excitement with her cousin, without informing her parents. Allurements, false promises excitements, dream of luxurious life pushes people toward the plight which they had to suffer anyway.

In Delhi she placed in a placement agency by giving her the allurement of better future. From there sent to work in a *Kothi*. She was not comfortable in working in that *Kothi*. There she regularly misbehaved by her employer? She was very disappointment there. One day she ran away from the Kothi and came back to the same placement agency, which was now the only option for her to get shelter.

After raid from the Delhi police in that placement agency, she brought to NirmalChhaya (Government Shelter Home at Delhi). She stayed there for very long time because of her different dialect. Counsellor was unable to understand her language. Now she was feeling helpless. Even Residence Commissioner of Jharkhand Bhavan in Delhi failed to trace out her address. During the visit of BKS team at NirmalChhaya, one day she mentioned the name of her state Jharkhand. Then she was identified the by the BKS team members that the girl belongs to Jharkhand. After getting the escort order from CWC she brought to BKS Shelter Home ( Kishori Niketan) Jharkhand. From there so their home village Manoharpur of West Singhbhum District Jharkhand was traced out with the efforts BKS and she restored with her family.

**Convergence in the Fight Against Human Trafficking** : At the state and district levels, the AHTUs have promoted and facilitated convergence among various stakeholders like NGOs , Railway Police , Child line , Department of Social Welfare, Shelter Homes , Protection Homes , Labour Department , District Legal Services Authority , Child Welfare Committees , Child Protection Units and Prosecutors. The AHTUs have been actively working in collaboration with these agencies and creating partnerships that have helped in creating a unified approach in dealing with crimes of trafficking. As part of their implementation, the AHTUs are working in close partnership with Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). It is ensured that each rescue operation is done as per the protocol laid down and in close partnership with NGOs working on Anti Trafficking.

MHA also engages with the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Ministry of External Affairs and State Governments and

UT Administrations to address issues relating to rehabilitation of victims of human trafficking and also to keep check on fake placement agencies and agents etc. who dupe unscrupulous victims in the garb of providing employment in the country and overseas. MHA has also been coordinating with the Ministry of Railways and State Governments/ UTs to keep watch on movement of trafficked victims through Railway, buses and other modes of public transport etc. The States and UTs have been advised to keep continuous vigil at Railway Stations, bus depots, and check posts etc. and advise their officers to be vigilant and sensitive to address the issues of trafficking in a holistic manner.

**Advisories by the Ministry of Home Affairs:** To improve the effectiveness in tackling the crime of human trafficking and to increase the responsiveness of the law enforcement machinery, MHA has issued comprehensive advisories to all States/UTs on matter related to human trafficking. This advisories/SOP are available on MHA's Web Portal on Anti Human Trafficking at [www.stophumantrafficking-mha.nic.in](http://www.stophumantrafficking-mha.nic.in)) Ministry of Home Affairs has set up an Anti Trafficking Cell for dealing with matters relating to trafficking in human beings. Trafficking in persons, particularly in women and children for various purposes such as commercial sexual exploitation (CSE), forced labour, forced marriages, domestic servitude, etc. is an organized crime that violates basic human rights. The Government has adopted a multipronged approach to combat the crime of human trafficking. Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) is implementing a Comprehensive Scheme in States / UTs to strengthen the law enforcement response to human trafficking. The Scheme involves establishment of Integrated Anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) throughout the country and capacity building of responders, which includes Training of Trainers for Police, Prosecutors and Judiciary. MHA holds periodical meetings of Nodal Officers of AHTUs to assess the situation of human trafficking in States and provides guidance to States and UTs. . 'Police' is a State subject and as such registration, investigation and prevention of the crime of human trafficking is primarily the responsibility of respective State Governments. However, the Ministry of Home Affairs has been supplementing the efforts of State Governments by taking various steps for combating the crime of human trafficking.

## Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU) in Jharkhand

The 24 districts are in Jharkhand out of which AHTU Unit in 8 districts (Dumka, Khunti, Gumla, Simdega, West Singhbhum, Palamu, Lohardaga, and Ranchi) of Jharkhand. In our 7 district study area has AHTU in Khunti, Gumla, Simdega and West Singhbhum.

Sr. No.	Initiative	Presence in number of Districts	Names of Districts (if not in all districts)
1	Anti Human Trafficking Units (Police)	Eight	Dumka, Khunti, Simdega, Gumla, West Singhbhum/ Chaibasa, Ranchi, Lohardaga, Palamu

## Trafficking Routes

Most of the trafficking from Jharkhand happens through the railways. From their villages traffickers get the victims to main railway stations of the district. One of these is Ranchi railway station and the **Jharkhand Samrark Kranti Express** that originates from here has been dubbed as the 'slavery express'<sup>7</sup>. (Manish Sai, (2015, This train is a popular option for traffickers taking persons from Jharkhand to Delhi. It is preferred as it leaves Ranchi late in the night when vigilance is low. It also goes through various districts of Jharkhand before entering Uttar Pradesh and proceeding towards Delhi. These halts within Jharkhand are all in the night. Another popularly used train that travels extensively through Jharkhand before proceeding further is the **Swarn Jayanti Express**. For bride trafficking to Haryana and Punjab, Delhi is being used as the transit point. In most of the cases the girls are being brought and kept in Delhi in the illegally run placement agencies for some days and they are transferred to the destination villages of Haryana and Punjab.

## Trafficking routes by Train

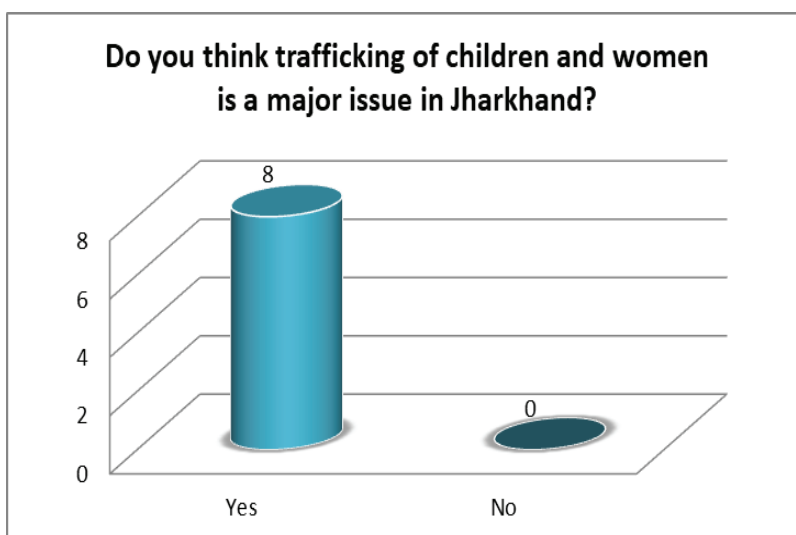
Sr. No.	Source District for Trafficking	Railway Stations used for trafficking (within the district or in the adjoining districts)
1	Palamu	Daltonganj
2	Dumka	Dumka
3	Pakur	Pakur, Dhanbad
4	Ranchi	Hatia, Ranchi, Mori, Barkakhana, Bhurkunda, Daltonganj, Latehar
5	Latehar	Latehar, Daltonganj, Ranchi

6	Khunti	Bano, Pakra, Karra, Rourkela (Odisha), Ranchi, Hatia, Mori, Barkakhana, Bhurkunda, Latehar, Daltonganj
7	Gumla	Rourkela (Odisha), Bano, Ranchi Hatia, Latehar, Daltonganj
8	Simdega	Rourkela (Odisha), Raipur Chhattisgarh), Hatia
9	Chaibasa	Rourkela (Odisha), Jamshedpur, Ranchi, Chakradharpur
10	Sahibganj	Sahibganj, Bhagalpur (Bihar)

**Source: Interviews with NGO AHTU Unit, DCPO, CWC and Rescued Girls 2019**

**New Routes of Trafficking:** The traffickers in recent times have developed a new trend to traffick children. They now prefer to take children from Chattisgarh's tribal belt to Jharkhand and then to Delhi. The traffickers in Delhi are well connected with the source traffickers of both the states. It has been revealed that the children were brought to Khunti and supposed to take more children from Jharkhand and all of them were supposed to be brought to Delhi via Ranchi to a Delhi based placement agency. This case highlights that there is an urgent need of interstate NGO-Police coordination to fight the menace.

All the anti-human trafficking units believe that trafficking of children and women is a major issue in Jharkhand. According to data released by the National Crime Records Bureau, Jharkhand recorded 373 cases of human trafficking in 2018 — the highest in the country. Among these, 314 cases involved trafficking of minor girls. On the basis of these recorded cases, 158 people (mostly girls) were rescued. The data also revealed that 58 cases were related to forced labor, 18 to flesh trade, 34 trafficked for domestic chores, 32 for forced marriages and seven smuggled for begging.





Jharkhand is said to be among the top sources for unsafe migration and human trafficking in India. Victims are typically young women and adolescent girls from tribal areas who are illiterate and impoverished. Besides, deep-rooted gender conditioning, extreme poverty, systematic alienation of people from their natural resources and the state's geographic condition is making trafficking easier and worse.

More than 60 percent of anti-human trafficking units in Jharkhand stated that the number of human trafficking cases have reduced as compared to before while 3 (Khunti, Chaibasa, Gumla) out of 8 anti-human trafficking units( Khunti, Dumka, Simdega, Gumla, Ranchi, Chaibasa, Lohardaga, Palamu) believe that case of human trafficking in Jharkhand is increasing day by day. A lot of schemes and plans have been initiated by government and NGOs to stop human trafficking.

Most of the anti-human trafficking units believe that traffickers use local contacts in luring the victim or are directly connected & known to the family (mostly relatives) of the trafficked individual. Traffickers Use to build a rapport with the individual/family directly or indirectly and then the person offers to take care of an individual's needs, and makes false promises to entice them.



### **Views of AHTU about placement agency**

Investigations of an AHTU also found that once victims reach the placement agency in a metropolitan city the ages and names of the girls are changed. Minors are shown to be majors on their employment documents.

Once the children are went to the placement agencies in Delhi, the agency owner look for the suitable employer. The agent gets the Domestic Servant/Employee verification form signed by the police station of the area where the agency is located



irrespective of the police station under which jurisdiction the victim is employed. The placement agent does an agreement of 11 months with the employer with the condition that if the employer wants to continue with the same maid there will be a new contract signed. The agency takes Rs.25000 to Rs30000/- as the commission from the employer along with the advance of two months wage which varies from Rs.2000/- to Rs.3000/-. This amount hardly reaches to the victims' family. In spite of this every month the agent collects the wages of the maid from the employer. In most of the cases the agent take the victim from the employers' house after the completion of the agreement period and employ the same child to another employer and collect the commission again. While collecting money the agents get a voucher signed by the agency owner introducing himself/herself as the relative of the victim. Apart from this the employers are asked not to directly pay to the servant but the agency makes arrangements to collect their salaries every month. This money is rarely, if ever given to the domestic servants. The agents also use this money to blackmailing them to traffic more women and girls from their villages.

**Case Study** -Minor girl sold for Rs 1 lakh to a man thrice her age for marriage in Punjab 15 years old Shanti (name changed) was rescued in a joint rescue operation of Jharkhand Police, Punjab Police and NGO BKS in January, 2015 from Karoda village, Sangrur district in Punjab. The girl was allegedly trafficked from her village in Khunti for the purpose of forced marriage and was sold off for Rupees 1 lakh in the Karoda Village which is the land of Bhakra Nangal Dam. She was subjected to all kinds of slavery. Police arrested two source traffickers and two destination traffickers in the case. After a registration of an FIR at the AHTU Police Station, Khunti, the Police could apprehend the source traffickers and could learn that the child was sold off to a person in Karnal for rupees 80,000 along with two other girls. Accordingly, Jharkhand Police planned out a rescue operation of the minor girl and after struggling for two days the team could rescue the child and also arrest two more traffickers who were involved in the case. The girl was sold off by one Mahima and her husband, a native of the same village to one Surrender in Kurukshetra who then further sold her off to one Ranvir Singh @ Nannu aged around 50 years for rupees 1 lakh. Police succeeded in arresting Surrender by letting Pradeep as a decoy customer who was asked to call the former for a deal. Eight persons arrested for alleged Human Trafficking case in Jharkhand.

## CHILD FRIENDLY POLICE STATION

Section 2 (15) of the JJ Act defines the term ‘Child Friendly’ as any behavior, conduct, practice, process, attitude, environment or treatment that is humane, considerate and in the best interest of the child. The police often being the first responder’s to a child and his exposure to the Juvenile Justice System, play a very important role in the implementation of child friendly approach. Section 107 (1) of the JJ Act mandates” In every police station at least one officer, not below the rank of assistant sub-inspector, with aptitude appropriate training and orientation may be designed as the child welfare police officer to exclusively deal with children either as victims or perpetrators in co-ordination with the police, voluntary and nongovernmental organization”

## DISTRICT CHILD PROTECTION UNIT (DCPU)

As per the provisions under section 24 of Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Amendment Act, 2006 section 62A inserted in the principal Act.

Every state Government shall constitute a Child Protection Unit for the state and such units for every district of Jharkhand exists 24 DCPU. Consisting of such officers and other employees as may be appointed by that Government, to take up matters relating to children in need of care and protection and Juveniles in conflict with law with a view to ensure the implementation of this Act including the establishment and maintenance of homes, notification of competent authorities in relation to these children and their rehabilitation and coordination with various officials and non-official agencies concerned.

Roles and responsibilities of District Child Protection Unit (DCPU) have been mentioned under rule 81 of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection activities at district level.

The specific functions of the District Child Protection Unit shall include:

- Ensure effective implementation of the Act at district level.
- Identify families at risk and children in need of care and protection.
- Asses the number of children in difficult circumstances and creating district-specific databases to monitor trends and patterns of children in difficult circumstances.

- Periodic and regular mapping of all child related services at district.
- Implement family based non-institutional services including sponsorship, foster care, adoption and after care.
- Ensure setting up district, Block and village level child protection committees for effective implementation of programmes
- Facilitate transfer of children at all levels.
- Supporting State Adoption Resource Agency in implementation of family based non-institutional services at district level.
- Network and coordinate with all government departments to build inter-sectoral linkages on child protection.
- Develop parameters and tools for effective monitoring and train and build capacity of all personnel.
- Liaison with the State Child Protection Unit, State Adoption Resource Agency at State level.

**All the Anti-human trafficking units believe that the trafficking of children and women can be prevented by proper mechanism. The first step to preventing human trafficking and prosecuting the traffickers is therefore to recognize the complexity of the crime which cannot be tackled in a vacuum hence anti-trafficking strategies have to be embedded in every policy area. Prevention work should use data-driven approaches that first assess vulnerabilities for human trafficking at all levels and then implement research-informed prevention strategies and include raising awareness among policy-makers, law enforcement bodies and civil society.**

## CHAPTER-V

### TRAFFICKERS AND PLACEMENT AGENCIES

The modus operandi of the placement agencies is to recruit children from far flung tribal villages by luring them with the promise of getting jobs. Once these children reach the capital they are traded off to prospective employers who pay an advance of Rs.30, 000 to Rs.45, 000, Rs.10, 000 to Rs.15, 000 as placement agency charges. After the money has been paid, the custody of the children has given to the employers. The children have to work 10-14 hours daily without any salary and holidays. The advance money taken by the placement agencies never reaches the family of the child. After sometime, these children become bonded and they are forced to work. Many such children have reported physical and sexual abuse, torture and violence. It is only when information reaches the police about their conditions, that the rescue takes place. The Crime Branch, Delhi Police in collaboration with various organizations has undertaken rescue operations of hundreds of such children Between 2010-12.

#### Number of human trafficking cases recorded by police, Jharkhand

Sr. No.	District	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
1	Ranchi	2	2	5	9	11	14	22	10	16
2	Lohardaga	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	6	9
3	Gumla	2	2	1	9	3	8	13	20	42
4	Simdega	2	0	1	0	0	2	11	12	11
5	Khunti	0	0	1	4	1	4	2	13	23
6	Chaibasa	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	8	13
7	Saraikela	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
8	Jamshedpur	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0
9	Palamu	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0
10	Garhwa	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1
11	Latehar	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	7	5
12	Hazirabag	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
13	Koderma	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1
14	Giridih	0	0	0	1	2	2	7	4	1
15	Chatra	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
16	Ramgarh	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

## Human Trafficking in Jharkhand

17	Bokaro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Dhanbad	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
19	Dumka	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	7
20	Godda	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
21	Sahebganj	1	1	2	0	2	0	6	5	2
22	Pakur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	7
23	Deogarh	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1
24	Jamtarah	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
25	Rail Dhanbad	0	3	0	0	0	1	2	3	0
26	Rail Jamshedpur	0	0	0	2	2	6	1	0	1
Total		7	10	11	26	25	44	83	96	147

As Per CID Report 2017 to 2020					
Sl.No	District Name	Case Registered	Total Number of Cases HT (2017-20)	Seizure	Arrest (Trafficker
1	Ranchi	27	65	59	15
2	Lohardaga	14	33	29	8
3	Gumla	87	128	106	75
4	Simdega	69	176	191	104
5	Khunti	44	90	70	39
6	West Singhbhum	21	107	113	30
7	Saraikela	1	2	2	0
8	East Singhbhum	11	19	19	16
9	Palamu	7	24	23	12
10	Garhwa	10	13	10	24
11	Latehar	19	77	77	34
12	Hazaribag	6	11	11	1
13	Koderma	0	0	0	0
14	Giridih	12	12	27	12
15	Chatra	8	8	21	19
16	Ramgarh	6	6	6	18
17	Bokaro	3	4	6	4
18	Dhanbad	11	14	7	8
19	Dumka	10	19	21	19
20	Godda	12	20	8	7
21	Sahebganj	41	122	92	23
22	Pakur	18	42	35	17
23	Devghar	4	4	4	5

24	Jamtada	4	4	3	
25	Dhanbad Rail	1	8	8	
26	Rail Jamshedpur	0	0	0	
	<b>Total</b>	<b>446</b>	<b>1008</b>	<b>948</b>	<b>4</b>

**Source: CID, Jharkhand**

The Department of Labour, Delhi Government concerned about the problems of mushrooming placement agencies and their involvement in trafficking of children has drafted a new legislation called “The Delhi Private Placement Agencies (Regulation) Bill, 2012”. Many of these placement agencies are organized crime rackets specialising in child trafficking. They regularly change their addresses as well as the name of the firm to escape prosecution. These agencies also have very strong networks in the source areas. They threaten the parents and prevent them from lodging complaints. Investigation has proved that these agencies have been involved in trafficking of thousands of children and are also responsible for the missing children figure in the states.

The Hon’ble Supreme Court in *Sampurna Behrua vs Union of India* and *Bachpan Bachao Andolan vs Union of India* has laid down detailed instructions for implementation of the JJ Act. Among the various guidelines the most important orders relate to the creation of Child Welfare Committees in all districts of the country. The JJ Act has recognized the participation of civil society as members of the Child Welfare Committee (CWC). Section 31 of JJ Act empowers CWC to be the final authority in disposing cases of children in need of care and protection such as trafficked children, abandoned children, orphaned children, abused children and others (Section 2 (d) of the Act). CWCs as role holders for the protection of children’s right are confronted with a very challenging task as every child comes in with her/his unique problem and a context which is also unique. While coming to a decision in relation to the child the CWC has to take into consideration several factors like the family background, the specific reason for which the child is produced before the CWC, the child’s physical and psychological status, and if any intervention has taken place before the child was produced before CWC. In cases of trafficked children, the Child Welfare Committee is the custodian of the child and is responsible for the care and protection of the child. The CWC undertakes home investigation reports for each child and then decides the repatriation and rehabilitation plan of children. The decisions of the CWC are informed by the

general principles laid down in the JJ Act and CRC, which is the moral, ethical and value framework that upholds the approach to be taken for children who need the care and protection of the state. The Child Welfare Committee also ensures convergence of all stakeholders including Health, Special Juvenile Police Unit (SJPU), Child Rights organizations and government functionaries at the district level.

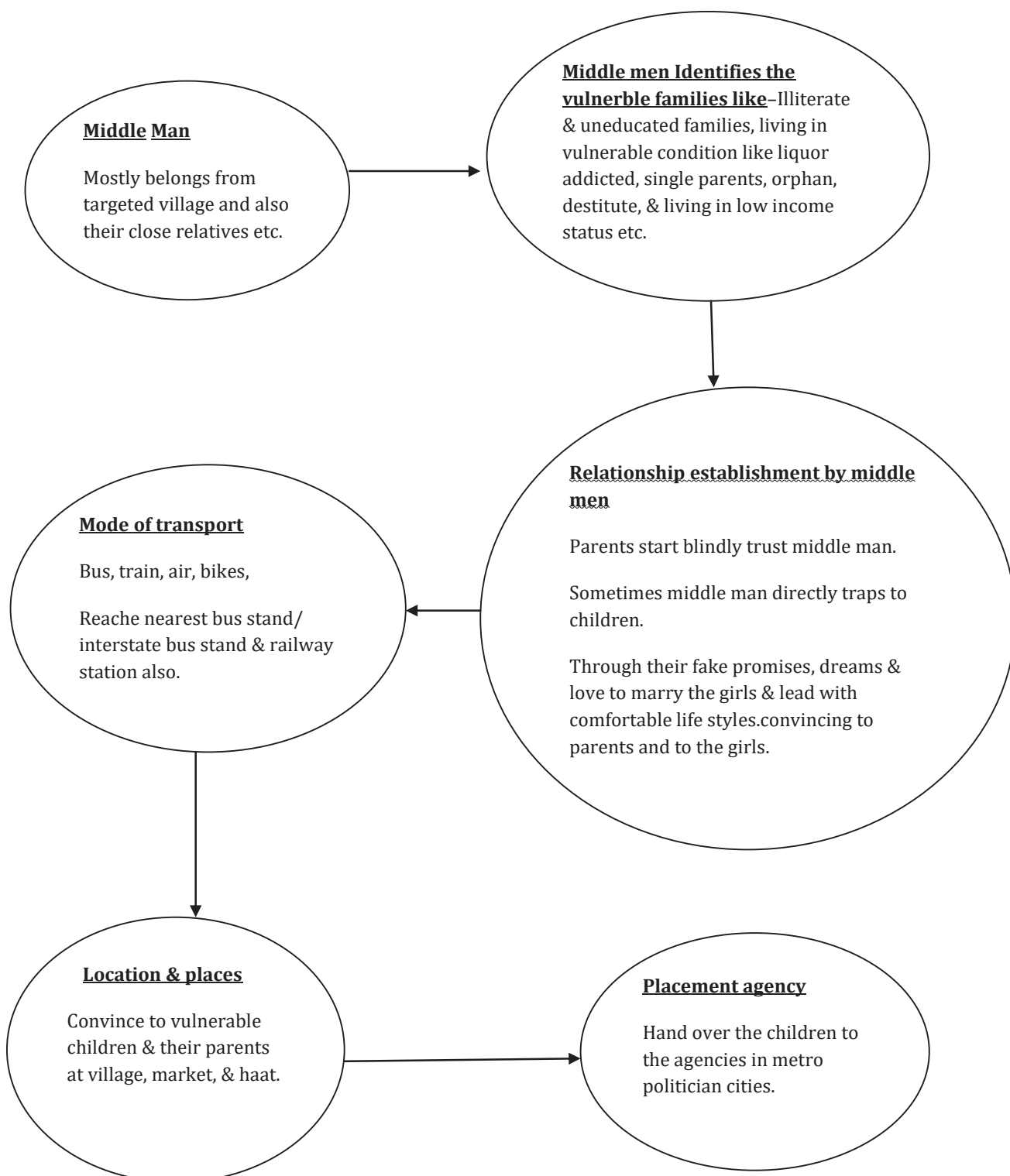
Migration of the tribal population from Jharkhand, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh has been taking place since the last three centuries and more. During the period 1950 and 1980, tribal people migrated to the rural areas of Bihar, West Bengal mainly to work as agricultural labour, but from 1980 onwards, they started migrating to bigger cities like Delhi, Kolkata and Mumbai (Society for Regional Research and Analysis (2010)). Also, migration of single women has increased. These migrating women and girls are vulnerable to trafficking through placement agencies whose agents are spread across Jharkhand

Human trafficking is a curse for the state of Jharkhand. Despite the efforts of the government and several organisations, human trafficking has not been curbed. People who are involved in trafficking business works to whiten this black business by opening placement agency in metropolitan cities like Delhi, Maharashtra and West Bengal. We often read in newspapers where a trafficker was caught, for preparators they are not humans, they are the source of their black business



## VICIOUS CIRCLE OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

### Mapping of vulnerable families by middle man at village/panchayat/block level



## NETWORK – MIDDLEMAN AND PLACEMENT AGENCIES

The master of these agencies which is located in Delhi or other cities never works themselves to take a child from village to other cities rather they built a **network** of such people who works for them. They give temptation to those people who are not educated and their families are living in vulnerable conditions. They easily fall prey to the middle man/traffickers.

Some people are hired by these agency operators in these districts of Jharkhand to do this work and the person who mostly belongs to the same society. The middle man gets approx 5000-10000 amount per child. The middle man visits to the village and make friends in that village. He identifies those families in the village and marks the poor, helpless, suffering, illiterate, drug addict, single parent, sick, orphan etc so that they can trap those families.

Those districts of Jharkhand are targeted by these placement agency operators where there is tribal population such as Gumla, Simdega, Khunti, Latehar, West Singhbhum, Pakur, Sahebganj, Godda, Ranchi and Lohardagga. The middle man has linkage with the placement agencies/traffickers that mostly belongs to the targeted village or adjacent area and they know very well the people living in these districts can be easily deceived.

The economic condition of these families is extremely weak and they are also not educated due to which the number of family members are more than the employed members. They live in remote rural areas where their parents are addicted to consume of Rice beer and they do not give any attention to their children. This is very common and this becomes the biggest weakness of the families as the middle man employed by placement agency convince these families to easily send the children to Delhi, Mumbai by luring them with some gifts and advance money.

After mapping of such families then the second process to this is to go to the village regularly, meets people and assures people that he is the only person in the middle of him who has come to the village for this development. The middle men provide liquor to the youth, feed them and gains trust towards them and builds a network which he turns it towards himself so that no one can oppose him. When he starts feeling that now the villagers trust him then by making friends with the girls of the village and visits to their house regularly, he increases the trust and closeness.

Sometimes middlemen pretend to be in love or fake promises to marry the girl then through her he reaches to other girls. Show false dreams to the girl child, luring by giving money, mobilephone, new clothes etc. If the girls agree, then he invites them to the market, fair or city or tells her to run away from the family. If she does not agree, then by providing alcohol or other intoxicated products to her parents or by luring money, they trap the girl and the family. These girls are brought to the city by these village level middlemen where they have a placement center and girls from different places, villages, blocks are kept in such centres. Then he booktickets via different modes such as by train, bus. The middlemen get back to his work by handing over the children to the placement agency operating in Delhi. In return, he gets approx 5000 to 10000 per child. Children's price is imposed on the child's appearance, age, education, and many other types. Upon reaching the placement agency, the children are trained by the placement agencies for a week and as per the requirements children are placed in different sectors.

The trafficking from Jharkhand is fairly organized. Illiteracy, lack of sustainable employment, poor irrigation facilities for agriculture, single crop patterns, lack of awareness about child rights by parents are some reasons that make people vulnerable to trafficking. Traffickers take advantage of these situations that make people vulnerable to agreeing to unsafe migration who then end up as victims of trafficking. There is a network of well-organized routes and trains that get frequently used by traffickers for this. The Traffickers mostly use the Jharkhand Sampark Kranti Express, Muri Express and Swarna Jayanti Express to take the children and now air route also.

Placement agency has an 11-month contract with the houses where they work. A child has to work under a contract for 11 months in one house, for which the placement agency collects advance from the home owner. The amount is at least 40000 and maximum up to 100000, apart from these Rs 5000 to Rs 20000 is taken as honorarium of the child per month.

### **PLACEMENT AGANCIES**

The owner of human trafficking business rules like a king in the metropolitan cities. The name of the placement agency has also been chosen by these preparators in such a way that anyone can easily get caught in their bluff. The names of the agencies based at New Delhi such as **Birsa Rojgar Service, Poonam Service**

**Center, Mahendra Placement Agency, Gayatri Placement Agency, Toppo Tribal Welfare Center, Siddu Kanu Seva Kendra etc.**

The traffickers in the source areas of Jharkhand and in the destination areas of North India work as network and are much organised. The Shakurpur area under Punjabi Bagh Police station in Delhi is flooded with Placement agents either belonging to Jharkhand or having links with Jharkhand.

Mostely Residente of Jharkhand run the placement agency at New Delhi by different name of Agencies Ratu Placement Agency, Durga Placement Agency, Topno Servies centre, S.S. Seviles Centre, Kanak Maid Services Centre, Vishnu Placement Agency, Aradhana Placement Servises, Shri Pashupatinath Placement Agency, Roshan Placement Servises, Delhi Maid Servises, Adarsh Placement Agency, Sarita Placement Servises, J.K. Domestict Help, Om Placement Servises, Shivansh Placement Agency, Saraswati Placement Agency, Om Sai Placement Agency, K.R. Placement Servises, Sai Ram Placement Agency, Maa Lakshmi Placement Servises, R.K. Placement Agency, Sherin Placement Agency, Saher Placement Agency, Maya Placement Agency, Maa Ambe Placement Agency, Gurugram Placement Agency, Kailash Placement Servises, Chauhaan Placement Agency, Nari Suvidha, Kendra Placement Agency, R.R. Placement Agency, Akshay Placement Agency, Jivan Jyoti ServisesCenter, Dipa Servises Centre, Kujur Sarvises Centre, Munda Sarvises Centre, Lucky Placement Servises, Hindustan RojagarKaryaaly, Sagun Placement Agency, R.D. Placement Agency, Punam Placement Agency, Reena Services Center, Khalkho Placement Agency Etc.

## **LOOPHOLES IN HUMAN TRAFFICKING CYCLE**

- Testimony of child about agent – When CWC rescue child from the employer's place where child give testimony about the placement agency and agent. But CWC only focus on child not frame the charge on placement agency and agent. And they do not iform to the ANTI HUMAN TRAFFICKING UNIT (AHTU) and case does not file against the placement agency.
- Placement agencies address – If any case has been filed against the placement agencies. But we do not catch them because Placement agencies do not give their proper or right address. Those addresses do not exist.

But Sometimes if agencies addresses have been verified but in that case police also do not take seriously and not try to find a depth of placement agency and placement agencies escape from the police. These placement agencies keep on changing their addresses, name and contact details to escape from law.

- Parents refuse to recognize the agent and placement agencies – In somecases when CWC ANTI HUMAN TRAFFICKING UNIT (AHTU) and Ploice are involed to filed a case against in placement agancies and agent then parents and child are refuse to recognize the agencies and agent. The reason behind of refusing to recognize them is that they get some money and that money helps them economically but if they help police to recognize them they won't get anything. And sometimes thretan from the placement agencies. And the threat is like they said they will take more children from their family or place and will place them in such a place where they can not get any information about them. It would be like they will lose their children forever.
- Placement agencies have some linkage with police and they bribe them with money this also a big loophole of human trafficking cycle.
- Gap - The CWC AHTU and Police they don't have cordinaton between them.
- Traffickin girls mechanism rather it should be two prone

Rescue girls – Restoration and reintegration

Must be best for punish the traffickers/placement agancies/the owner of placement agancies if culprit trafficker is punished through legal system, the chain of trafficking surley will get weeken.

### CASE STUDY

A menace as a part of the Public Interest Litigation in the matter of Gopinath Ghosh Vs State of Jharkhand and others the Jharkhand based NGO Diya Sewa Sansthan has submitted a list of 240 placement agents and their agencies. The High Court then directed the police to investigate the role of all these agencies. The Trafficking kingpin **Panna Lall, his wife Sunita and Bamdeb** were listed there also. The Anti Human Trafficking Unit Jharkhand investigated the same in partnership with NGO

Shakti Vahini and busted the major rackets. The team also rescued more than hundred victims of human Trafficking in the case. The agents place a victim is placed in one house for 11 months and every month the placement agencies take their wages which never reaches the victims or their families. Once a victim completes her 11 months in house, she is further placed into another house and the exploitation continues. These placement agencies keep on changing their addresses, name and contact details to escape from law.

- **Domestic Labour through Placement agencies:** This is the most common sector where trafficked victims from Jharkhand are exploited. Delhi, Mumbai and Bengaluru are the most common destinations. A number of placement agencies have come up in Jharkhand and Delhi that supply women and girls as domestic servants. While all this does not sound illegitimate, the situation on the ground is not as simple. Very often the trafficked women and girls end up working in conditions they may not have agreed to in the beginning. Cases of sexual abuse by the placement agency have been recorded by police. The agencies do not pay them and ensure that the employers pay the agencies instead of the employed person. Some even experience sexual abuse at the hands of the employers apart from physical abuse. Most of the trafficked are minors and are forced to work 12-14 hours a day.
- **Fake Marriage for bride trafficking:** Apart from the flourishing business of placement agencies in Delhi, women and girls from Jharkhand are also getting trafficked for marriage to Haryana and Punjab. Given the low sex ratio in these regions, trafficking women and girls from poverty stricken tribal villages of Jharkhand is turning out to be profitable for traffickers.
- **Need for a Law to regulate placement agencies** Given the magnitude of trafficking of mainly women and girls through placement agencies and also the freedom with which these agencies operate, there is an urgent need for the state of Jharkhand to pass a law to regulate these agencies. At present they are taking full advantage of this legal lacunae. The Delhi Government passed an order on 25<sup>th</sup> September, 2014 realising this urgency for the regulation of placement agencies in Delhi. It requires a domestic worker to be above the age of 18 years. All placement agencies are to register with the Labour Department under the Delhi Shops and Establishment Act, 1954 and then also apply for a license to run a placement agency. It also has provisions

for opening bank accounts for domestic workers and giving them control of the accounts where their salaries will be deposited.

The state of Chhatisgarh also realising the importance of such law passed one back in 2013 (The Chhatisgarh Private Placement Agencies (Regulation) Act, 2013). This Act appoints an officer not below Sub-Divisional magistrate as the controlling authority. Placement agencies apart from having to register cannot provide work to anyone below 18 years of age, cannot charge any amount for providing work. This Act also heavy fines upto Rs. 1 lakh for violation of provisions. The State of Jharkhand will definitely help from a law on similar lines to ensure that the menace of placement agencies is curbed.



## CHAPTER-VI

### NON- GOVERNMENT ORGNIZATION NGO INITIATIVES

To counter a crime like human trafficking only the government's initiatives are not going to be enough. Be it rescues, rehabilitation or prevention NGOs play a major role in tackling human trafficking. This report would be incomplete without highlighting their contribution.

- **ATSEC or Action against Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation of Children** is one of the oldest and most sustained anti trafficking networks that has been functional since 1998 in the South Asian Region. ATSEC is the first network in South Asia to come up exclusively against trafficking. It is a network of NGOs and Community Based Organizations (more than 500 in all) from across the country that fights trafficking through extensive networking on prevention, protection and prosecution from the macro to the micro scale. ATSEC is also a network of networks, i.e. there are several smaller networks that are in turn ATSEC members. ATSEC is spread over five countries – Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and India, with two more to be added soon – Afghanistan and Mauritius. ATSEC India has been the most effective network against trafficking in the country and is headquartered in Kolkata with an NGO called Socio-Legal Aid Research and Training Centre (SLARTC). Human trafficking is one the most attention seeking issues in today's world, especially in the region of the Indo-Bangladesh border. It is a growing business in the underworld where people at all levels are involved. ATSEC raises awareness about human trafficking and is a coalition of NGOs that have been working on the issue since 1998. The Mission of ATSEC is to work with a commitment for an all-out effort to ensure all children and women will be protected from trafficking and sexual exploitation. The ATSEC India has its presence in 23 States. These are Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Delhi, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Rajasthan, Tamilnadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Mizoram, Rajasthan, Chhatisgarh, Punjab , Jammu & Kashmir.

ATSEC facilitates the exchange of information, experiences and learning and provides technical support for research and program responses at both grassroots and national levels. ATSEC hosts the National Anti-Trafficking Information Resource Center (NATIRC) and provides information on organizations involved in trafficking and CSEC in Bangladesh.

- **ATSEC in Jharkhand**– Formed in 2001, ATSEC Jharkhand has as many as 64 partner organizations. It works closely with the Social Welfare Department, Labour Department and Education Project Council. It has been successful in sensitizing the Police Department on issues of trafficking. ATSEC Jharkhand also started its transit shelter home, “Kishori Niketan”, in 2003, with the sole aim of providing care and protection to Rescued Girls of trafficking. From 2006 onwards, it is also running two similar shelter homes in Bijupara and Burmu, Ranchi District. These figures can only be said to be a tip of the iceberg. While authentic statistics of number of incidences are not available but NGO estimates there are about 42,000 domestic workers in India who have migrated from Jharkhand (ATSEC, 2010). Many of these trafficked. Estimates of trafficking for other purposes are unavailable. The same ATSEC report goes on to reveal that 12 to 15 years is the most preferred age group for employment in domestic labour. 80% of these are females and minors. They are not paid well, rarely have any contact with the family and are made to work for 12 to 14 hours (UNODC, 2013).

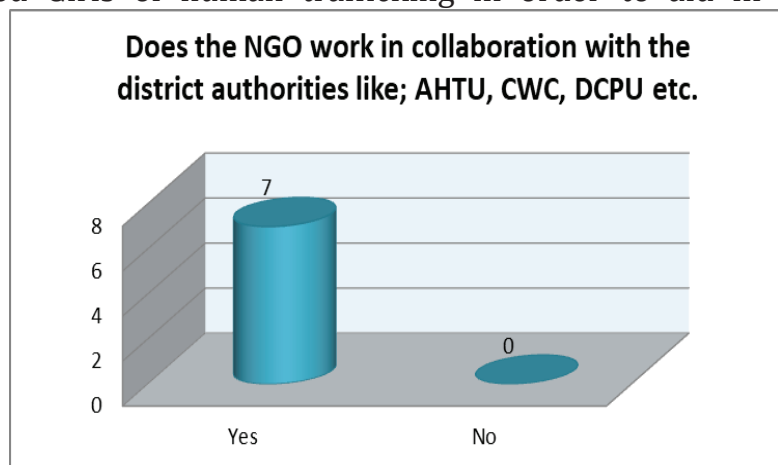
- **Bharatiya Kisan Sangh (BKS) Since 2020 rename as Bal Kalyan Sangh (BKS)**

Bharatiya Kisan Sangh is an organization working in Jharkhand since the last Twenty years in the field of Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU). Child Rights and Women Rights. Bharatiya Kisan Sangh is also the secretariat organization for ATSEC Jharkhand which has undertaken pioneering work in the field of human trafficking. The Government of Jharkhand deeply concerned with the exploitation of victims from its state has supported Bharatiya Kisan Sangh to run a women and child helpline based at New Delhi. The helpline reaches out to children rescued in Delhi and repatriates them to Jharkhand (UNODC, 2013). Bharatiya Kisan Sangh runs a shelter home for girls in Chanho Village, Ranchi. The shelter home housed 20 women and girls at the time of visit for this research. Of the 20 only 2 were there on orders of the CWC. The rest 18, 17 of whom were adults were there to be trained for three months to become security guards in collaboration with CRPF. These 18 were called there through advertisements in villages affected by left wing extremism through their BDOs. Bharatiya Kisan Sangh also provides training for housekeeping in hotels and through placements their trained women and girls are being absorbed into the hotel industry in Ranchi. Security guards from BKS are seen at their offices, shelter homes, even in KGBVs across Jharkhand and in many hotels in Ranchi. This is a great initiative not only for rehabilitation of Rescued Girls of trafficking but also for prevention of trafficking of tribals and re-trafficking of Rescued Girls.

NGOs have adopted various methods to tackle the menace of human trafficking. Their role differs from case to case. But they first decide on what type of assistance is required to the rescued victims, it may be medical help, counseling, psychological support, providing education or providing jobs based on their skills. In certain cases they try to trace out the victim's family members and reintegrated them.

Human trafficking is a complex issue, and the response to it is even more complex. As a wide array of professionals and passionate citizens are drawn to the cause, the chief challenge is collaboration— working together to identify victims, assist Rescued Girls, and imprison the traffickers.

NGO's in the field of against trafficking issue are engaged they Provide practical services be available to Rescued Girls of human trafficking in order to aid in recovery as basic and non-negotiable standards of care are to utilize client-centered approach, implementing trauma-informed care, utilize inclusive practices and non-stigmatizing language and to provide services that are informed by Rescued Girls' experiences.



## CHAPTER –VII

### RESCUE PROCESS, RESTORATION & REHABILITATION OF RESCUED GIRLS

**Integrated Rehabilitation –Cum-Resource Centre (IRRC) in New Delhi and State Resource Centre (SRC):** by Jharkhand Women Development Society (JWDS) under Department of Women, Child Development & Social Security , Government of Jharkhand, Jharkhand Women Development Society (JWDS) (under Department of Women, Child Development & Social Security) is an autonomous society set up by the Government of Jharkhand with the broad objective to implement and manage state-level women development programs. The Jharkhand Women Development Society is running Integrated Rehabilitation –cum- Resource Centre (IRRC) in New Delhi and a State Resource Centre (SRC) in Ranchi from the year 2012 for facilitating rescue, repatriation and rehabilitation of trafficked Rescued Girls (children, adolescent girls and women). Currently, the project is being implemented by the Bhartiya Kisan Sangh (BKS), Ranchi- an NGO dedicated to child protection and the issues of human trafficking.

#### The objectives

##### **A. To Strengthen interstate coordination mechanism for trafficked Rescued Girls**

To ensure effective functioning of SRC and ensure that comprehensive restoration protocol is followed for trafficked Rescued Girls.

Effective use of Helpline number (1800-200-2325) which will ensure reporting of missing children, children and women in distress.

Serve as Knowledge and Service Center for Children and women and generate evidence of Good Practices.

##### **B. Protection of children from physical and sexual violence**

Facilitate rescue, repatriation and restoration of children and women who have been trafficked, are missing or in distress with their families to live a life of dignity and respect. Resource Centres will serve as a Crisis Management Center and Grievance Redressal Cell for women and children living in difficult situation. Development of Resource Directory for easy access by all stakeholders and support in linkage with different Social Security Schemes of the Government.

**TO ACHIEVE THESE OBJECTIVES FOLLOWING WORK ACTIVITIES ARE BEING CARRIED OUT**

**A) Co-ordination with stakeholders and Inter-state co-ordination with neighboring State Government, Child Protection Societies, Police, Child Welfare Committee and Civil Society Organization for co-ordination on the following:**

- **Rescue Operation:** IRRC co-ordinates with local police and District Child Protection Unit to ensure rescue operation on information received through helpline number or any other reliable sources. In case of matters concern with other States, the IRRC with the help of Delhi Police and other concern authorities coordinate with the similar counterparts of the State for rescue operation.
- In case of any such incident in Jharkhand and neighbouring State, **SRC performs the same role. SRC Jharkhand also works in close coordination with CID, Labour and Employment Department and other stakeholders.** Both these resource centers perform as Crisis Management Center and take immediate action to rescue women and children living in difficult circumstance.
- **First Information Report against Trafficker:** Resource Center use to co-ordinate with Local police and the rescue team for immediate lodging of First Information Report against the Trafficker.
- **Invoking relevant laws for ensuring protection and ensuring maximum compensations:** State Resource Center use to co-ordinate with the rescue team and ensure protection of victim. The Centre has extend counseling services to the victims to prepare them for producing before CWC and Court, as the case may be. It will also ensure that all relevant law of IPC be invoked maximizing the punishment of the offender and benefit of the victim. Resource Centers use to coordinate with appropriate institution for ensuring enforcement of relevant laws.
- **Production before Child Welfare Committee:** Resource Center to ensure that the rescued children are produced before Child Welfare Committee within 24 hours of rescue. It would also ensure invoking of all relevant laws and well planned restoration process comprising of counseling sessions, individual care plan, home investigation and a rehabilitation plan with follow-up schedules.
- **Linkage with Immediate Shelter:** Resource Center ensures that the victims are linked with Short Stay Home recognized by the Government. It should

also ensure that the victims are provided with welcome kit, facilities of psycho-social counseling and medical check-ups and legal assistance (if any) during their stay at Shelter Home. The counselling would be done by trained Counsellor and conduct the assessment including ; Present condition of the survivor, Psycho-social counseling, Reason of trafficking, Information about the trafficker, Vulnerability of the family, Gaining Home Address etc., Case History, Present Health condition and if necessary treatment required would also be given.

- **Address Verification and Social Investigation:** IRRRC, Delhi in co-ordination with State Resource Center Jharkhand would ensure address verification for seeking escort order from Child Welfare Committee, Delhi or the Destination district or any other competent authority. Social investigation would be carried out for address verification, getting family details, mapping financial status of the family and access of Government's entitlement schemes, mapping of family vulnerability, parents / guardian's counseling and accessing the risk of re-trafficking.
- **Legal and Medical Support:** State Resource Center will follow-up with District Child Protection Unit, Child Welfare Committee and District Legal Service Authority for ensuring the provision of legal, medical support to the Rescued Girls as per the care plan and counseling report. It will ensure regular follow-up of sensitive cases on priority basis.
- **Escort Support:** State Resource Center would procure tickets for escort team for restoration and would co-ordinate with local Child Welfare Committees for address verification report. It will also coordinate with local police and District Child Protection Society for support in escorting.
- **Handing over to Child Welfare Committee of source district:** State Resource Center, Jharkhand in co-ordination with JSCPS/ DCPU ensure that Child Welfare Committee of the source is informed about restoration. The center ensures that after being brought back to Jharkhand the survivor get produced before Child Welfare Committee within 24 hours.
- **Restoration:** - State Resource Center, Jharkhand to ensure family restoration, restoration in Children Homes or other Shelter Home and Rehabilitation of Rescued Girls. The family restoration is the top priority whereas in unfavorable family circumstances the restoration could be in Children Home / Shelter Home. Post Restoration follow up will be ensured by the Resource Center in either case.
- **Managing Missing Children Helpline Number:** State Resource Centre will run helpline number (Helpline number 1800-200 2325) for children and



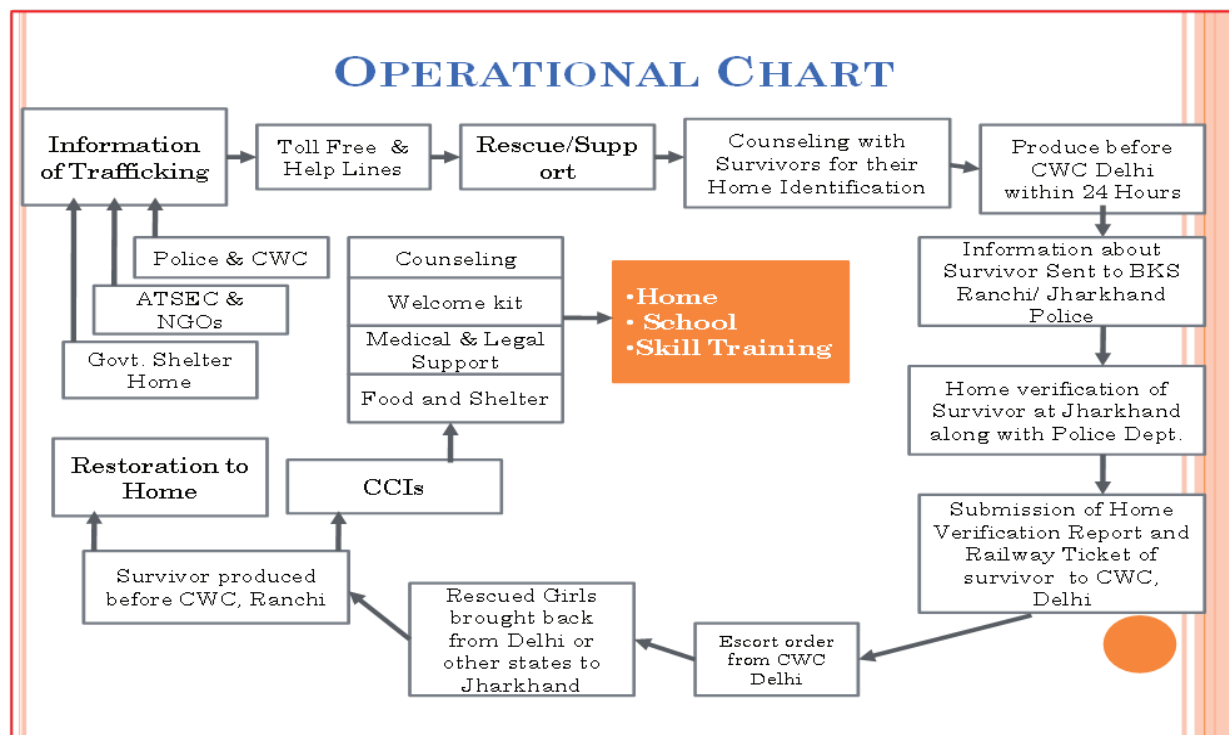
women living in difficult circumstances. The helpline functions 24 x 7. The Call Responder will call back within 24 hours and collect all information regarding missing/ trafficked child / women. In case of child, the Call Responder will update the details in the “trackthemissingchildren.org” website and the details will be submitted to Crime Investigation Department through Nodal Officer, State Resource Center.

- **Managing National Trafficking Helpline Number:** IRRRC, New Delhi will run national trafficking helpline number (10582) for trafficked Rescued Girls. The helpline will function 24 x 7. The Call Responder will receive the call and record the case.
- **Information-cum-Response Centre:** State Resource Center also to act as information-cum response center for migrant women and children. As a resource center, the center will have information on various schemes being implemented through different departments for such workers/women and children, social security schemes and their delivery points. The resource center havehave a well updated resource directory and to be provided the contact details and helpline numbers on demand.
- **Women Helpline -181:** The universalisation of Women Helpline Scheme is being implemented since 1st April, 2015. It is intended to provide 24 hours emergency and non-emergency response to women affected by violence through referral service (linking with appropriate authority such as police, One Stop Centre, hospital) and by providing information about women welfare schemes/ programmes across the country through a single uniform number (181). So far, Women Helplines have become operational in 32 States/ UTs. They have managed more than 25.25 lakh calls of women. The Scheme is funded through Nirbhaya Fund.
- **CHILDLINE -1098** is a 24x7 emergency phone outreach service for children in crisis which links them to emergency and long term care and rehabilitation services. The service can be accessed by any child in crisis or an adult on behalf of the child by dialing a four digit toll free number 1098. CHILDLINE service is functional in 502 Districts/ Cities in India with the network of 924 Civil Society Organisations. 29 Child Help Desk has been set-up in 2013-14 at 29 Railway Stations and 91 Child Help Desk were setup in 2019 at 91 railway stations.

CHILDLINE (1098) is a common platform bringing together the Ministry of Women & Child Development, Railways, Department of Telecommunication (MTNL, BSNL), State Governments, UNICEF, Civil Society Organisations, and Academic institutes, Corporate Sector, Concerned Individuals and Children.



CHILDLINE services are funded under the Child Protection Services; the Ministry has appointed CHILDLINE India Foundation (CIF) as mother NGO for Manage the service.



**Operational Chart of rescue, restoration and rehabilitation for trafficked girls & victims of difficult circumstances** which includes widows, destitute women and aged women. Swadhar Greh Scheme is being implemented as a sub-scheme of the Centrally Sponsored Umbrella Scheme “Protection and Empowerment of Women” under which funds are released through the States.

- Target of the Scheme is to set up SwadharGreh in every district with capacity of 30 women with the following objectives: i. To cater to the primary needs of shelter, food, clothing, medical treatment and care of the women in distress and who are without any social and economic support. ii. To enable them to regain their emotional strength that gets hampered due to their encounter with unfortunate circumstances. iii. To provide them with legal aid and guidance to enable them to take steps for their re-adjustment in

family/society. iv. To rehabilitate them economically and emotionally. v. To act as a support system that understands and meets various requirements of women in distress. vi. To enable them to start their life afresh with dignity and conviction. Under the SwadharGreh Scheme, assistance is provided to eligible organisations for undertaking above activities. Currently, total 398 SwadharGrehs are functioning in the country benefiting 12608 women

- **One Stop Centre:** Many women who face violent crimes do not know where to go for support. For them, One Stop Centres (OSCs) have been set up across the country. Popularly known as Sakhi Centres, the scheme of One Stop Centre (OSC) is being implemented across the country since 1st April, 2015 for facilitating access to an integrated range of services including police, medical, legal, psychological support and temporary shelter to women affected by violence. The Scheme is funded through Nirbhaya Fund. So far 728 OSCs have been approved envisaging setting up of one OSC in every district of the country to provide a range of integrated services under one roof for women. Currently, 506 OSCs are operational across 33 States and UTs. These centres have offered support to over 2.2 lakh women. OSCs are also being integrated with 181 women helpline and other existing helplines to provide best possible access and support to women. **In Jharkhand** State Women, Child Development and Social Security department Government of Jharkhand has set up 24 OSC's for women and child in distress.
- **Child Protection Services Scheme:** The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme i.e. Child Protection Services Scheme (CPS, erstwhile ICPS) since 2009-10, through the State Governments/ UT Administrations. The scheme has significantly contributed to the realization of Government/State responsibility for creating a system that will efficiently and effectively protect children. It is based on cardinal principles of protection of child rights and best interest of the child. The objective of the Scheme is to provide the security net of statutory and service delivery structures to the children in difficult circumstances. It also aims at reduction of vulnerabilities to situation and actions, that lead to abuse, neglect, exploitation, abandonment and separation of children from parents by focusing on (a) improved access to quality child protection services; (b) raised public awareness about the reality of child rights,

situations and physical and social protection in India; (c) clearly articulated responsibilities and enforced accountability for child protection (d) established and functional structures at all levels for delivery of statutory and support services to children in difficult circumstances; (e) operational evidence based monitoring and evaluation.

- **The major components/services under Child Protection Sytem (CPS) are:** i. Statutory Bodies: Child Welfare Committees (CWC), Juvenile Justice Boards (JJB) and Special Juvenile Police Units. ii. Service Delivery Structures: Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA), National Institute of Public Cooperation and Child Development (NIPCCD) & State Child Protection Society (SCPS), State Adoption Resource Agency (SARA) and District Child Protection Unit (DCPU). iii. Institutional Services: Children's Homes, Specialised Adoption Agencies, Open Shelter, Observation Homes, Special Homes, Places of Safety. In the Children Home, a unit for providing specialised services to children with special needs (disabled children, children affected by HIV/AIDS, children affected by substance abuse etc) has also been created under the Scheme. iv. Family based non-institutional care through Sponsorship; Foster Care; Adoption; and After Care Programmes. v. emergency outreach phone services for children in crisis/difficult circumstances, through a 24 hours toll free number 1098 (CHILDLINE 1098).vi. Child tracking System – Track Child, including Khoya-Paya, a website for missing children and related MIS.

## CASE STUDIES

### WEST SINGHBHUM

#### CASE STUDY -1

Nutan (name changed) is a 16 year old girl from Bangaon (prakhanda, Yerunguttu) belonging to tribal community in Jharkhand. She lives in a family of 8 members. Her father is the head of the family and also the main source of income for the family who does farming and sells vegetables. They only have a small land of about 7 bora 3 ½ acres. While growing up Nutan's family experienced a lot of financial problems which was one of the root cause for unhappiness and issues emerging in the family. Because she had faced poverty related issues she decided to go to Delhi with her friends to get some paid work, as she has also seen many of her friends from the village going to the city for work. She did not otherwise feel any kind of misbehavior or pressure from her family. However she was influenced by her friends. She was promised a good life. It was conveyed that she'll get good work and opportunity to study as well. She was promised that she'll be getting around 8000 to 10000 rupees per month for the work done along with a good place to stay and sleep. All her concerns were addressed in the proposal hence she thought it was a good offer. However, no advance or any kind of money was given to her.

To reach Delhi they took bus and then a train, and went through the Chaibasa. A didi accompanied her on the journey. She was getting two meals only, one in the day and one in evening. A place was given to her for sleeping but there was no bed so she had to sleep on the floor. She was supposed to do all the household work for three employers including wiping, cleaning, washing dishes, clothes etc. She stayed at that single place for one year. But later on, after a year when she wanted to go back home, no leave was given to her this is when she realized that she'd committed a mistake. Somehow she got the guts to call the police and Delhi police came to rescue her and took her to a shelter home. She did not get any money from the employer after being rescued. While she was working only two times she got the opportunity to send money back home. She did not get any other kind of help from the police government or NGOs. She thanks God for being accepted by her family when she came back from the city. She has no source of earnings now. She desires to learn stitching and tailoring to earn a livelihood. She feels that there should be good education and training facilities in the village so that children do not go to city for work.

## CASE STUDY -2

Vibha (name changed) is a 17 year old girl from Saraikela. She completed her education till 7<sup>th</sup> standard. She has a family of 5 members. Her father is the bread earner of the family. He is involved in agriculture and they have 1 ½ acres of land. Her mother's health conditions are not good and she often fall sick because of which the whole family faces many issues. The family always had financial problems and was facing a rough time due to which Vibha decided to leave the village and work in the city like Delhi where there are more opportunities to earn money. A person named Patel Bhaiya, convinced Vibha to leave her home and come to the city. No one in her family asked her to move to the city in order to earn a living. The person came to her home to discuss the proposal with the family. After giving it a thought she decided to move to Delhi for which she had to walk a few miles to catch a bus and then took a train to reach Delhi. She came through the route of Chakradharpur. There were 31 girls and 5 boys who were travelling with them to Delhi for the same purpose. At the Chakradharpur railway station they were held by the officials hence they could not make it to the city for work. At that moment she did not understand why they were held back there and later she was produced to the CWC.

Vibha wants to do something for her family once she is 18 years old. But she also has a concern that in village there are no work opportunities or any other option to earn. There is no work in the local area so she says there is no point of taking any training as well because at the end it won't be of any use but one has to earn at any cost for the family.

\*Few girls from the village in the month of April were going to Tamil Nadu. One girl was working with her mother in the agriculture field and she wanted to earn and improve the financial condition of her family. That is why she wanted to go to the city to earn with friends but police intercepted the group. Now she also wants to go cities to earn money. According to her there is no point holding the individuals back by the police as they need to work in order to make a living, Government should not have any right to stop the individuals from working. They need to work for improving their lives and making living conditions better for themselves.

### CASE STUDY – 3

#### Back to origin

Rajani Munda belongs to West Singhbhum district of Jharkhand. She went Delhi 2 years ago with excitement with her cousin, without informing her parents. Allurements, false promises excitements, dream of luxurious life pushes people toward the plight which they had to suffer anyway.

*Allurements, false promises, excitements, dream of luxurious life pushes people towards the plight which they had to suffer anyway.*

In Delhi she placed in a placement agency by giving her the allurements of better future. From there sent to work in a Kothi. She was not comfortable in working in that Kothi. There she regularly misbehaved by her employer. She was very disappointment there. One day she ran away from the Kothi and came back to the same placement agency, which was now the only option for her to get shelter.

After raid from the Delhi police in that placement agency, she brought to Nirmal Chhaya (Government Shelter Home at Delhi). She stayed there for very long time because of her different dialect. Counsellors was unable to understand her language. Now she was feeling helpless. Even Residence Commissioner of Jharkhand Bhavan in Delhi failed to trace out her address. During the visit of BKS team at Nirmal Chhaya, one day she mentioned the name of her state Jharkhand. Then she was identified the by the BKS team members that the girl belongs to Jharkhand. After getting the escort order from CWC she brought to BKS Shelter Home (Kishori Niketan) Jharkhand. From there her address was traced out with the efforts BKS and she restored with her family.

### CASE STUDY -4

Silwanti (Name Changed) is a 17 years old girl lives in the village Jaliyamara of West Singhbhum district. She recalls the days when she was studying in class 6th. Her cousin and her uncle took her to Delhi by convincing her parents that at Delhi she will get some good work and money. Firstly from Delhi she was sent to Faridabad to work as a domestic worker. She worked there for one year. When she asked for the money for her work her employer said that her uncle already taken the money. Then she was transferred to Gurgaon. She says that the employers at Gurgaon were not good in behaviour. She was regularly beaten up by them. One day the situation



became worse when she was beaten very badly at her waist. She got unbearable pain at her waist. Somehow she managed to escape from there.

She was moving at the road then Delhi police saw her. Police took her to Nirmal Chhaya( Government Short Stay Home). From there she was recognized by the BKS team during the visit of the Short Stay Home. After getting the order from CWC she was sent to BKS Shelter Home, Kishori Niketan at Bijupada Ranchi. From here her address was traced out and her parents were contacted. On 27th July 2013 she was produced before CWC Chaibasa and handed over to her mother and her two cousins came along with her mother. With the effort of BKS and CWC she lodged an FIR against her uncle who took her to Delhi by alluring her and her family. Her parents were also counseled for looking after her daughter properly so that she couldn't be trafficked again.

## GUMLA DISTRICT

### CASE STUDY -5

Shanti (name changed) is a 16 years old girl who had gone to Delhi, three years ago with her distant brother in law. She belongs to a poor family of Talbariya in Gumla District. With the hope to get a good work at Delhi she went there with the permission of her parents.

In Delhi she worked for three years as a domestic servant, in a family of Mr. Vikas Agarwal and Kavita Agarwal. Both of them were employed and the children used to stay with their grandmother. Shanti did all the domestic work. She says that initially the behavior of her masters was good, but later on with time the behavior of Kavita changed. She always used to scold and beat her.

With time the torture increased. This led Shanti, run away from there. After escaping from there, she reached before Delhi police. Delhi police handed over her to an organization, Prayas. From there with the order of CWC, she was handed over to BKS. At BKS, the Chairperson, SCPCR,

*She was diagnosed with Tuberculosis. Her DOT treatment started at DMC, Mandar, since 5th September, 12. Now she is at Kishori Niketan under DOT treatment.*

Jharkhand, Mrs. Roop Lakshmi Munda met Shanti along with the four other Rescued Girls. She passed orders to DSE for the proper rehabilitation; further order was



passed to KGBV for their enrollment. From BKS Ranchi office, she was brought to Kishori Niketan, BKS short Stay home for girls.

There her proper counseling was done. Her address is being traced out and soon she would be restored with her family. Shanti has interest to learn stitching and embroidery. She also wants to study further.

### **CASE STUDY -6**

**Shikha Kumari – Gumla:** Shikha Kumari (name changed) is a 16 years old girl from a tribal community from a village in Gumla. She completed her education till 8<sup>th</sup> standard. There are 7 members in her family and they work in a Brick kiln and also do some agricultural labor for livelihood. They have a little bit of land for plantation but not enough to generate any income. Her brother is suffering from stomach illness from last 3 years and is not getting proper treatment. Family's financial conditions are so worse that her mother had to take a loan of 500 rupees, which they are not able to repay. They hope that the loan will be repaid once the father makes some money from the brick kiln. Shikha was very ambitious she wanted to earn, to change the financial situation of the family. She also wanted to study further but her father was an alcoholic and creates trouble for the family; and all the family members were insisting her to get married that's why to avoid both these situations she decided to go to the city. Her family conditions forced her to think of alternatives to work outside Gumla.

Once she was visiting her maternal grandparents in Ranchi where she met two people who convinced her to go to the city for work. With the decision of her grandparent she considered the opportunity to work. Rs.10000 per month was promised to her along with the meals. But there she got only 2 meals in a day, and it was only roti or rice. She was rescued and got Rs.63, 000/-. Shikha travelled to Delhi via Ranchi with those two individuals, one male and one female by train. She was working with a placement agency. She used to do all the household chores. She used to get up at 5 in the morning and work till late night for around 16 hours a day. And she often got scolded by the employer where she worked for almost 11 months. One day she thought that she should leave the place and called her maternal grandparents and her father. Later she called the police and was rescued by them. She was given a compensation amount of sixty three thousand (63,000) rupee. She was produced before the CWC and the matter was transferred to the court. She has no option for earning after that. After learning about what has happened with her

she feels that the parents should encourage children to study and the schools should also take initiative encourage children or the same.

### **CASE STUDY -7**

Shila Kumari (name changed) a 17 years old girl, who studied till 4<sup>th</sup> standard in school from a village in Gumla. There are 9 members in her family. The father is a kamar (blacksmith). The main source of income for the family is farming and working as wage laborers. They have a land of only 10 dismil. They had incurred loan while building their house. Therefore, they faced financial crunch in the family. She decided to leave her home with the consent of her family to work. She left her home with a man who lived alone and was about 30 years old who took her to Ranchi by car and had given Rs.700 as advanced. The route was Basnaya, Palkot-Ranchi. In the city she used to work for 10 hours, and her job was to take care of the child in the family; where she worked for 1 year continuously. After which she came back home by her own. She feels that if proper training was given to her she would be able to survive and earn better. She says that the schools and society should encourage everyone to go for further study. She was sent to Lohardaga and from there her father brought her back home. Later, when all the family members went to see Dussehra festival the police intercepted and took her to the police station, after 3 days they left her there and from there she came back home. After this she has not gotten admission in any school or any training program.

### **CASE STUDY -8**

Ahalya Indawar is a 17 years old girl who studied till class 8<sup>th</sup>, lives in a village in Gumla. She belongs to a tribal community from Jharkhand. There are 6 members in her family. Her father is the bread earner and head of the family. The main source of income for the family is farming. They have a very little land which is not sufficient for their survival. The financial situation of the family was not good therefore she made a decision to leave her home to earn for the family. Her father was a habitual drunkard and her mother was also not supportive of her and used to scold her for every little thing. A girl from nearby village used told her that she works in a house in Shalimar Bagh area in Delhi and she has been staying and working there for 5 months and there were 4 more people with them who came from different villages. Another girl from her neighborhood encouraged her to go to Delhi and was given an advance amount of Rs.500/- and there was no other money. The traffickers stayed

in touch with her over phone. She did not tell anyone about her decision and moved to the city. They travelled from Simdega to Ranchi by Bus and then took a train to Delhi. There were other girls as well with her who were in the age group of 19-20 years. Three of them were the victims and three were traffickers. They took them to an office building for temporary accommodation. While she was working there she was fed thrice a day but it was not a proper meal. The family she was working for gave her a place to sleep but with no bedding so she used to sleep on the floor. She

***This is a case of a 12 years old girl who was misguided by her cousin and reached to Delhi in search of a good work opportunity. After reaching there she had to work as a domestic worker in a family where she was exploited physically, mentally and sexually. Somehow she escaped from the house of her employer and was wandering on roads, where a police man saw her.***

did all the domestic work for the family, all the household chores including cleaning, wiping, dusting, washing clothes and washing dishes. On a daily basis she used to work for about 19 hours and get scolding for any kind of mistakes made. She worked there for 5 months and was not allowed to go out and was not given any money also. She had to approach the Sisters/Nuns from Simdega and talked with them over phone. The sisters spoke to an advocate and the advocate helped in rescuing then she was referred to Gumla Child Welfare Committee a shelter home where she stayed for a while. After that with the help of the police she moved back to the home based in Ranchi. She was only able to send 2000 rupees to her family during her work. According to her she is not trained to do any kind of jobs therefore she had to go to the city for work to work as a domestic worker. When she came back to her hometown she was accepted by her family and there was no problem. The main reason she choose to work in the city was to earn money for her family as she had no other option. Ahalya suggests that girls like who do not have any training and want to work should be given training so that none of them have to go to the city for work.

***Sometimes a small wrong step leads to big destructions. Like the same as Pinky who get trapped in the web of trafficking.***

## **CASE STUDY -9**

16 years old, Pinky was working in Delhi since last one year. She is a resident of Basiya Village in Gumla District. She was misguided by her friend's relatives Binod, Dinu and Manisha, who took her along with few other friends of her to Delhi. After

reaching Delhi, she worked for a family at Sainik Vihar. From there she was sent to work for a family in Kapil Vihar.

Pinky says that she was not safe there. Her master, Nishu was of a bad character and always used to misbehave with her. She reported this to Nishu's wife, who accepted the complaints against him. On realizing the insecurity of Pinky, she sent her to Nishu's sister, Anchal's house at Punjab.

On reaching to Anchal's house, Pinky realized that Anchal was also of bad character. In the absence of her husband, she invited different men with evil intension. She also warned Pinky not to tell all this to her husband. Priya remained quiet and continued to work. She looked after the house well and also took care of Anchal's 3 years old son. But one day, after being sexually assaulted and then getting beaten up badly by Anchal, she narrated all the evils done by her to her husband.

Next day Anchal sent her to Delhi along with her friends Prabhu and Prashant. There she was imprisoned within the four walls of a house in JJ Colony. There she overheard Anchal talking to her friend about selling her to someone else or kill her. Getting frightened, she somehow managed to escape from there.

She was somehow handed over to police, who sent her to SOS, an organization. From there she was sent to CWC, Ashakiran, Delhi. After the order of CWC she was handed over to BKS short stay home, Kishori Niketan from there her address was traced out with the efforts of BKS team and restored with her family.

## **KHUNTI DISTRICT**

### **CASE STUDY -10**

This was the words of 12 years old, Mira (name Changed) who with her wet eyes expressed her gratitude to the Sankalp team of Bhartiya Kisan Sangh, after meeting her parents after four months.

In the period of these four months Mira passed through a very difficult period of her life. Anyone could feel her cheerful expressions in her eyes when she met with the parents.

Mira belongs to Indipiri village of Khunti district in Jharkhand. She has two elder brothers and parents in her family. Their economic condition was not good because her father was alcoholic. Her parents were not aware about the importance of education and wanted her to contribute in their agriculture work. Due to this, Mira had to drop out from the school.

In the month of April, 2012, Mira's cousin, came to her village. She convinced Mira's parents to take her Delhi for working there. Mira's parents got ready to send Mira along with her cousin who took her to Delhi and placed her in a "Kothi" for house maid work, without her consent. Mira worked there for 8 days. In that 'Kothi' she had to face lots of humiliation and ill behavior. She was often slapped and scolded by the 'Madam', (her employer) for simple things. She had to do all kinds of house hold works, but still she was not given enough food to eat.

The extreme for all this tortures was when she was sexually abused by the younger son of the employer. The tender aged, helpless Mira could do nothing but one day managed to escape from 'Kothi', when her madam had gone to the neighbor's house and her son was in school. Mira escaped from that 'Kothi' in the noon time. Being unaware about the place she was wondering on the roads of Delhi near Chiriaghar, Puranakila Jhil, when a policeman saw her. Being asked about her home, she told to the police man that she was from Jharkhand and wants to go back to her home. The police man brought her to the police station at Tilak Marg, New Delhi and made a Daily Diary entry. Mira could not tell the proper address of her village in Jharkhand.

Further, Delhi police took her to the LHMC hospital for medical examination. After medical examination, she was produced before Child Welfare Committee, Mayur Vihar by Delhi police. CWC, Mayur Vihar forwarded this case to the CWC Nirmal Chhaya and Delhi police shifted her to the Nirmal Chhaya Children Home for girls at Jail road of New Delhi which is run by Govt. of Delhi.

This is a case of a 12 years old girl who was misguided by her cousin and reached to Delhi in search of a good work opportunity. After reaching there she had to work as a domestic worker in a family where she was exploited physically, mentally and

sexually. Somehow she escaped from the house of her employer and was wandering on roads, where a police man saw her.

Welfare Officer of Nirmal Chhaya Children Home, informed the Coordinator of BKS about the case of Mira Kumari. The Counselor, BKS team went to Nirmal Chhaya, New Delhi and did proper counseling of Mira. BKS traced out the address of Mira with the help of Murhu police.

After verifying her address, BKS requested CWC, Nirmal Chhaya to send to her to Kishori Niketan, Bijupara, and Jharkhand for restoration, as her address was confirmed. As per the request, CWC, Nirmal Chhaya has passed an order to send Mira to Kishori Niketan. Mira reached Ranchi escorted by Delhi police 3rd BN and was handed over to BKS on 9th July 2012. The BKS team produced her to Child welfare committee, Ranchi on 10th July 2012 who further ordered BKS to provide temporary shelter to Mira at Kishori Niketan for her proper restoration. For 10 days Mira stayed at Kishori Niketan, Bijupara, where she was provided necessary requirements like clothes, medicines and other basic needs.

On 19th July, 2012, Bhartiya Kisan Sangh called Mira's parents to BDO office, where she was handed over to her parents in the presence of B.D.O, Murhu, Gram Pradhan, Mr. Chandrabhan Munda, Mukhiya of Indipiri village, Ms. Mariyam, member CWC, Khunti and Sankalp team, BKS. Block development officer, Mr. Mukesh Kumar said that he appreciates the work of Save the children and BKS, who are doing a very good job on the issue of Trafficking. Further he added that he would enroll Mira to the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya, Murhu for her better education and try to give benefits of different government schemes to her family. CWC member also did proper counseling of her parents.

## **CASE STUDY – 11**

A fifteen year girl Phoolmati Purti lived in her house with her father and elder sister. Her father was a farmer. Her mother has died when she was very young. In the month of March her elder sister was sold to a placement agency in Delhi by a children trafficker. He also took Phoolmati to Delhi and sold to a placement agency in Delhi. From there, she was send to a house to work there. She was given to do a lot of work there and was beaten too. One day, she ran away from the house. Delhi



Police took her to Nirmal Chhaya . And from there she was brought to Ranchi by Bhartiya Kisan Sangh. She was taken to her village (Asantalla). Her father was given counseling. And after meeting with the teachers and principal, of the school where she used to study, she was enrolled back to continue her studies further. BKS

***Metropolitan cities, highways, shopping malls, luxurious life; automatically attracts towards. Hope for a better life, hope for a better future, hope to earn more money; thousands of people arrive in these cities. But opposite to their hopes they have to face darker side of these dazzling.***

organized an awareness campaign to make the children aware about Trafficking and they were asked to complete their education. The children pledged that they would never leave their studies and go to the Delhi in search of work, as their own village is safe for them. Today Phoolmati is living happily in her village and continuing her education.

## **RANCHI DISTRICT**

### **CASE STUDY – 12**

She was diagnosed with Tuberculosis. Her DOT treatment started at DMC, Mandar, since 5th September, 12. Now she is at Kishori Niketan under DOT treatment.

Mousami's parents died when she was very small. Since then, she (along with her brothers) used to stay with her uncle (Chacha), Mr.Ghanshyam, who lives as a tenant in the house of Mrs. Manju Singh at Patna, Bihar. Sapna Singh, daughter of Manju Singh, is a principal of a school in Ranchi. She lives with her husband Mr. D.K. Singh, who is an engineer.

Mousami's uncle sent her to work as a domestic worker, when she was 8 years old at Sapna Singh's home. Mousami used to work for days and night, in spite of which she was never allowed to take rest. She was often scolded and beaten up by Sapna Singh. One day Mousami ran away from there and reached in a slum in Ranchi. From there with the help of a girl, she reached CWC Ranchi. In the month of August, 2012, she came to Kishori Niketan, transit home of BKS, with the order of CWC Ranchi.

Mousami was very weak and had fever for few days. Later on, during her counseling, she shared her experience before the counselor. On being asked about Sapna Singh,



Mousami got excited and said that she was a very cruel lady, who always misbehaved with her. Mousami hates Sapna Singh and says that she want to see her behind the bars.

She often used to complain about fever and cough. Her medical treatment was done and after the sputum test, she was diagnosed with Tuberculosis. Her DOT treatment started at DMC, Mandar, since 5th September, 12. Now she is at Kishori Niketan under DOT treatment.

After the successful completion of her treatment, she would be linked with education.

### **CASE STUDY -13**

Savita is a 17 years old girl. She belongs to village Danadih of Sonahatu Block of Ranchi District. She was studying in class 9th. During her studies she got a love affair with a boy named Suresh. He lured her to marry with her and she ran away from her home with him. After false marriage he refused to accept her by giving the reason that his parents were refusing to accept her and he can't go against his family. When she returned to her family her parents refused to accept her. Now she has no way to go. She lodged an FIR against Suresh. Sarita doesn't want to go home so the police handover her to Child Line. Child line with the consultation with Bhartiya Kisan Sangh took the girl at Kishori Niketan. At Kishori Niketan she stayed for one and a half year. She was sad and depressed.

With regular counselling of her at Kishori Niketan slowly she started develop confidence in her. Now she wants to begin her new life. BKS gave her a ray of hope. With the effort of BKS team She has completed her beautician and housekeeping course. She said that BKS helped her in confidence building. She also told that she has started to give training other girls also. She wants to study further at her own expense.

Among these things in her life how can she forget her family? She badly misses her family. She wants to meet her family desperately but there is fear in her mind about her rejection by the family. Counselors at Kishori Niketan were carefully observing her. With the efforts of BKS the parents of Savita are contacted and counseled for her acceptance. They convinced and get ready to accept her child.

## CASE STUDY -14

This is the story of 12 years old, Dropadi Kumari (changed name). She went to Delhi along with her brother-in-law, Vishnu & her elder sister Saraswati by her own wish. Dropadi was very happy that she will be going to Delhi & will be able to experience all those good things, which Dropadi heard from her friends. Most of the girls from her village went to Delhi in search of good opportunities & a beautiful life. She wanted to experience & give wings to her big dreams.

Her inner urge to go to Delhi came true, when her brother-in-law & elder sister asked her for coming along with them to Delhi. After reaching to Delhi, Dropadi & her elder sister Saraswati were send to the placement agency by her brother-in-law, Vishnu. The placement agency was situated near Raguveer Nagar, Delhi, Which was run by one of the women from Dropadi's village.

The placement agency placed Dropadi & Saraswati to a "kothi" in Indrapuri as a domestic helper. Where she was tortured & scolded. She was not able to understand that she will be stuck in such a bad situation. She was feeling very lonely and alone in a big city like Delhi. But she had understood that in big cities & among educated people there are some who are inhuman & cruel. Most of the girls migrate to bigger cities in a hope that there they will be getting good opportunities for work and will be able to earn a good money. But in most of the situation it has been found that these girls are exploited & humiliated. It was very difficult for a 12 year girl to cope up with such a inhuman behavior. And finally Dropadi decided to run away from there.

For the second time she was placed to a new "Khoti" as a domestic helper through Nihaal Vihar placement agency. Dropadi had worked there for two years and after that she was not enjoining the monotonous work and decided to leave that job. One day because of raid of police at Nihaal Vihar, placement agency, Dropadi was traced and she was send to Nirmal Chhaya. Because of the effort of CWC (Child Welfare Committee) and Bhartiya Kisan Sangh She was given compensation of Rs.2,18,455.00 for her two year work & service at that home. As per the order from CWC, Dropadi was instructed to send to Kisori Nikatan a shelter home at Bijupara, Ranchi run by Bhartiya Kisan Sangh. Her address was traced and because of the effort of Bhartiya Kisan Sangh she was repatriated with her family. She is very happy to get back to the normal live & be with her family and friends. She is very thankful to the whole team of BKS, Police & CWC

**SIMDEGA DISTRICT****CASE STUDY – 15**

Reena (name changed) is a 14 years old girl. After the death of her mother her father gets second marriage. Her step mother was not good lady. She always tortures her and her younger sister Meena (name changed). One day her step uncle took her to sister to Delhi by lured her. When she came to know about this matter she started persist her uncle to bring back her sister. Then her uncle in the name of meeting her sister also took her to Delhi.

After reaching to Delhi her uncle send Reena to work in a Kothi. Reena worked there for one month. She was regularly misbehaved by her employer. One day she got chance to escape from there. She was found by Delhi police and sent to Nirmal Chhaya (Government short stay Home). There she met with her sister Meena. With the help of CWC her escort order was already passed and she was preparing to go back to Jharkhand. Bhartiya Kisan Sangh (BKS) made continuous effort to bring them back to their home. Her sister was taken to BKS Kishori Niketan Bijupada. She was interested in study so with the effort of BKS she was linked to School (KGBV – Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya). Her address was traced out with the help of CWC Simdega and her father was called and counseled properly and finally she was restored with her family.

Later Reena was also restored to her family with the effort of BKS. Thus with the effort of BKS two sisters reunited with their family.

**LIST OF TRAFFICKING RESCUED GIRLS****DETAILS OF RESCUED AND REHABILITATED CHILDREN (April 2010 to March 2011)**

Sl. No.	Name of Girl/ Women	Father's Name	Mother's Name	Age (in year)	Gender	Permanent Address	District
1	Sh****ta	Lt. Rajendra Singh	Smt. Fulo Devi	15	F	Vill: kharya P.O.-RichuHuta P.S. Kisko Block. Kisko Dist. Lohardgajharkhand	Lohardaga
2	Par**ti Kumari	Shri. Vishwamitra Nayak	Smt.	13	F	Not Know	District Unknown
3	San**ta Topno	Shri Sanika Topno	Smt. DhukhaniToppno	14	F	Vill: Banna Bira Guraha Toli Marcha	District Unknown
4	A**ita Kumari	Shri. Baleshwar Lohara	Smt. Gangi Devi		F	Vill: Surkummi P.S: GaruDist: Latehar Jharkhand	Latehar
5	R**ina Kumari	Sri. Jageshwar Lohara	Smt. Shital Devi	17	F	Vill: Surkummi P.S: GaruDist: Latehar Jharkhand	Latehar
6	M**u Kumari	Sri.Prakesh Lohara	Smt. Kalawati Devi	16	F	Vill: Surkummi	District Unknown
7	S**ariBarjo	Sri. Kushal Barjo	Smt. Eatwari Devi	14	F	Vill: RobkiraDist: P Singhbhum	E Singhbhum
8	La**o (Pi*ki)	Sri. Masko Toppno		11	F	Vill: Halum Raniya	Khunti
9	Kar**hma Kumari	Sri. Bhudhesgwar Oraon	Snt. Jaimani Oraon	8	F	Vill: Gomiya	District Unknown

10	P**am Kumari	Shri Baldevw Singh Munda			F	Vill.Gajodih	District Unknown
11	Sal**a Kumari	Sri. Shashi Oraon	Smt. Fikni	13	F	Vill: Lapuotola P.O: Salamnawa Tola P.S. BishunpurDist: Gumla	Gumla
12	Ge**-a Kumari	Sri. Raju Oraon	Lt. BudhmaniUrain	10	F	Vill: Semardih P.O. Aanaj P.S. Gumla Dist. Gumla Jharkhand	Gumla
13	B**itaOdiy a	Sri. Lal Odiya	Smt. Shivani Odiya	16	F	Vill: Haldi Badi P.O: Hatigicha P.S. NaksarbadiDist: Dirgling	District Unknown
14	P**ki Kumarti	Sri. Ramesh Ram	Smt. Sunita Devi	12	F	Vill: RamnagarP.o.Bark ahta P.S. Birni Dist. Giridih	Giridih
15	Sh**ani Manjhi	Sri. Shudram Manjhi	Smt. Sita manjhi	16	F	Vill: Kajngi P.S. Chanho Block: Chanho Dist. Ranchi	Ranchi
16	R**an Kumari	Sri. Bargo Hemrom	Smt. Meena Hemrom	16	F	Vill: Komang P.O.-Torpa Block- Torpa Dist. Khunti Jharkhand	Khunti
17	K**al Kumari	Lt.Jeetwahan Mahto	Smt. Sarita Devi	17	F	Vill: Mela Tand Block: KhuntiP.O:KhuntiD ist: Khunti	Khunti

## Human Trafficking in Jharkhand

18	N**a Bara	Sri. Nandlal Bara	Smt. Soni Bara	14	F	Vill: KakhrooliDist: Purniya BIHAR	Purnea, Bihar
19	K**li Kumari	Shri Babulal Orawn	Smt.Mima Devi	15	F	Vill.Jargatoli	District Unknown
20	R**a Kumari	Shri Charan Orawn	Smt.Chari Devi	14	F	Vill.Jargatoli	District Unknown
21	S**a Kachhap	Sri. KandurKachhap	Smt. ChotiKachhap	13	F	Vill: Khakhanga P.O. Marshili P.S.-BharnoDist: Gumla	Gumla
22	S**itaKachhap	Lt. ThumpaKachhap	Smt. GhasaniKachhap	16	F	Vill: Khartangap.o. Marsili P.S-Bharno Dist. Gumla JHARKHAND	Gumla
23	Sar**watiKachhap	Sri. Shukra Kachhap	Smt. JhaloKachhap	13	F	Vill: Khartangap.o. Marsili P.S-Bharno Dist. Gumla JHARKHAND	Gumla
24	S**ta Kumari	Sri. Vijay Kr. Srivastava	Smt. Anita Devi	16	F	Vill: Bariyatu 12/8 Inversiti Colony P.O. Bariyatu P.S. Bariyatu Dist. Ranchi JHARKHAND	Ranchi
25	Sh**hmita Kumari	Lt.TudoGirja	Lt..FuloGirja	10	F	Vill. Bajna Nagar Belpahar	District Unknown
26	Ch**wali Kumari	Sri Bastu Lohara	Smt. Charangi Devi	10	F	Vill: Raibeden P.S. Kolibira P.O. Kolibira Dist. Simdega	Simdega

27	A**eri Khatoon	Md. Rafique Khan	Smt. Hajo Bibi	13	F	Vill: Barwenagar P.S. Chainpur P.O. Chainpur Dist. Gumla	Gumla
28	R**ni Dang	Sri Sanchar Dand	Lt.Somari Dang	13	F	Vill:RampurRebato li P.S. Kamdarap.o. Rampur Dist. Gumla	Gumla
29	A**t Tirki	Sri Shiv Tirki	Lt.Jarmina Devi	13	F	Vill:Patrapur P.S. Kurdeg P.O. KurdegDist: Simdega	Simdega
30	T**lima Mondol	Sri.AbdulAjid Mondol	Smt. Hetna Bibi	14	F	Vill:Gotra P.S. Chakda Dist. Nodiya W Bangal	Nadiya W. Bengal
31	M**ali Soren	Lt. Mistri Soren	Smt. Bamni Hembram	16	F	Vill: AmlajiliPrakhand: Pakuriya Dist. Pakur	Pakur
32	P**wati Kumari	Sri Munmun Singh	Lt. Darputi Devi	16	F	Vill: Barka Doil Block: Bano Simdega	Simdega
33	S**ita Kumari	Sri Yakna Mahali	Smt.Siman Devi	14	F	Vill:KultiBlock.Anja n Dist. Gumla	Gumla
34	Ka**wati Kumari	Lt.Dena Murmu	Smt.Marangku ndi Soren	17	F	Vill: MuchraBlock:Buaa diDist: Godda JHARKHAND	Godda



## Human Trafficking in Jharkhand

35	A**ta kumari	Sri. Talu Murmu	Smt. Beti Soren	16	F	Vill: Aasonbona block: Buyarijor Dist. Godda	Godda
36	P**riKandu Ina	Lt. Poulus Kandulna	Smt. Meruim	16	F	Vill: Daduyu Kombo Roda Block Soneva	W. Singhbhum
37	Vi**ag Champi	Sri Posha Champi	Smt. Jigi Champi	14	F	Vill: Lobeta Block: Goilkera Dist. W. Singhbhum	W. Singhbhum
38	L**e Koda	Sri. Lembero Koda	Smt. Beho Koda	14	F	Vill: Mujuni Block: Sonowa	W. Singhbhum
39	F**uni Kumari	Sri Vir Singh Nag	Smt. Bhudhni Nag	12	F	Vill: Tokan Block Cheknaka Dist. Khunti	Khunti
40	B**teBisra	Sri Marang kodaBisra	Smt.Shalli Soren	16	F	Vill:MurgBlock.Bad ie Dist. Sahebgang	Sahebganj
41	M**a Kisko	Sri Mehda Kisko	Smt. Paku Soren	15	F	Vill: Kushbila block. Buari Dist. Godda JHARKHAND	Godda
42	G**di Kumari	Sri Jai Karan Munda	Smt. Hiramuni Munda	12	F	Vill: lapra block. Pliya	District Unknown
43	A**I Kumari	Sri chandrasingh	Smt.	14	F	Singhbhum	W. Singhbhum
44	P**am Kumari	Lt. Sukan Sahu	Lt. Rekha Devi	12	F	Vill: Pochra	District Unknown

**DETAILS OF RESCUED AND REHABILITATED CHILDREN (April 2011 to March 2012)**

Sl. No.	Name of Girl/ Women	Father's Name	Mother's Name	Age (in year)	Gender	Permanent Address	District
1	M**goli Sundi	Sri Kate Sundi	Smt. Jambi Sundi	18	F	Vill.-Reng genda P.S.-Tonto Dist.-P. Singhbhum	W. Singhbhum
2	S**toshiNi hembram	Sri Dena Hembram	Smt. Tulsiful Kisku	13	F	vill.-Chirandih P.S.-Pakuriya Dist.- Pakur	Pakur
3	M**i Kumari	Sri Dharm Singh	Smt. Rudni Devi	12	F	Vill.-Bariband P.S.- Garu Dist.-Latehar	Latehar
4	B**en Kumari	Sri Mada Suda Kusarni	Smt.Balema	15	F	Vill.-Pular P.S.- Goilkeria Dist.- P. Singhbhum	W. Singhbhum
5	E**IdaKandulna	Sri Nabin Kandulna	Smt. SanratiKandulna	12	F	Vill.-Utbahar P.S.- Dist.- Simdega	Simdega
6	D**enti Kumari	Late-Jhkhan Munda	Smt. Khuden Munda		F	Vill.-Nirhu P.S.- Kisko Dist.- Lohardaga	Lohardaga
7	Re**a kumari	Sri Bandi Nayak	Smt. Jayanti Devi	15	F	Vill.- Dumar Dih P.S.- Gumla Dist.-Gumla	Gumla
8	Gu**ani Bodra	Sri Vijay Singh	Smt. NaguriBodra	15	F	Vill.-Runku P.S.-Goilkeria Dist.-P.Singbhum	W. Singhbhum
9	S**gita Kumari	Sri Jatru Manjhi	Smt. Puni Devi	16	F	Vill.-Turigarh P.S.- Raniya Dist.-Khunti	Khunti
10	P**am Kumari	Sri Basant Badhaik	Smt. Sawig Devi	15	F	Vill.-Thauthatoli P.S.- Basiya Dist.- Gumla	Gumla
11	S**chaita Das	Sri Ram Ranjan	Smt. Suchita Das	32	F	Vill.-DehragudaP.S.- DehragudaDist.- P.Singbhum	W. Singhbhum
12	S**ita Kumari	Sri Narayan Rajwarh	Smt.	14	F	Vill.-Barwadih P.S.- Gomo Dist.- Dhanbad	Dhanbad

13	R**ina Kumari	Sri Budhuwa Dhan	Smt.	14	F	Vill.-Sat Toli P.S.- Karra Dist.- Khunti	Khunti
14	M**ika Kumari	Sri Harun Kogari	Smt. Somari Kogari	17	F	Vill.- Tiling Bera P.S.- Bano Dist.- Simdega	Simdega
15	S**a Toppono	Sri FikuToppono	Smt. GoidiToppono	18	F	Vill.- Marcha poje kharwa P.S.- Kamdara Dist.- Gumla	Gumla
16	P**hpa Hemram	Sri Binod Hemram	Smt. Kunwari Hemram	15	F	Vill.-Hatighode Karanj Toli P.S.- Bano Dist.- Simdega	Simdega
17	Ba**nti Hemram	Sri Etwa Hemram	Smt. Saloni Hemram	16	F	Vill.-Hatighode P.S.- Bano Dist.- Simdega	Simdega
18	A**ta Hemram	Sri Soma Hemram		13	F	Vill.-HatingHore P.S.- Bano Dist.- Simdega	Simdega
19	S**tiKandul na	Late- Marthin Kandulna	Smt.Shishiliya Kandulna	13	F	Vill.-HatingHore P.S.- Bano Dist.- Simdega	Simdega
20	K**yanKog ari	Sri Harun Kogari	Smt.Shishiliya Kandulna	20	M	Vill.-HatingHore P.S.- Bano Dist.- Simdega	Simdega
21	S**wan Kumar	Sri Raj Kumar Sahu			M	Vill.- Chas Ganwa P.S.- Boriyo	Sahebganj
22	Sh**ti Kumari	Late-Birsa Oraon	Late- Smt. Bhikhni Devi		F	Vill.- Nagar jakuwaToliP.S.- SisaiDist.- Gumla	Gumla
23	S**hila soren	Sri Briya soren	Smt. ShiliBaski	15	F	Vill.- P.S.-Lalmatiya Dist.- Godda	Godda
24	E**her Purti	Sri Manshukh Purti	Smt. Rut purti	20	F	Vill.- Manohar pur P.S.- Manohar pur Dist.- P. Singbhum	W. Singbhum

25	Su**anti Samad vs Meri	Sri Junus Samad	Smt. Nimi		F	Vill.- Pahan Toli P.S.- Jaldega Dist.- Simdega	Simdega
26	S**hila Toppo	Sri Rame Toppo	Smt. Chandu	15	F	Vill.- Dumri P.S.- Karra Dist	Khunti
27	An**a Kumari	Sri Basudev Munda	Smt.- Rajmuni Munda	16	F	Vill.-Tisiya P.S.- Kisko Dist.- Lohardaga	Lohardaga
28	K**hri Kumari	Sri Sukhram Lohara	Smt. Shanti Devi	15	F	Vill.-Chanchali P.S.- Chainpur Dist.- Gumla	Gumla
29	La**ta Kumari	Sri Manoj Jhora	Smt. Srita Devi	12	F	Vill.-Pantha P.S.- Basiya Dist.-Gumla	Gumla
30	Sa**iKandu Ina	Sri BuljemsKand ulna	Smt. Veronika Kandulna		F	Vill.-Diropkomroda P.S.- Sonuwa Dist.- P.Singbhum	W. Singhbhum
31	Sa**i Chaikha	Sri Pakh Chaikha			F	Vill.-Jamtei P.S.- Sonuwa Dist.- P. Singbhum	W. Singhbhum
32	R**a Kumari	Sri Gopal Kharwar	Smt.-Bangi Devi		F	Vill.- Mangh gaun P.S.- Dumri Dist.- Gumla	Gumla
33	N**ri Purti	Sri Nathan Purti	Smt.- Bangi Purti		F	Vill.- Diyai P.S.- Sonuwa Dist.- P. Singbhum	W. Singhbhum
34	Sa**anti Kerketta	Sri Sushila Kerketta	Smt. Mina Kerketta		F	vill.-P.S.- RaniyaDist.- Khunti	Khunti
35	N**a Rajput	Sri Rajesh Rajput	Smt. Sita Rajput		F	Vill.-Jagarnathpur P.S.- Jagarnathpru Dist.- Ranchi	Ranchi
36	Phu**aniya Kumari	Sri Farigiya Kisan	Smt. Tugni Kisan		F	Vill.-Bardih P.S.- Dist.- Latehar	Latehar
37	A**ta Kumari	Sri Suresh	Smt. Mina Devi	12	F	Vill.- P.S.- Dist.-	District Unknown

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38	K**al Kumari	Sri Suresh	Smt. Mina Devi	12	F	Vill.- Sarna Toli Kandru P.S.-JagarnathPur Dist.- Ranchi	Ranchi
39	As**m Khan	Sri Sofed Khan	Smt. Upfejan khan	12	M	Vill.-Kantadih Jhailda P.S.- Jhailda Dist.- Puruliya	Purulia, W. Bengal
40	S**tajin	Sri Sektaju	Smt. Samida Bibi	13	M	Vill.-Kantadih P.S.- Jhailda Dist.- Puruliya	Purulia, W. Bengal
41	A**al Ansari	Sri Sahabuddin Ansari	Smt. Khatuna Bibi	10	M	vill.-Parsanwa P.S.- Panki Dist.- Palamu	Palamu
42	Ur**dev Ganju	Sri KolhaGanju	Smt. Basanti Devi	13	M	Vill.-Bnhe P.S.- Piparwar Dist.- Chatra	Chatra
43	M**ajul Ansari	Sri Jimdar Miya	Smt. Hmila Bibi	11	M	Vill.- Bandar Chuwa P.S.- Lakhpur Dist.- Jamtara P.o- Korodih	Jamtara
44	Md. Sur**wap	Md. Isrial	Smt. Hazara khatun		M	Vill.-Markma P.S.- Sikandra Dist.- Jamui	Jamui, Bihar
45	A**t Munda	Sri Arun Munda	Smt. Radha munda		M	Vill.-Kokar ChunaP.S.- Dist.-	Ranchi
46	Su**ram Munda	Sri Pratap Munda	Smt. Pomila Munda	14	M	Vill.-Dhadhkidi P.S.- Andsha Dist.- Puruliya P.O.- Hat Gugai	Purulia, W. Bengal
47	S**u Ansari	Sri Yuktar Ansari	Smt. Shina Bibi	12	M	Vill.-Korithai P.S.- Ehlapur Dist.- Giridih	Giridih
48	W**il Bhuniya	Sri Dashrath Bhuniya	Smt.	10	M	Vill.-Virhori P.S.- Tandawa Dist.- Chatra	Chatra
49	Tr**eniGanju	Sri Sarju Ganju	Smt. JitniGanju	15	M	Vill.-Handuh P.S.- Tandwa Dist.- Chatra P.O.- Khawaiya	Chatra

50	Ch**do Kumar	Sri Sukan Ram	Smt. Meena Devi	10	M	Vill.-Khawaiya P.S.- Tandwa Dist.- Chatra	Chatra
51	Is**m Ansari	Sri Koli Miyan	Smt.	13	M	Vill.-Koriyad P.S.- Edlapur Dist.- Giridih	Giridih
52	Su**ila Kumari	Sri Bhuneswar Singh	Smt. Budhi Singh	17	F	Vill.- Garam Sarangdih P.S.- Dumri Dist.- Gumla P.O.- Thikampur	Gumla
53	Gu**ya Kumari	Sri Firan mangeriya	Smt. Lalmet Devi	15	F	Vill.-Saranga Dih P.S.- Dumri Dist.- Gumla P.O.- Bhikhampur	Gumla
54	Su**mait Kumari	Sri Ratan Nageriya	Smt. Asari Nageriya	15	F	Vill.- Saranga Dih P.S.- Dumri Dist.- Gumla P.O.- Bhikhampur	Gumla
55	Pri**nkaBa khala	Sri RupeshwarB akhala	Smt. Reeta Bakhala	17	F	Vill.-TangarDihP.S.- DumriDist.- GumlaP.O.- Nawadih	Gumla
56	Kar**a Tirki	Sri Somra Oraon	Smt. Somari Oraon	15	F	Vill.-Chintaman Kura Haritoli P.O.- Mayarla Dist.- Gumla	Gumla
57	Ta**u Tigga	Sri Manoj Tigga	Smt. Manisha Tigga	17	F	Vill.-Parkla P.S.- Kurdeg Dist.- Simdega	Simdega

58	A**a Ekka	Sri Sasurmansuk h ekka	Smt. Jayanti Ekka	18	F	Vill.-Kendpani P.S.- Dist.- Chattishgarh	Chattisgarh
59	S**an Bakhala	Sri KogreBakhal a	Smt. Hira Bakhala	18	F	Vill.-Chanpi P.S.-Karra Dist.- Khunti	Khunti
60	M**juBakh ala	Sri Dido Bakhala	Smt. BissiBakhala	17	F	Vill.- Champi (Lodhama) P.S.- Karra P.O.- Ghunsuli Dist.- Khunti	Khunti
61	A**stsiyaT oppno	Sri Dharmprakas hToppno	Smt. KlyaniToppno	15	F	Vill.- Champi P.S.- KarraP.O.- GhunsuliDist.- Khunti	Khunti
62	M**shiya Kumari	Sri Kariman Lohara	Smt. Sugni Devi	13	F	Vill.-Hotwar P.S.-Karra Dist.- Khunti P.O.- Pothra	Khunti
63	P**a Kumari	Sri Ashok Chandrawan shi	Smt. Rajkumari Devi	13	F	Vill.-Garwa P.S.- Garwa Dist.- Latehar	Latehar
64	S**itra Kumari	Sri Ram	Smt. Bani Devi	14	F	Vill.-Tusrukona P.S.- Bisunpur Dist.- Gumla	Gumla
65	S**ali Murmu	Sri Kistu Murmu	Smt. Surajmuni Murmu	15	F	Vill.-Kaodigarh P.S.- Dumka Dist.- Dumka	Dumka



66	M**a Thapa	Late-Viran Thapa		10	F	Vill.- Tata kerich colony P.S.- Bariyames Dist.- Jamsedpur	E. Singhbhum
67	N**ki Kandiyog	Sri Brojoyon Kandiyog	Smt. Mecho Kandiyog	14	F	Vill.-Lojob P.S.- Sodba Dist.- Nachalda	Nachalda
68	Sa**ta Kumari	Sri Sushil Manjhi	Smt. Bijli Devi		F	Vill.-Danadih P.S.- Sonahatu P.O.- Danadih Dist.-Ranchi	Ranchi
69	Sa**na Horo	Sri Raj Horo	Smt. Bhanmuni Horo	19	F	Vill.-Tilmi P.S.- Karra P.O.-Karra Dist.- Khunti	Khunti
70	R**an Kumari	Sri Budhusayasi	Smt. Kospiti Devi	15	F	Vill.-Baredih P.S.- Lapung Dist.- Ranchi	Ranchi
71	La**ta Kumari	Sri Bovdram Oraon	Smt. Kamli Orain		F	Vill.-GopitoliP.S.- KuruP.O.- JimaDist.- Lohardaga	Lohardaga
72	S**riTunti	Sri Sado Tunti	Smt. KunwariTunti	16	F	Vill.-Barband Karatoli P.S.- Khunti P.O.- Bandra Dist.- Khunti	Khunti
73	J**bi Munda	Sri Bhoro Munda	Smt. Shani Munda		F	Vill.-Rumchu P.S.- Arki P.O.- Arki Dist.- Khunti	Khunti
74	Su**ta Kumari	Late- Bhode Pradhan	Smt. Vilashi Devi	16	F	Vill.-Jogbahar P.S.- Simdega Dist.- Simdega	Simdega
75	Sang**ta Marandi Vs Sanji	Sri Sumai Marandi	Late- Demai Soren Marandi	16	F	Vill.-Klahaiyor P.S.- Sundar Pahari Dist. Godda	Godda
76	Anj**i Kumari	Sri Sanchar Lohara	Smt. Sushila Kumari	13	F	Vill.-Sundarpur P.S.- Simdega Dist.- Simdega	Simdega

77	R**janiSuleki	Sri LodroSuleki	Smt. Mariyam	16	F	Vill.-Gitululi P.S.-Golker P.O.- Sergada Dist.- P. Singhbhum	W. Singhbhum
78	La**ta Sundi	Sri Letmunsitigga	Late- Tekhasam Devi		F	Vill.-Pertol P.S.- Tonto Dist.- Chibasa	W. Singhbhum
79	Ch**d Muni Munda	Late- Joto Munda	Late-Palo Munda		F	Vill.-Baidhmara P.O.- Sonwa P.S.- Sonwa Dist.- Chakradharpur	W. Singhbhum
80	S**a Kumari	Sri Lalu Tirki			F	Vill.-Tingina P.O- Kenmela P.S.- Jaldega Dist.- Simdega	Simdega
81	S****nti Tudu	Sri Badka Tudu	Smt. Talamai		F	Vill.- Kushma P.S.- SahebganjDist.- Sahebganj	Sahebganj
82	Sh**toshi Kumari	Sri Manish Munda			F		District Unknown
83	Sa**ta Kumari	Sri Thana Onaon	Smt. Daso Devi		F	Vill.-Pandrani P.O.- Sivmathpur P.S.- Sisai Dist.- Gumla	Gumla
84	Ji**no Languri	Late- Sur Languri	Late- Turi Languri		F	Vill.-Peirtol P.S.- Tonto Dist.- Chibasa	W. Singhbhum
85	N**dulla Kisku	Sri Prameshwari Kisku	Bahamani Hembram		F	Vill.-Eivang P.O.- Khagachuwa P.S.- Mahespur Dist.-Pakuriya	Pakur
86	Shu***man i Kumari	Sri Dhana Oraon	Smt. Dhanso Devi		F	Vill.-Pandsani P.S.- Shisiya P.O.- Sivnathpur Dist.- Gumla	Gumla
87	S**itaBhen gra	Sri Suharalmega k	Smt. Birsa Bhengra		F	Vill.-Nawatoli P.O.- Sundri P.S.- Torpa Dist.- Khunti	Khunti
88	Ch**dniKo msoy	Sri Pradhan	Smt. Guruwari		F	Vill.-Remra Bera P.O.- P.S.- Goilker	W. Singhbhum

89	A**ita Kumari	Sri Magrusur	Smt. Sunita kumari		F	Vill.-Sakhuwapani P.O.- Bisanpur Dist.- Gumla	Gumla
90	B**ita Kumari	Sri Sumra Khandiya	Smt. Sani Devi		F	Vill.-Samserdipa P.O.- Kailga P.S.- Gumla Dist.- Gumla	Gumla
91	M**ta Gudiya	Sri Guriya			F	Vill.-Nawatoli P.S.- Torpa Dist.-Gumla	Gumla
92	G**ab Kumari	Late- Kiruyanki	Smt. Bandhti Devi		F	Vill.-TinginaP.O.- KonmerlaP.S.- JaldegaDist.- Simdega	Simdega
93	Su**tra Murmu	Sri Rghunath Murmu	Smt. Kumla Marandi		F	Vill.- Chandana P.S.- Pakuriya Dist.- Pakur	Pakur
94	Sar**a Kumari	Sri Bishun Oraon	Smt. Sundari Devi	15	F	Vill.-Aarabusahi P.O.- Katkamsadi P.S.- Katkamsadi Dist.- Hazaribag	Hazaribagh
95	Ba**anti Prasad	Late- Durga Prasad	Smt. Laxhmi Prasad	13	F	Vill.-Narbanagar P.o.- Pakur P.S.- Pakur Dist.- Pakur	Pakur
96	G**shan Bibi			30	F	Vill.-	District Unknown
97	S**ita Kumari	Sri BaleswarOna on	Smt. Kaleswar Oraon	14	F	Vill.-Kakhai P.S.- Garo Dist.- Latehar	Latehar
98	K**bi jariya	Sri Tamas jariya	Smt. Hermani Jariya	12	F	Vill.- Peter	District Unknown
99	B**aji Lugun	Sri SukuraLugun	Smt. Paulun Lugun		F	Vill.-Kerabera P.S.- P.O.- Dist.-	District Unknown
100	S**en	Sri Ajit Soren	Smt. Nilam Soren	12	F	Vill.-Aidega P.O.- P.S.- Klebira Dist.- Simdega	Simdega

## Human Trafficking in Jharkhand

101	N**ita Kumari	Sri Anil Gope	Smt. Pushpa Devi	12	F	Vill.- Juri P.O.- Potka P.S.- Dist.- Chibasa	W. Singhbhum
102	M**ni Kumari	Late Bandhan Nagesia	Mrs. Sugia Devi	11	F	Vill,-Jaunpur ( Hapad) Po- Jori, P.S.- Bisunpur, Dist- Gumla	Gumla
103	L**ki Kumari	Mr. Sobha Birijia	Don't know	12	F	Vill.-bethat, Block- Bisunpur, Po.- Salam Nawatoli, P.S- Bisunpur, Dist- Gumla	Gumla
104	Hi**mani Kumari	Mr. Sobha Birijia	Don't know	10	F	Vill.-bethat, Block- Bisunpur, Po.- Salam Nawatoli, P.S- Bisunpur, Dist- Gumla	Gumla

### DETAILS OF RESCUED AND REHABILITATED CHILDREN (April 2012 to March 2013)

Sl. No.	Name of Girl/ Women	Father's Name	Mother's Name	Age (in year)	Gender	Permanent Address	District
1	G**gotri Kumari	Mr. Mahendra Lohra	Ms. Saniaro Devi	13	F	Vill.-Harhatoli ( Birkera), P.S. : Sisai	Gumla
2	M**ju Kumari	Mr. Mithilesh Munda	Ms. Surja Devi	13	F	Vill.- Sindri P.S.- Boarijore	Godda
3	Su**ta Munda	Mr. Sukhraj Munda	Ms. Anita Munda	10	F	Vill.-Sugabandh, P.S.- Mahuantand	Latehar
4	S**an Kumari	Mr. AdhnaJhora	Ms. Saniyaro Devi	12	F	Vill.-Sukuta, P.S.- Basia	Gumla
5	H**amani Kumari	Late Jugu Gope	Ms. Sobha Devi	13	F	Vill.-orenkera P.S.- Palkot	Gumla
6	Gu**a Kumari	Sri Bahuranteli	Ms. Basanti Devi	13	F	Vill.-Rehetoli P.S.- Bisunpur	Gumla

7	Sang**ta kumari	Mr. Patras Munda (Teno)	Ms. Munni	14	F	Vill.-Chaurapath, P.S- Bisunpur	Gumla
8	Sang**ta Ekka	Mr. Filmen Ekka	Ms. Makdali Ekka	15	F	Vill.- Sisi patratoli, P.S- Dumri	Gumla
9	N**o kumari	mr.Singra	Ms. Siten	12		vill.-diamer,p.s- Gudri	W.Singbhum
10	Il**yas Kumar	Late Shashikant Dodrai	Late Heena	12	M	Vill-Babone, P.S.- Murhu	Khunti
11	S**a Kumari	Late Gagi Nag	Ms. Demde Nag	18	F	Vill: Siyankel Block :Bandhgaon	West Singhbhum
12	K**mi Nagisia	Mr. RatiaNagisia	Ms. Talo Devi	15	F	Vill :Suggi Block : Mahuantand	Latehar
13	M**gri	Mr. Mansa Munda	Ms. Chinta Munda	12	F	Vill :Indipiri Block : Khunti	Khunti
14	S**iyasore n	Mr.Chotu Soren	Ms. Sumi Marandi	16	F	Vill :Talbariya Block : Sahebganj	Sahibganj
15	P**ya Barla	Mr. Ranjhuwa Oraon	Ms. Birso Oraon	16	F	Vill :BasiyaPahartoli Block : Basiya	Gumla
16	V**nita Kumari	Mr.Subhash Mishtri (LedwaLohra)	Ms.Fulmani Devi	12	F	Vill :Belwar Block : Mahuantand	Latehar
17	S**ntiBodra	Mr.GonoBodra	Ms. Belo Devi	17	F	Vill :Jaliyamara Block : Sonua	W. Singhbhum
18	S**i Kumari	Mr. Santosh Soy	Ms. Indiya	11	F	Vill : Pindi Kesal P.S. : Sonua	W. Singhbhum
19	P**a Kumari	Mr. Ashok Chandrawanshi	Ms.Rajkumari Devi	14	F	Gadwa Town, Rakhi Muhalla, Near Sai Muhalla	Garhwa

## Human Trafficking in Jharkhand

20	Su**ila Murmu	Late Chunda Murmu	Smt. Mogli Soren	16	F	Vill :DamsarkoelaBlock : Bahmni	Katihar, Bihar
21	M**gri Munda	Mr. Johan Munda	Smt. Mariyam	15	F	Vill :Takup P.S. : Sonua	W. Singhbhum
22	S**geeta Kumari	Mr. Chaitu Korba	Smt. Lalmani Korba	13	F	Vill :Medari P.S.-Mahuadanr	Latehar
23	P**hpa Kumari	Late Ram paik	Smt.Sulochna Devi	18	F	Vill :Lachargarh P.S.-Kolebira	Simdega
24	S**bha Kumari	Late Rajendra Mahto	Smt. Kamla Devi	17	F	Vill : Kalo toli P.S.- Kolebira	Simdega
25	K**awatiku mari	Mr. Suraj Lohara	Smt. Sumati Devi	17	F	Vill - Sarubera Block :Palkot	Gumla
26	C**nda (Rashida)	Mr.Nashir Ali	smt. Ashma Begam	16	F	Ishlam Nagar Matghariya	Guahati, Asham
27	S**iha (Sleida)	Md.Ali Ansari (Soheil)	Smt. Jalina Khatun	14	F	Vill - Prasad P.S.-Kanti	Mujaffurpur , Bihar
28	R**hmi Singh	Shri Shanbhu Singh	Smt. Urmila Singh	14	F	Vill : Bhadra Block : Bhadra	Jamui, Bihar
29	L**itakumari	Sri Bolo oraon	Smt. Jhargi Devi	15	F	Vill - Jorag Block - Gumla	Gumla
30	K**ti Kumari	Bolo oraon	Smt. Jhargi Devi	17	F	Vill - Jorag Block - Gumla	Gumla
31	R**u Kumari	Sri Mangaleshwar Oraon	Smt. Munni Devi	16	F	Vill - Jorag Block - Gumla	Gumla

32	Mu**i Kumari	Sri Agnu Oraon	SmtJitan Devi	16	F	Vill - Jorag Block - Gumla	Gumla
33	Sa**mi Bhuiyan	Sri Salim Bhuiyan	Smt Shanti Devi	12	F	Vill- Kohipat P.S.-Bano	Simdega
34	Ma**sha Kirti Xalxo	Sri Jorge Xalxo	Smt. Ignisia Devi	17	F	Vill - Dingurpani P.S.- Simdega	Simdega
35	Sa**ta Lugun	Sri palavLugun	Smt. Satyen Lugun	12	F	Vill-Khuntpani P.S.-Simdega	Simdega
36	Ma**sha Kumari	Sri Ashru Lohar	Smt Bimla Devi	17	F	Vill - Joretoli P.S.-Simdega	Simdega
37	R**ki Kumari	Sri Sawan Oraon	Smt. Sima Devi	10	F	Vill-Ginikera P.S.-Basjore	Simdega
38	G**ri Kumari	Sri mangal Lohar	Don't know	14	F	Vill-Noongara P.S.-Thethaitangar	Simdega
39	S**hanti Kumari	Sri Chunni Lal Lohar	Smt. Gangia Devi	14	F	Vill-Methogara P.S.-Senha	Lohardaga
40	R**an Kumari	Sri Narayan Lohar	Don't know	17	F	Vill : Narma P.S.-Bisunpur	Gumla
41	Ful**nti (Sumanti) Kumari	Sri Sania Oraon	Smt. Sushila Devi	12	F	Vill - IdroBlock - Basia	Gumla
42	N**a Chandrapal	Late Chandrapal Sharma	Late Munni Devi	14	F	Vill - Jori Block - Bisunpur	Gumla
43	M**ji Murmu	Sri Bugdi Murmu	Sri Manjli Hembrom	14	F	Vill :Kumhariya Block : Borio	Sahebganj
44	M**ika Kumari	Sri Talkora	Sanjhli Murmu	13	F	Vill-Dhulimani P.S.-Banjhi	Sahebganj
45	Mi**mai( Sunita)	Sri Samu Hembrom	Smt. Manjli Marandi	10	F	Vill - Nawgachhaiya P.S.-Borio	Sahebganj



## Human Trafficking in Jharkhand

46	G**iaKachhap	Sri MahliKachhap	Smt. JalhiKachhap	16	F	Vill-Pradhanpali P.S.-Manoharpur	W. Singhbhum
47	**man Kumari	Sri Gosnar Angaria	Smt. Marsa Angaria	17	F	Vill-Raila P.S.-Goilkeria	W. Singhbhum
48	R**hni Mundu	Late Narayan Mundu	Smt. Pyari Mundu	17	F	Vill-Rahargora P.S.-Parsudih	E. Singhbhum
49	P**nam Kumari	Sri Naresh Oraon	Smt. Savita Kujur	2	F	Vill-Hapua P.S.-Chatra	Chatra
50	Sil**nti Kumari	Sri Bigan Munda	Smt. Mahendri Devi	12	F	Vill-Ramsaili P.S.-Garu,	Latehar
51	K**mi Kumari	Sri Ramkeshwar Oraon	Smt. Lakhni Devi	17	F	Vill-Shivnathpur P.S.-Sisai	Gumla
52	Fu**ani	Late Somra Pradhan	Late Bandhani Devi	13	F	Vill-Dumardaga P.S.-Khunti	Khunti
53	Shuk**mani Kumari	Sri Jale Nagesia	Smt. FulwatiNagesia	16	F	Vill-Kaikrang P.S.-Kisko	Lohardaga
54	Jog**nia Kumari	Sri LaldeoNagesia	Smt. Sundar Nagesia	14	F	Vill-Kaikrang P.S.-Kisko	Lohardaga
55	Bi**ji Kumari	Sri FekanNagesia	Smt. Pihrinagesia	15	F	Vill-Kaikrang P.S.-Kisko	Lohardaga
56	A**ta Kumari	Late BisunNagesia	Smt Suko Devi	14	F	Vill-Kaikrang P.S.-Kisko	Lohardaga
57	Sus**nti Kumari	Sri Tiwari Nagesia	Smt. SoyariNagesia	12	F	Vill-Kaikrang P.S.-Kisko	Lohardaga
58	Ch**dni Kumari	Late Mohar Mallar	Smt. Tilki Devi	12	F	Vill-Saher Domtoli P.S.-Nagri	Ranchi
59	Su**ta Kumari	Sri Balku Oraon	Smt. Munni Devi	12	F	Vill-Dhodharitola P.S.-Gumla	Gumla
60	Sav**a Oraon	Sri Chama Oraon	Smt. Surekha Oraon	10	F	Vill-Gatigara P.S.-Simdega	Simdega
61	K**i	Sri Aghnu	Smt. Bhuin	11	F	Vill-Chourapat P.S.-	Gumla

	Kumari	Oraon	Devi			Gumla	
62	D**hni Kumari	Remon Oraon	Smt. Naihari Devi	12	F	Vill-Chourapat P.S-Gumla	Gumla
63	S**agni Hembram	Sri Sunil Hembram	Srmt.Sriful Tudu	14	F	Vill-IndramPaghadi P.S. maheshpurDist.Pakur	Pakur
64	J**ti Soy	Sri Ladulal Soy	Smt.Etwari Soy	14	F	Vill.-KochangP.S.Khunti	Khunti
65	F**maniPurttty	Sri MankiPurttty	Late. Champa Purttty	15	f	vill.Aasan Taleya P.s,Sonua	West Singhbhum
66	M**gri Munda	Sri Randiba Munda	Smt.Dukhni Devi	17	F	Vill.JinkeberaP.s.Sonua	West Singhbhum
67	B**si Munda	Sri Jago Munda	Smt.Sani Munda	16	F	Vill.KorekeraP.s.Kamdara	Gumla
68	K**an Kumarri	Sri Kuldeep Oraon	Smt.Muni Devi	15	F	Vill.basiya Kusumtola P.S.Kumhariya	Gumla
69	S**eha Soren	Sri Lakhan Soren	Smt.Manjhli Murmu	15	f	Vill.NiraparaP.s.Boriyo	Sahebganj
70	B**li Pahariya	Sri.Devapahariya	Smt.GangiPahariya	15	F	Vill.Puriya Bazar P.S.Boarijor	Godda
71	Pr**ma Toppno	Leat.AlfonsToppno	Srmt.PushpaToppno	14	F	Vil.Samtoli P.s. Simdega	Simdega
72	Ma**sa Kumari	Sri Lakhiyamachua	Smt.Rajiya Devi	15	F	Vill.BandgawP.S.Bandhgaw	Simdega
73	Lal**a Pahariya	Sri Somay Pahariya	Smt.ChandniPahariya	14	F	Vill.Kourap.S,Boryo	Sahebganj
74	Na**eeToppno	Sri.RatnoToppno	Smt.PaloToppno	14	F	Vill-JibloP.S.Raniya	Khunti
75	L**hi Aaind	late.ToiloAaind	Smt.jhaloAaind	17	F	Vill.LudamkelP.S.Torpa	Khunti
76	D**ya Soren	Sri.Benedik Soren	Smt.Jasinta Soren	15	F	Vill,Baraybera P.s. Simdega	Simdega
77	K**ntee Kumari	sri. Kameshwar Khekhar	Smt.Komal Devi	15	F	Vill.HarukP.S.Bishunpur	Gumla
78	P**am Kujur	Sri Jagdep Oraon	Leat.Sandhya Devi	17	F	Vill.TubaidP.S.Latehar	Latehar
79	P**am	Sri Lalu	Smt.BirsiBheng	17	F	Ronai P.S.Torpa	Khunti

## Human Trafficking in Jharkhand

	Bhengra	Bhengra	ra				
80	Jyo**ka Kumari	Leat.BirbalLohra	Smt.Ritan Devi	16	F	Vill.AanaviriP.S.Domri	Gumla
81	**ngita Horo	Sri Singha Horo	Smt.ChaiminHorro	15	F	Vill.Palsa P.S-Karra	Khunti
82	S**gitaKerketta	Laet.EmilKerketta	Smt,Sanjho Devi	18	F	Vill.ChoraparP.S.Bishunpur	Gumla
83	B***ta Kandulna	Sri ParfulKandulna	Smt.FelminaKundulna	12	F	Vill.ChailtoliP.S.Kolibira	Simdega
84	S**ti Thakur	Sri Dasu Thakur	Laet.Pati Thakur	11	F	Vill.GovindpurP.S.Jari	Gumla
85	G**ga Lohra	Sri.MangalLohra		14	F	Vill-NunangarhaP.s.TeyeTanger	Simdega
86	P**ri Bhuiya	Sri. Sukhu Bhuiya	Smt.AkulinaBhiya	17	F	Vill-Vursa bara P.S.Bano	Simdega
87	Fu**umari	Sri. Sovna Singh		14	F	Vill-karamdih P.s. Barwadih	Latehar
88	Su**ri Kumari	Sri.Babu Oraon	Smt.Munu Devi	17	F	Vill.HadoopP.S.Bishunpur	Gumla
89	Su**o Kumari	Sri Soma Nayak	Smt.Sahpait	14	F	Vill.SardulaP.S.karra	Khunti
90	B**anti Ekka	Sri Bechna Oraon	Smt.Jhubu Devi	14	F	Vill.JoratandhP.s.Gumla	Gumla
91	A**ali Kumari	Sri Pramod Indwar	Smt.ChandoIndwar	15	F	Vill-Camba Jamtoli P.S Palkot	Gumla
92	M**itaKachhap	Sri. Birsakachhap	Late. Sohbat	14	F	Vill-Pandypara P.S.bedo	Ranchi
93	**nika Toppo	Late.Deeu Toppo	Smt.Gudlibatoppo	15	F	Vill-Uru P.s.Chainpur	Gumla
94	S**la Baraik	Sri. Jagdish Baraik	Smt.SitainBaraik	16	F	Vill-Labanga P.S Bishunpur	Gumla
95	D**bre(Sarita)	Sri. Basudev Munda		17	F	Vill-Patratu P.S Kanke	Ranchi
96	Ch**d sandiPurty	Sri. Ramay Purty	Smt.NandiPurty	16	F	Vill-Diggi P.S. Bandhgaon	West Singhbhum
97	L**mi Kumari	Sri Laxman Kumar	Smt. Sunita Devi	13	F	Vill-Balsonkra P.S. Chanho	Ranchi

98	S**nti Kumari	Sri. Sita Ram Nayak	Smt. Basanti Devi	12	F	Vill- Dhodharetoili P.S Gumla	Gumla
99	M**a Kumari	Sri.Surendra Kumar	Smt. Sukermani Devi	12	F	Vill-Dalki P.S. Goilkeria	West Singhbhum
100	D**updiku mari	Sri mangal singh	Smt.Ratiyo Devi	16	F	Vill- BilingberaP.S.Palkot	Gumla
101	J**nniDung dund	Late.KartikDungdung	Smt.AsariDungdung	16	F	Vill-LsiyaPalkot P.S Kalebira	Simdega
102	**nju Kumari	Sri.Sukhram Sahu	Smt.Raymuni	17	F	Vill-SimardihP.S.Gumla	Gumla
103	S**ma Ekka	Sri.Jatru Ekka	Late.Nanki Devi	15	F	Vill-Haril Tangratoli	Ranchi
104	T**anna Khatun	Md.Suleman Khan	Suren Bibi	17	F	Vill-Bobo Toli P.S.Kalebira	Simdega
105	P**l kumari	Sri.DashaeUraon	Smt.PiyoUraon	14	F	Vill-Lat P.S.Bkhadih	Latehar
106	P**l kumari	Sri.Jeksan Lohara	SmtHiramani	15	F	Vill.Hatgada P.S.	Makluskiganj
107	N**lin Mundu	Sri.Royan Mundu	Smt.Monika Mundu	17	F	Vill.LeyangiP.S	West Singhbhum
108	Na**ikuda	Sri.Jamadar Kuda	Smt.	13	F	Viil- Rengra P.S Tonto	West Singhbhum
109	Se**nti Kumari	Sri.Netlal Gope	Smt.Lalki Devi	16	F	Vill.KorkotoliP.S.Raydih	Gumla
110	M**na Kumari	Sri Hira Singh	Smt. Tilsi Devi	18 yrs	F	Vill. Murgidih, Junction Barwadih, P.S: Barwadih, Dist: Latehar	Latehar
111	A**ta Bhengra	Sri Mangra Bhengra	Smt. ShaniyaroBhengra	16	F	Vill. Tirla, Panchayat:Jaria, P,S: Torpa,	Khunti
112	K**ita Kumari	Let. Sri Shiv Gosawami	Let Smt. Tripati Devi	17 Yrs	F	Siliguri Station, Vill. Banahaat, Thana Jalpaiguri	Siliguri

## Human Trafficking in Jharkhand

113	B**y Kumari	Sri. Ramjee Paswan	Smt. Sunaina Devi	17	F	Vill. Amba, Harihargang, Dist. Aorangabad, Bihar	Arongabad
114	Sa**riBirua	Let. Sri Sona Ram Birua	Guravari Devi	12 Yrs	F	Vill. Lovasai, Thana. Barbari Dist : West Singhbhum	West Singhbhum
115	Md. G**zar	Md. Tinku	Muniya Khatoon	10 Yer	M	Vill. Bhuchardih, Thana Pelaval, Dist :Hazaribag	Hazaribag
116	Bh**a Mahto	Sri. Rajkumar Mahto	Smt. Susma Devi	13 Yrs	M	Vill. Jamsedpur, Thana. Gamhariya,	
117	Ra**Gop (Goma)	Sri. Bodram	Smt. Mani Devi	08 Yrs	M	Hadimara, Sonua	West Singhbhum
118	Sall**din Ansari	Mubarak Ansari	Soniya Bibi	17 Yrs	M	Vill. Bandarbua, Po. Coridih, Thana. Narayanpur, Dist: Jamtara	Jamtara
119	Sh**bhoo Modi	Sri.Sukhdew Warnwal	smt.Sushila Devi	16 year	M	Vill- Charghaara,post- Charghara,P.S.jamu a,Dist-Giridih	Giridih
120	Pa**ilaKer keta	Sri AnthrensKerk eta	Smt.NegdliKerk keta	14	F	Vill- Bachhchata,P.S.- Kurdeg.	Simdega
121	S**dri Nayak	Sri Bipta Nayak	Smt.Bimla	13	F	Vill-Ghosra,P.S.- Simdega	Simdega
122	R**baritoti	Leat.Bahdoro Tati	Smt.Sombari Toti	12	f	Vill-Dhangaw,Post- Chirgada,P.S.- Chakardharpur	West Singhbhum
123	**kanti Munda	Sri Kindu Munda	Smt. Budhni Hembram	17	F	Vill-Kurkutiya,P.S.- Goilkera	E. Singhbhum
124	R**ni Munda	Sri Lachu Munda	Smt.Jutri Devi	18	F	Vill-TinjarP.S.Nudri	W. Singhbhum
125	R**ul	Sri WiswaKewat	Smt.Ruma Devi	13	M	Vill-Sisi ,P.S.Gumla	Gumla

126	Ri**i Kumari	Sri Balram Yadav	Smt.Kanchan Devi	8	F	Vill-Wasariya,P.S- Chatra	Chatra
127	C**min Kumari	Sri Shova Kachhap	Smt.SomriKach hap	12	F	Vill- Raniya,p.S.Raniya	Khunti
128	Su**nti Munda	Sri Charku Munda	Smt.Theetri Devi	12	F	Vill- Tewarpani,p.S.Bish unpur	Gumla
129	P**ki Kumari	Laet.DinwaK uiwa	Smt,GitwaKuiw a	11	F	Vill- Aasani,p.S.Chatra	Chatra
130	S**itaKher war	Sri Lalir Kiherwar	Smt.Tharmi Devi	15	F	Vill-Sirtha,P.S.- Bishunpur	Gumla
131	Sh**a Gudhiya Kumari	Sri DineshwarKh erwar	Smt.LaxmiDevi	15	F	Vill-Hadup,P.S.- Bishunpur	Gumla
132	D**mi/U ma Kumari	Sri Remon	Smt.Naihari	10	F	Vill-Chorwat,P.S.- Bishunpur	Gumla
133	Ra**i Kumari	Laet.Mangald ev	AashurFulmani Devi	16	F	Vill-Gora Pahad,P.S.- Bishunpur	Gumla
134	Pra**la Kumari	Sri Hari Oraon	Smt.Shila Devi	16	F	Vill-KokoToli,P.S.- Bishunpur	Gumla
135	Sun** Kumari	Sri Chandhar Munda	Smt.Sombari Devi	16	F	Vill-Chorwat,P.S.- Bishunpur	Gumla
136	L**li Kumari	Sri Anil Shah		20	F	Vill-jamodan,P.S.- Sonhatu	Ranchi
137	R**a Muni	Sri Dharmendra Kali	Smt.Batasakali Nanad	17	F	Vill- Daber,Balrampur	Purliya
138	S**an Kumari	Sri NaynilTundi	Smt.Yasran Tudi	13	F	Vill-Sitagadh,P.S.- Khunti	Khunti
139	M**nika Kumari	Sri JhakaAnaing	FaguniAaing	13	F	Vill-Regre,P.S.- Karra	Khunti
140	Ch**ti/R*j wanti Kumari	Sri Thibu	Smt.Ratmaniya Devi	22	F	Vill-Ghodasot	Balrampur

**DETAILS OF RESCUED AND REHABILITATED CHILDREN (April 2013 to March 2014)**

Sl. No.	Name of Girl/ Women	Father's Name	Mother's Name	Age (in year)	Gender	Permanent Address	District
1	R**thi Kumari	Sri Shukro Oraon	Smt. Fuo Devi	12	F	Vi...Katchamachi, P.S- Bhandra	Lohardaga
2	**lo Kumari	Sri Lachan Munda	Smt. Randai Devi	18	F	Vill-Simko, PS-Goilkera	West Singhbhum
3	**ati Kumari	Late Ganesh Singh	Smt. Gunjan Devi	16	F	Don't Know	Don't Know
4	A**aliKerk etta	Sri Markos Kerketta	Smt. Tarshila Toppo	15	F	Vill-Lupungpat, P.S-Chainpur	Gumla
5	Pur**ma Khalkho	Tapan Xalxo	Don't know	15	F	Kadru, Ranchi	Ranchi
6	S**eli	Sitaram Murmu	Don't know	15	F	Chihadi, Boreyo, Sahebganj	Sahibganj
7	G**ta Kumari	Mangal Bhagat	Poko Bhagtaein	16	F	Karkat (Beheratoli), Chanho, Ranchi	Ranchi
8	S**armani	Late Suraj Kisko	Don't know	16	F	Kundpani, Podeyahar, Godda	Godda
9	S**ita Tirkey	DayakishoreT irky	Katrena Toppo	19	F	Goera, Mahuadandh	Latehar
10	D**rmendr a Munda	Late Rajendra	Katrena Toppo	15	M	Kudapurti, Murhu	Khunti
11	R**na Kumari	KontatinusXa lxo	Late Girish Toppo	15	F	Hardhua, Mahuadandh	Latehar
12	S**li Kumai	Mele Munda	Salmi Mundaein	10	F	Chaurapath, Bishunpur	Gumla



13	S**eng Rugu	Salmon Rugu	Sukhmani Rugu	13	F	Longaberra, Bandgaon	West Singhbhum
14	**ju	Prabhu Ranjan	Rani	7	M	Chaibasa	West Singhbhum
15	Sa**swati Kumari	Sanjay Bhuiyan	Sarita Devi	10	F	Asani, Chatra	Chatra
16	**itaMahli	Somra Mahali	Shanti Devi	14	F	Taragudu, Bishunpur, Gumla	Gumla
17	**mrati Kumari	Mangru Gope	Late Lalmanmi Devi	13	F	Zahup, Bishunpur	Gumla
18	Dr**padi Kumari	Late SudnaSwansi	Randai Devi	17	F	Gamharia, Murhu	Khunti
19	S**jana Kumari	Lakhan Das	Kamla Devi	15	F	Jamnakher, Simdega	Simdega
20	R**it Kumar	Ashok Chandravanshi	Rajkumari Devi	12	M	Dhobi Mohalla, Near Garrhwa PS	Garrhwa
21	Sa**oshi Kumari	Birsa Barraik	Basanti Devi	14	F	Maharajganj, Basia	Gumla
22	N**ma Parween	Anwar Khan	Ruby Parween	14	F	Bhandra	Lohardaga
23	Pri**nkaKhes	LorentusXes	BalandinaXes	18	F	Gorej (Tangartoli), Kersai	Simdega
24	M**get Bara	Erik Bara	Late Poonam Bara	21	F	Pakartoili, Kersai	Simdega
25	Ch**dni Nag	Chone Nag	Gauri Nag	15	F	Kaikar, Bandgaon	West Singhbhum
26	B**alen Nag	Late Charan Nag	Mangri Nag	18	F	Kaikar, Bandgaon	West Singhbhum

## Human Trafficking in Jharkhand

27	**tan Kumari	Nityanad Singh	Malti Devi	17	F	Galaytoli, Kolebira	Simdega
28	S**nti Kumari	Late Bhonbha	Reje	16	F	Kasbahel Dam, Sundargarh, Odisha	Other State
29	Vi**ashi	Samuel Sorin	Rahe Surin	18	F	Echgudu, Kamdara	Gumla
30	S**an Kumari	Kogle	Hira Devi	18	F	Chapi, Karra	Khunti
31	**rry	LorentusXes	BalandinaXes	16	F	Gorej (Tangartoli), Kersai	Simdega
32	**ni	JatruDungdu ng	Champu Devi	18	F	Barsalaiya, Gayantoli	Simdega
33	**rsi	JatruDungdu ng	Champu Devi	17	F	Barsalaiya, Gayantoli	Simdega
34	**in Surin	Late Dayani Surin	Masda Surin	16	F	Echgudu, Kamdara	Gumla
35	S**chita Kumari	Katika Kisan	Don't know	17	F	Taher Basti, Netarhat	Latehar
36	P**ro Munda	Sukra Munda	Shanichariya	18	F	Taher Basti, Netarhat	Latehar
37	Su**ma Devi	SebanBhengr a	Marsliyani	25	F	Ulung, Rania	Khunti
38	**mla Kumari	Dasyu/Chark uXalxo	Ratni Devi	14	F	Alagdiha, Bariyatu, Balumath	Latehar
39	**ameela/ Parno	Jogi Oraon	Chitho Oraon	15	F	Atakora (Khoteyatoli), Bharno	Gumla
40	**nitaCher wa	Late Leba/Chunda Cherwa	Silwanti Devi	12	F	Rongo, Manoharpur	West Singhbhum

41	S**ru Kumari	Dhirju Munda	Nandi	15	F	Namsili, Beerbanki, Arki	Khunti
42	**ria Pahariya	ChulwaPahar iya	Late Mandri	15	F	Tulsipur, Ambrra, Bearijor	Godda
43	Su**ta Toppo	Andru Toppo	Muktila Toppo	17	F	Hisri, Ghaghra	Gumla
44	Su**ma Kumari	Tebo Oraon	Bauni	13	F	Zirhul, Bharno	Gumla
45	R*m Singh/Mun na Singh	Late Birsa Singh	Shanti Devi	15	M	Bolba (Mukhiyatoli), Bolba	Simdega
46	Jai**al Kumar	Kolshwer Shao	Khemiya Devi	12	M	Manghladih,Bagod er	Giridih
47	San*ay / Su*ja Paharia	Deva Pahariya	GuiPahareen	10	M	Vill: Bhogapahar, PS: Badadurgapur, PS: Taljhari	Sahibganj
48	A**ita Kumari	Ranglal Singh	Bimla Devi	12	F	Olhan,Bano	Simdega
49	Ar**na Ekka	Sudhir Ekka	Sandhya Ekka	17	M	Kilesera,Bolba	Simdega
50	Hem*nti Kumari	Junas nag	Magdali nag	11	F	Bursu,murhu	Khunti
51	Suma**/Su ch*ta Kumari	Late Ramjan Kujur	Late Blamdina Kujur	12	F	Bargi dand,chainpur	Gumla
52	Sun*ta/Su mi**a Kumari	Tikla Bhuiyan	Sampati devi	17	F	Beti,Bishunpur	Gumla
53	S**ita Hembrom	Atwa Hembrom	Salmi Hembrom	13	F	Hating Hore,Bano	Simdega
54	Fu**ani Dadka	Late SamugatDad ka	Shanti Dadka	15	F	Chitir, Goilker	West Singhbhum

## Human Trafficking in Jharkhand

55	Ke**obati Kumari	Hari Munda	Dogi Devi	17	F	Dami, Bundu	Ranchi
56	S*ny/R*nki Kumari	Bhikhramora on	Budhani Devi	14	F	Aanjan	Gumla
57	S**ita Kumari	Ghagruoraon	Saniyaro Devi	15	F	Aanjan	Gumla
58	S**a Kumari	Pandey munda	Somvari Devi	17	F	Dami, Bundu	Ranchi
59	**andoBarj o	IstapeBarjo	Somali Barjo	16	F	Kamsai,Goilkera	West singhbhum
60	**wariBarj o	Jurendar Bajo	KandniBarjo	16	F	Kamsai,Goilkera	West singhbhum
61	**vita/Nazi ya Khatun	Ikbal Aansari	Sakilabano	16	F	Rajganjpur, Sundargarh, Odisha	Other State
62	**dhramBa rjo	TiluBarjo	AtvariBarjo	15	M	Kamsai,Goilkera	West singhbhum
63	S**hramBa rjo	Jurendar Bajo	KandniBarjo	30	M	Kamsai,Goilkera	West singhbhum
64	Gh**shya m Munda	Turi munda	Nandi Devi	15	M	Kujram	Khunti
65	R**eshSun ani	Teju Sunani	Fulmanisunani	21	M	Dumar munda,Jaldega	Simdega
66	Pa**a Baj	Junas Barjo	Don't know	35	M	Kamsai,Goilkera	West Singhbhum
67	**mu Barjo	Jurendar Bajo	KandniBarjo	30	M	Kamsai,Goilkera	West Singhbhum
68	Ma**atra m Munda	Turi munda	Nandi Devi	25	M	Kujram	Khunti

69	Ba**ntiSunani	Teju Sunani	Fulmanisunani	19	F	Dumar munda,Jaldega	Simdega
70	*njuKandulna	SebyanKandulna	AnjlanaLugun	21	F	Dumar munda,Jaldega	Simdega
71	As*a Kumari	Kamal Nayak	Saniyaro Devi	19	F	Raulkera, Sundargarh, Odisha	Other State
72	A**ta Kumari	ChhotelalParhiya	Somari Parhiya	15	F	TetarToli,Chandva	Latehar
73	S**ita Kumari	Budhva Oraon	Fulo Devi	13	F	Dadha,Lapung	Ranchi
74	R**mani/Birsmania	SudhnaKhdiya	Fulmani Devi	16	F	Bantoli,Bolba	Simdega
75	So*y/S*nita	SomraLohra	Phulo Devi	15	F	Vill: Gadi, PS: Karra	Khunti
76	S**anti Kumari	Gundru Pujar	ShabniPujarin	13	F	Vill: Sisia, PS: Basia	Gumla
77	S**ya / Maharani	BhaiyaramKherwar	Don't know	15	F	Vill: Jalem, PS: Bishunpur	Gumla
78	**Ribai Nagesiya	Shankar Nagesiya	FulmaniNagesiya	14	F	Vill: Sulesa, PS: Pandrapath, Dist: Jashpur	Other State
79	B**ita Minz	Sri Josheph Minz	Smt. Bodo Minz	17	F	Vill: Lundri, PS: Chanho	Ranchi
80	M**n Kumari	Sri Dhani Oraon	Smt. Sanichariya Oraon	17	F	Vill: Lundri, PS: Chanho	Ranchi
81	M**ti Murmu	Sri Malti Murmu	Smt. Kajo Murmu	14	F	Vill: Chandganj, PS: Kumarganj, Dist: South Dinazpur (WB)	Other State
82	B**e Kisku	Sri Hawa Kisku	Smt. Phulmani	26	F	Vill: Panchhata, PS: Kusmundi, Dist: South Dinazpur (WB)	Other State

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83	Mu**i(Suk urmuni)	Sri Dasai Oraon	Smt. Chaliyo Devi	15	F	Vill: Dumarla, PS: Gumla	Gumla
84	K**mati Kumari	Sri Palton Majhi	Smt. Dhanmayi Majhi	24	F	Vill: Kinbera, PS: Simdega	Simdega
85	P**mika Minz	Sri James Minz	Smt. Kresensiya Minz	15	F	Vill: Jaratoli, PS: Simdega	Simdega
86	vi Bara**ik	Sri Birbal Barraik	Don't know	14	F	Unable to express	Don't Know
87	Ve**nika Minz	Sri Paulush Minz	Smt. Phulmani	15	F	Vill: Kojri, PS: Manoharpur	West Singhbhum
88	S**wari	Sri LekhuKandul na	Smt. Kunwari Devi	14	F	Vill: Jomtai, PS: Sonua	West Singhbhum
89	M**en Mundu	Sri Chada Mundu	Smt. Salgi Mundu	13	F	Vill: Barudih, PS: Khunti	Khunti
90	Ma**gri Mundu	Sri Guman Mundu	Smt. Sukarmani Mundu	13	F	Vill: Taladih, PS: Bandgaon	Khunti
91	J**ni	Sri Koma Mundu	Smt. Bangi Mundu	15	F	Vill: Khatanga, PS: Khunti	Khunti
92	Sa**ntiKu mari	Sri Phagua Oraon	Smt. Sombari Devi	18	F	Vill: Lohari, PS: Basiya	Gumla
93	S**nikuma ri	Sri Srimat Hembrom	Smt. Malti Murmu	18	F	Vill: Kesro, PS: Ranga	Sahibganj
94	S**shilaku mari	Sri Kandra Singh	Smt. Padmavati Devi	16	F	Vill: Devdandh, PS: Raidih	Gumla
95	He**amuni	Sri Kaya Thithiyo	Smt. ChariyoBeng	12	F	Vill: Harkhutola, PS: Netarhat, Dist: Latehar	Latehar
96	Fu**anti	Sri Kaya Thithiyo	Smt. ChariyoBeng	17	F	Vill: Harkhutola, PS: Netarhat, Dist: Latehar	Latehar

97	M**isha Turkey	Sri Junas Turkey	Smt. Kumudini	17	F	Vill: Khindapani, PS: Simdega	Simdega
98	S**toshni Mundu/ **rang BitiKumari	Sri Samiyal Murmu	Smt. Miru Soren	17	F	Vill: Amrapara, PS: Amrapara	Pakur
99	I**ta Nagesiya	Sri Rajesh Nagesiya		15	F	Vill: Kaua Dandh, PS: Pesrar	Lohardaga
100	N**ika Soren/Dem ai Soren	Sri Shailesh Soren	Smt: Marang Kudi	15	F	Vill: Chatkam, PS: Barhet	Sahibganj
101	M**nniBen g	Sri Sanu Beng	Smt. Siliya	17	F	Vill: Harkhutola, PS: Netarhat, Dist: Latehar	Latehar
102	L**ma	Sri Riga Hansda	Smt. Namsi Hansda	15	F	Vill: Tundikel, SP: Goelkera	West Singhbhum
103	Ve**nica Kujur	Sri Kishore Kujur	Smt. Kelmensiya	14	F	Vill: Harrsari, PS: Dumri	Gumla
104	N**itaKerk etta	Sri JageswarKerk etta	SmtSuganti	17	F	Vill: Baghchatta, PS: Kurdeg	Simdega
105	R**iya	Sri Sukhdev Ashur	Smt. Somari	12	F	Vill: Harkhutola, PS: Netarhat, Dist: Latehar	Latehar
106	K**mi Bodra	Late SiganBodra	Smt. Lidia	21	F	Vill: Katwa, PS: Bandgaon, Dist: West Singhbhum	West Singhbhum
107	P**olin Murmu	Late Sri Pralay Murmu	Smt. Suruj Kisku	18	F	Vill: Athgaon, PS: Ranga, Dist: Sahibganj	Sahibganj
108	S**ita Kumari	Sri Dhaneswar Oraon	Smt. Phoolmanti Devi	17	F	Vill: Simariya, PS: Simariya, Dist: Chatra	Chatra
109	K**an Arjun Murmu	Late Sri Arjun Murmu	Late SmtMajhli Marandi	13	F	Vill: Zamujarna, PS: Buwarior	Godda
110	V**i Kumari	Mangra Lohra	Pairo Devi	17	F	Ladubdih, Khunti	Khunti



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111	Somari Kumari		Mangri Munda	16	F	Singhjori, Arki	Khunti
112	Pelong Kumari	Mangra Pahan	Durgi Devi	15	F	Tilaidih, PS: Khunti	Khunti
113	Meena Kumari	Rampati Mahali	Basanti Devi	15	F	Barwadih, Jamtoli, PS: Ghaghra	Gumla
114	Anjali Kumari	Sanjay Oraon	Shanti Devi	17	F	Cheda, Bishunpur	Gumla
115	Dula Kumari	Majhlu Murmu	Leelamuni Murmu	13	F	Tilaiya, Chirki, Giridih	Giridih
116	Hiramuni Kumari	Katiya Murmu	Ropni Devi	13	F	Saraitoli, Chirki, Giridih	Giridih
117	Ajay Kumar	Manoj Das	Sony Devi	10	M	Don't Know	Ranchi
118	Mamta	Wakanda Munda	Saniyaro Devi	15	F	Sijang, Kolebira	Simdega
119	Chita	Ghuma Soren	Marry	15	F	Arjunpur, Ranga	Sahebgunj
120	Poonam	Don't Know	Anjali	12	F	Munsi Mohalla, Mango Chawk, Aam Bagan, Sakhi	East Singhbhum
121	Sakro Singh	Mokna Singh	Mugli Singh	14	F	Vill: Murgagutu, PS: Potka, Jamshedpur	East Singhbhum
122	Meelu Singh	Mokna Singh	Mugli Singh	3.5	M	Vill: Murgagutu, PS: Potka, Jamshedpur	East Singhbhum
123	Sombari	Sardar	Mini Devi	13	F	Ramlalpur	Don't Know
124	Rinki	Mangra		15	F	Tunjhol, PS: Ghaghra	Gumla

125	Triventi @Nisha	Dhaneswar	Urmila Devi	13	F	Vill: Borhanirasi, PS: Bishunpur	Gumla
126	Sumati Kumari	Bande Oraon	Birsi Oraon	14	F	Urutetartoli, PS: Senha	Lohardaga
127	Sandhya Tirkey	Late Stephene Tirkey	Anita Tirkey	15	F	Vill: Hethekota, PO: Soparam, PS: Nagri	Ranchi
128	Manbahar	Janglu	Bhagni Devi	12	M	Vill: Majhgaon, PS: Dumri	Gumla
129	Mamta	Late Raju		16.5	F	Barwadih	Latehar
130	Suhagni Hembrom	Kandna Hembrom	Khuddin Murmu	14	F	Vill: Sarsa, PS: Badiyo	Sahibganj
131	Rani Soren	Munsi	Karmi Devi	15	F	Vill: Maniharpur, PS: Jamui, Dist: Jasidih	Other State
132	Panwati	Lal Mohan	Jharna	14	F	Vill: Madhukamtola, PO: Baramasia, PS: Podaiyahat	Godda
133	Rajendra/Lodhan	Laldev		12	M	Murgaon, Balumath, Latehar	Latehar
135	Munni Kumari	Ram Nayak	Birsi Devi	17	F	Gutigada, Hethgoa, Murhu	Khunti
136	Sumi Kumari	SingrayManki	Ramdi Mundu	16	F	Jiuri, Saiko, Murhu	Khunti

**DETAILS OF RESCUED AND REHABILITATED CHILDREN (April 2014 to March 2015)**

<b>SL No</b>	<b>Name of Girl/ Boy</b>	<b>Rescued by</b>	<b>Date of arrival at KN/BKS</b>	<b>Date of Production of CWC in Jharkhand</b>	<b>Age (in year)</b>	<b>Gender</b>	<b>Name of District which the child belongs to</b>
1	Chandni Malhaar	Mumbai Police with the support of BKS	30-Jun-14	01-Jul-14	13	F	Ranchi
2	Lalita Malhaar	Mumbai Police with the support of BKS	30-Jun-14	01-Jul-14	6	F	Ranchi
3	Birsi	Delhi Police with the support of BKS	12.10.2014	13.10.2014	14	F	West Singhbhum
4	Anita	Delhi Police with the support of BKS	12.10.2014	13.10.2014	16	F	Khunti
5	Neha Lohra	Delhi police with the support of BKS	6-Jul-14	07-Jul-14	12	F	Gumla
6	Dhully Munda	Delhi police with the support of BKS	31-Jul-14	01-Aug-14	12	F	Khunti
7	Shabnam	Delhi Police with the support of BKS	12.10.2014	13.10.2014	15	F	Patna, Bihar
8	Jagmunni	Delhi Police with the support of BKS	12.10.2014	13.10.2014	17	F	Gumla
9	Parwati Kumari	Delhi Police with the support of	12.12.2014	13.12.2031	14	F	West Singhbhum

		BKS					
10	Etwari	Delhi Police with the support of BKS	12.12.2014	13.12.2034	15	F	West Singhbhum
11	Shanti hembrum	Delhi police with the support of BKS	22.5.2014	24-May-14	13	F	West Singhbhum
12	Marry Kumari	Delhi Police with the support of BKS	12.12.2014	13.12.2036	15	F	Sahibgunj
13	Poonam Kumari	Delhi police with the support of BKS	31.7.2014	01-Aug-14	14	F	Gumla
14	Lidhi	Delhi Police with the support of BKS	12.10.2014	13.10.2014	15	F	West Singhbhum
15	Birsi Kumari	Delhi police with the support of BKS	6.7.2014	07-Jul-14	13	F	Gumla
16	Soha Tuddu	Delhi police with the support of BKS	4.3.205	4.3.2015	16	F	Sahebganj
17	Nandi	Delhi police with the support of BKS	29.8.2014	30.8.2014	12	F	West Singhbhum
18	Phoolmani	Delhi police with the support of BKS	29.8.2014	30.8.2014	17	F	West Singhbhum
19	Usha Lohar	Delhi Police with the support of BKS	12.10.2014	13.10.2014	12	F	Ranchi
20	Sumanti	Delhi Police with the support of BKS	12.10.2014	13.10.2014	15	F	Gumla

## Human Trafficking in Jharkhand

21	Reshma	Delhi Police with the support of BKS	12.10.2014	13.10.2014	15	F	West Singhbhum
22	Sushanti Kumari	Delhi Police with the support of BKS	12.12.2014	13.12.2020	15	F	Gumla
23	Manisha	Delhi police with the support of BKS	6-Jul-14	07-Jul-14	15	F	Ranchi
24	Babita	Delhi Police with the support of BKS	12.10.2014	13.10.2014	15	F	Ranchi
25	Anjali	Delhi Police with the support of BKS	12.10.2014	13.10.2014	13	F	Latehar
26	Rekha Kumari	Kolkata Police		23-6-2014	12	F	Ranchi
27	Divya	Delhi police with the support of BKS	6.7.2014	07-Jul-14	13	F	Simdega
28	Janu purty	Delhi police with the support of BKS	4.03.2015	4.3.2015	14	F	West Singhbhum
29	Junika Kumari	Delhi Police with the support of BKS	12.12.2014	13.12.2025	14	F	Simdega
30	Sonali	Delhi police with the support of BKS	31-Jul-14	01-Aug-14	14	F	Godda
31	Anjali	Delhi Police with the support of BKS	12.10.2014	13.10.2014	17	F	Gumla

32	Anita Soren	Delhi Police with the support of BKS	12.12.2014	13.12.2033	12	F	West Singhbhum
33	Anita	Delhi police with the support of BKS	6.7.2014	07-Jul-14	15	F	Sahebgunj
34	Marangbiti	Delhi police with the support of BKS	6.7.2014	07-Jul-14	14	F	Godda
35	Manita Kumari	Delhi Police with the support of BKS	12.12.2014	13.12.2015	16	F	Gumla
36	Sunita Kumari	Delhi Police with the support of BKS	12.12.2014	13.12.2016	16	F	Gumla
37	Anita Kumari	Delhi Police with the support of BKS	12.12.2014	13.12.2017	15	F	Gumla
38	Pratima/Pratibha	Delhi Police with the support of BKS	12.12.2014	13.12.2028		F	Lohardagga
39	Sonali	Delhi Police with the support of BKS	12.10.2014	13.10.2014	14	F	Khunti
40	Sunita	Delhi Police with the support of BKS	12.10.2014	13.10.2014	12	F	Sahebgunj
41	Vineeta	Delhi Police with the support of BKS	12.10.2014	13.10.2014	15	F	Gumla
42	Maramayi	Delhi police with the support of BKS	12.10.2014	13.10.2014	14	F	Sahebgunj

43	Renu Kumari	Delhi Police with the support of BKS	12.12.2014	13.12.2022		F	Ranchi
44	Bilkhani	Delhi police with the support of BKS	29.8.2014	30.8.2014	10	F	Khunti
45	Panchmuni Kumari	Delhi Police with the support of BKS	12.12.2014	13.12.2014	15	F	Gumla
46	Gangi	Delhi Police with the support of BKS	12.10.2014	13.10.2014	17	F	Khunti
47	Pooja	Delhi Police with the support of BKS	12.10.2014	13.10.2014	14	F	West Singhbhum
48	Mamta	Delhi police with the support of BKS	01-Feb-14	03-Feb-14	16	F	Latehaar
49	Sonoti	Delhi police with the support of BKS	31-Jul-14	01-Aug-14		F	Godda
50	Laxmi	Delhi police with the support of BKS	29.8.2014	30.8.2014	17	F	Gumla
51	Sunita	Delhi police with the support of BKS	29.8.2014	30.8.2014	16	F	Gumla
52	Sumati	Delhi police with the support of BKS	29.8.2014	30.8.2014	17	F	Gumla
53	Sandhya	Delhi police with the support of BKS	29.8.2014	30.8.2014	12	F	Gumla



54	Akash	Delhi police with the support of BKS	29.8.2014	30.8.2014	17	M	Gumla
55	Bitoo	Delhi police with the support of BKS	29.8.2014	30.8.2014	14	M	Gumla
56	Rani	Delhi police with the support of BKS	29.8.2014	30.8.2014	14	F	Latehar
57	Maya	Delhi police with the support of BKS	29.8.2014	30.8.2014	10	F	Garhwa
58	Sumanti	Delhi police with the support of BKS	29.8.2014	30.8.2014	20	F	Simdega
59	Kumari	Delhi police with the support of BKS	29.8.2014	30.8.2014	19	F	West Singhbhum
60	Milli	Delhi police with the support of BKS	29.8.2014	30.8.2014	10	F	Khunti
61	Marsa	Delhi police with the support of BKS	29.8.2014	30.8.2014	16	F	West Singhbhum
62	Sunita	Delhi police with the support of BKS	29.8.2014	30.8.2014	15	F	Sahebgunj
63	Rahila Parvin	Concr'n home at Siliguri with the support of Bks	23.10.2014	24.10.2014	17	F	Giridih

64	Kranti	Delhi Police with the support of BKS	12.12.2014	13.12.2018	16	F	Gumla
65	Dhanmaniy a	Delhi Police with the support of BKS	12.12.2014	13.12.2019	16	F	Gumla
66	Divya Kumari	Delhi Police with the support of BKS	12.12.2014	13.12.2021	14	F	Gumla
67	Priya/Nishu	Delhi Police with the support of BKS	12.12.2014	13.12.2023		F	Ranchi
68	Vinita Kumari	Delhi Police with the support of BKS	12.12.2014	13.12.2024		F	Simdega
69	Sita Kumari	Delhi Police with the support of BKS	12.12.2014	13.12.2026		F	Simdega
70	Puja Kumari	Delhi Police with the support of BKS	12.12.2014	13.12.2027		F	Simdega
71	Asha Kumari	Delhi Police with the support of BKS	12.12.2014	13.12.2029		F	Garhwa
72	Nandi Kumari	Delhi Police with the support of BKS	12.12.2014	13.12.2030	14	F	West Singhbhum
73	Jilani	Delhi Police with the support of BKS	12.12.2014	13.12.2032	16	F	West Singhbhum

74	Sushari Kumari	Delhi Police with the support of BKS	12.12.2014	13.12.2035	14	F	Saaraikela
75	Jina Hansda	Delhi Police with the support of BKS	12.12.2014	13.12.2037	14	F	Sahibgunj
76	Lalita Kumari	Delhi Police with the support of BKS	12.12.2014	13.12.2038	16	F	Sahibgunj
77	Neelam Marandi	Delhi Police with the support of BKS	12.12.2014	13.12.2039	15	F	Sahibgunj
78	Meri Murmu	Delhi Police with the support of BKS	12.12.2014	13.12.2039	15	F	Sahibgunj
79	Asha Eka	Delhi police with the support of BKS					
80	Marium Tiru	Delhi police with the support of BKS					

**DETAILS OF RESCUED AND REHABILITATED CHILDREN (April 2015 to March 2016)**

Sl. No.	Month	Name of the Child	Age	District
1.	Nov, 2016	Anima	13	Simdega, Jharkhand
2.	Nov, 2016	Susheela	16	Gumla, Jharkhand
3.	Nov, 2016	Binti	17	Simdega, Jharkhand
4.	Nov, 2016	Birsi	15	Chaibasa, Jharkhand

5.	Nov, 2016	Jaishee	16	Chaibasa, Jharkhand
6.	Nov, 2016	Pinky	16	Chaibasa, Jharkhand
7.	Nov, 2016	Moti/Gangi	17	Chaibasa, Jharkhand
8.	Nov, 2016	Sunita	17	Sahibjung, Jharkhand
9.	Nov, 2016	Birsi	17	Chaibasa, Jharkhand
10.	Nov, 2016	Shandhaya	17	Gumla, Jharkhand
11.	Nov, 2016	Saani Magri	17	Khunti, Jharkhand
12.	Nov, 2016	Sona mani	17	Chaibasa, Jharkhand
13.	Nov, 2016	Geeta	14	Ranchi, Jharkhand
14.	Nov, 2016	Birsi	15	Gumla, Jharkhand
15.	Nov, 2016	Shilpa/Suruja	14	Sahibjung, Jharkhand
16.	Nov, 2016	Meena	17	Lohardaga, Jharkhand
17.	Nov, 2016	Anita	14	Ranchi, Jharkhand
18.	Nov, 2016	Kundan (M)	15	Gumla, Jharkhand
19.	Nov, 2016	Anita	14	Ranchi, Jharkhand
20.	Nov, 2016	Lalita	17	Gumla, Jharkhand
21.	Nov, 2016	Sita	15	Gumla, Jharkhand

22.	Nov, 2016	Anita	15	Gumla, Jharkhand
23.	Nov, 2016	Roshni Chariya	17	Gumla, Jharkhand
24.	Nov, 2016	Surji	15	Godda, Jharkhand
25.	Nov, 2016	Karmi	17	Khunti, Jharkhand
26.	Nov, 2016	Marry	19	Sahibjung, Jharkhand
27.	Nov, 2016	Pintu (M)	16	Gharwa, Jharkhand
28.	Nov, 2016	Manisha	15	Simdega, Jharkhand
29.	Nov, 2016	Mangal (M)	14	Sahibjung, Jharkhand
30.	Nov, 2016	Rajni	17	Latehar, Jharkhand
31.	Nov, 2016	Sukro	14	Khunti, Jharkhand
32.	Nov, 2016	Phoolmani	18	Khunti, Jharkhand
33.	Nov, 2016	Geeta	17	Ranchi, Jharkhand
34.	Nov, 2016	Telani	16	Ranchi, Jharkhand
35.	Dec, 2015	Sanoj Kumar (M)	13	Chatra, Jharkhand
36.	Dec, 2015	Sohul Kumar (M)	15	Chatra, Jharkhand
37.	Dec, 2015	Puja	16	Ranchi, Jharkhand
38.	Dec, 2015	Nasir Hussain (M)	15	Bokaro, Jharkhand

## Human Trafficking in Jharkhand

39.	Feb, 2016	Bulbul Nagduar	15	Ranchi, Jharkhand
40.	Feb, 2016	FulmaniKodo	16	Chaibasa, Jharkhand
41.	Feb, 2016	Mariyam Kumari	16	Chaibasa, Jharkhand
42.	Feb, 2016	Sneha Aind	16	Gumla, Jharkhand
43.	April, 2016	Surji	15	Godda, Jharkhand
44.	April, 2016	Sabita	15	Latehar, Jharkhand
45.	April, 2016	Soni Khatoon	16	Ranchi, Jharkhand
46.	May, 2016	Mamta	11	Garhwa, Jharkhand
47.	May, 2016	Sukhdev (M)	14	Ranchi, Jharkhand
48.	May, 2016	Shubhnath Munda (M)	13	Gumla, Jharkhand
49.	May, 2016	Kartik Munda (M)	15	Gumla, Jharkhand
50.	May, 2016	Kush Badaik (M)	14	Gumla, Jharkhand
51.	June, 2016	Sunita	14	Gumla, Jharkhand
52.	June, 2016	Sukhmani	15	Gumla, Jharkhand
53.	June, 2016	Mary Hembrom	12	Sahebganj, Jharkhand
54.	June, 2016	Geeta	16	Chaibasa, Jharkhand
55.	June, 2016	Soni Kumari	14	Godda, Jharkhand

56.	June, 2016	Fulo	14	Khunti, Jharkhand
57.	June, 2016	Rina Kumari	12	Ranchi, Jharkhand
58.	June, 2016	Somri Soren	16	Khunti, Jharkhand
59.	June, 2016	Anita Munda	15	Dhanbad, Jharkhand
60.	June, 2016	Shanicharya	15	Dhanbad, Jharkhand
61.	June, 2016	Pinki Kumari	16	Dhanbad, Jharkhand
62.	June, 2016	Monika	16	Dhanbad, Jharkhand
63.	July, 2016	Sheetmaniya	14	Gumla, Jharkhand
64.	July, 2016	Radha	16	Sahebganj, Jharkhand
65.	July, 2016	Shanti	16	Sahebganj, Jharkhand
66.	July, 2016	Rahilugun	13	Chaibasa, Jharkhand
67.	July, 2016	Phaguni Sanga	12	Khunti, Jharkhand
68.	July, 2016	Sonu (M)	12	Sahebganj, Jharkhand
69.	July, 2016	Manish (M)	12	Chaibasa, Jharkhand
70.	July, 2016	Somra (M)	13	Gumla, Jharkhand
71.	July, 2016	Vikas (M)	16	Gumla, Jharkhand
72.	Sept, 2016	Roshni	20	Gumla, Jharkhand
73.	Sept, 2016	Pinki	17	Sahebganj, Jharkhand
74.	Sept, 2016	Mary Tudu	18	Godda, Jharkhand

## Human Trafficking in Jharkhand

75.	Sept, 2016	Renu Kumari	18	Gumla, Jharkhand
76.	Sept, 2016	Rani Sanga	18	Khunti, Jharkhand
77.	Sept, 2016	Sanny Dhan	14	Khunti, Jharkhand
78.	Sept, 2016	Basanti	18	Giridih, Jharkhand
79.	Sept, 2016	Manju Kumari	16	Gumla, Jharkhand
80.	Oct, 2016	Kairy	15	Sahebganj, Jharkhand
81.	Oct, 2016	Munni	12	Godda, Jharkhand
82.	Oct, 2016	Reshma Murmu	15	Khunti, Jharkhand
83.	Oct, 2016	Shaniya	16	Khunti, Jharkhand
84.	Oct, 2016	Anamika	15	Gumla, Jharkhand
85.	Oct, 2016	Sushma	14	Giridih, Jharkhand
86.	Oct, 2016	Karmi Kumari	12	Simdega, Jharkhand
87.	Oct, 2016	Lilly	11	Gumla, Jharkhand
88.	Oct, 2016	Tara	13	Gumla, Jharkhand
89.	Oct, 2016	Kavita	13	Ranchi, Jharkhand
90.	Nov, 2016	Keerti	17	Gumla, Jharkhand
91.	Nov, 2016	Meena	16	Gumla, Jharkhand



## LIST OF TRAFFICKING RESCUED GIRLS (STUDY RESPONDENTS)

Sl.No	District	Block	Panchayat	Village	Category	Name of Trafficked Rescued Girls	Education qualification	Age
1	Sahibganj	Boriyo	Bishunpur	Pathlo hara	ST	Tan***** Sor*****	3rd	11
2	Sahibganj	Boriyo	Bishunpur	Pathlo hara	ST	Tala***** Mar*****	Illiterate	17
3	Sahibganj	Boriyo	Bishunpur	Pathlo hara	ST	Dem***** Sor*****	Illiterate	17
4	Sahibganj	Boriyo	Jetkekumh arjori	Kumha riya	ST	Tala**** Tu*****	Illiterate	14
5	Sahibganj	Boriyo	Jetkekumh arjori	Kumha riya	ST	Mar*****tu* ***	Illiterate	10
6	Sahibganj	Barhet	Baramasiya	Chhot a Pathrc hapi	ST	Bam*****Pah ****	Illiterate	15
7	Sahibganj	Barhet	Bhoganadi h	Barda Churp ahar	ST	Sur*****Pah *****	5th	13
8	Sahibganj	Boriyo	Jetkekumh arjori	Chaldh owa	ST	Dum***** Hem*****	Illiterate	13
9	Sahibganj	Boriyo	Ranibathan	Chatga wn, Banjhi Bajar	ST	Sun*****(De mai So*****)	5th	16
10	Sahibganj	Barhet	Sakin	Kherw akitta Tola	ST	Sar***** Ma*****	7th Class	17
11	Simdega	Jaldega	Tingimi	Tingim a	ST	Anj***** Dun*****	5th Class	16
12	Simdega	Jaldega	Lomboi	Karma pani, Bagi toli	ST	Pun***** Ba*****	8th Class	16

13	Simdega	Jaldega	Patiyamba	Gahi Gadwa	ST	Sum***** Bad*****	Illiterate	16
14	Simdega	Jaldega	Patiyamba	Khaiwa Gada ha Girija toli	ST	Pri*****Te* ****	7th Class	14
15	Simdega	Kersai	Bagdega	Chiruta	ST	Khus***** Ku*****	10th Class	15
16	Simdega	Thethait angar	Thethait angar	Biranga Toli	ST	Purn*****ku m****	8th Class	12
17	Simdega	Thethait angar	Bagchatta	Raibeda	ST	Man**** Bah****	4th Class	11
18	Simdega	Thethait angar	Rengari	Karam toli, Devbahar	SC	Lax**** Kum*****	5th Class	14
19	Simdega	Kolebira	Tutikera	Jhapla Sanyatoli	ST	Ash**** Hem****	7th Class	14
20	Simdega	Bolba	Pudiyapoch h	Talman ga	SC	Sho**** Ku****	8th Class	14
21	Gumla	Gumla	Ghatgaon	Soso Mahli Toli	ST	Ra***** Ku*****	6th Class	18
22	Gumla	Soso	Ghatgaon	Soso Mahli Toli	ST	Pin***** Kum*****	6th Class	13
23	Gumla	Palkot	Palkot	Kaimba Jaamtoli	ST	Anj***** Ind*****	8th Class	17
24	Gumla	Palkot	Palkot	Palkot Ambatoli	ST	Rin***** Ku****	10th Class	15
25	Gumla	Chainpur	Kating	Nandawal	ST	Such***** M****	8th Class	16
26	Gumla	Chainpur	Janawal	LupungNawatoli	ST	Dip**** A****	7th Class	14
27	Gumla	Raydih	Kepur	Keradi hBarwatoli	ST	Holi*****	4th Class	17

28	Gumla	Raydih	Kepur	Keradi hBarw atoli	ST	Po**** Be****	11th Class	16
29	Gumla	Bharno	Turiyambe	Panda meshi ya	ST	Mu**** Kum****	8th Class	16
30	Gumla	Basiya	Moreng	Moren g	ST	Sha***** Kum*****	7th Class	17
31	Khunti	Khunti	Fuddi	Fuddi	ST	Sil***** Sa*****	6th Class	14
32	Khunti	Murhu	Hetgaon	Hetga on	ST	Dul***** Mu*****	8th Class	17
33	Khunti	Murhu	Bechna	Gamh arya	ST	Cris**** Sa*****	—	16
34	Khunti	Murhu	Rumtukal	Sokoy	ST	Salo***** Ha*****	10th Class	16
35	Khunti	Murhu	Bechna	Gamh ariya	ST	San**** Dh****	Illiterate	19
36	Khunti	Karra	Dahikela	Runju	ST	Bil**** Ho****	5th Class	13
37	Khunti	Karra	Sungi	Podha	ST	Kam***** Ho*****	8th Class	15
38	Khunti	Karra	Karra	podha	ST	Bas***** Ho*****	5th Class	12
39	Khunti	Adki	Kotta	Bariga da	ST	Sum***** Mun****	Primary	18
40	Khunti	Adki	Kotta	Bariga da	ST	Jah***** Mun****	Illiterate	17
41	Pakur	Littipara	Taljari	Tetalk udiya	ST	Gas*****Pah* ***	Illiterate	17
42	Pakur	Littipara	Bado	Chhot adarla ngiPah ariya Toli.	ST	Su***** Ma****	Illiterate	12
43	Pakur	Pakur	Hiranandan pur	vayada pur	SC	Ru***** Ku*****	10th Class	16

44	Pakur	Littipara	Bado	Chhot a Dahar yangi (Pahari ya)	ST	Gu****Pah* ***	Illiterate	13
45	Pakur	Littipara	Sonadhani	Mangb hitta	ST	Aas****Pah* ***	Illiterate	14
46	Pakur	Littipara	Littipara	Sakarp ur	ST	Phool****m ur*****	Illiterate	16
47	Pakur	Pakur	Pakur	Imakp ur	SC	An**** Kha****	5th Class	13
48	Pakur	Littipara	Badaghagri	Mahul bona	ST	Sak***** Pah*****	Illiterate	15
49	Pakur	Littipara	Pichamahar	Karang hati	SC	Ta**** Ku****	4th Class	15
50	Pakur	Pakur	Pakur	Durga pur	ST	Gee*****tu** ***	4th Class	13
51	Latehar	Garu	Kotam	Salwe	ST	Bin**** Ku****	8th Class	18
52	Latehar	Mahuwa tanr	Mahuwata nr	Rajdan da	ST	Ni**** To****	9th Class	16
53	Latehar	Mahuwa tanr	Hami	Hami	ST	Pr****	9th Class	17
54	Latehar	Mahuwa tanr	Mahuwata nr	Dipato li	ST	Al****	5th Class	14
55	Latehar	Mahuwa tanr	Garburni	Chutiy a	SC	Sab*****	Literate	20
56	Latehar	Mahuwa tanr	Garburni	Garbur ni	ST	Sa**** Ku****	7th Class	15
57	Latehar	Baruwadih	Yaat	Barkhe ta	ST	Shan****	5th Class	15
58	Latehar	Barwadi h	Gasedega	Gased ega	ST	Lax*** Ku****	Illiterate	18
59	Latehar	Barwadi h	Latte	Barkhe ta	ST	Vee*****	5th Class	19

60	Latehar	Mahuwa tanr	Mahuwata nr	Shahp ur (Dudh arwa tola)	ST	San**** Mu****	2nd Class	16
61	West Singhbhu m	Bandgao n	Meras Gutu	Murab ura	ST	Nu****	Non matric	16
62	West Singhbhu m	Bandhga on	Tembo	Tambo	SC	Bas***** G****	3rd Class	15
63	West Singhbhu m	Bandgao n	Karaikela	Hudad agtent para	ST	Jot**** Bo****	9th Class	17
64	West Singhbhu m	Bandgao n	Baalupani	Domar a	ST	Suk**** Ku****	7th Class	17
65	West Singhbhu m	Keraikel a	Baalupani	Domb ara	ST	Jas**** Gag***	7th Class	16
66	West Singhbhu m	Keraikel a	Baalupani	Domar a	ST	Bir**** Gag***	8th Class	17
67	West Singhbhu m	(Keraikel a) Bandgao n	Baalupani	Domar a	ST	Som***** Go***	10th Class	17
68	West Singhbhu m	Muflics	Diliyamarc ha	Diliya march a	ST	Tul**** Kiran	7th Class	14
69	West Singhbhu m	Khuntpa ni	Khuntpani	Khunt pani	ST	Man**** kandayang	10th Class	16
70	West Singhbhu m	Khuntpa ni	Khuntpani	Khunt pani	ST	Nan****Ang a****	10th Class	17

## **Findings**

Trafficking survivor requires a variety of health, legal, life skill needs, social services in order to transition successfully to life out side of trafficking. We can say that failure to provide for these service needs increases the likelihood of several negative biographical consequences including being re-trafficked physical psychological complications, social isolation, substance abuse, unemployment, poverty and anti social aliments.

### **Chapter-III (Rescued Girls)**

- Human Trafficking is prevalent mostly in tribal dominated districts in Jharkhand.
- The majority of the rescued girls who were interviews in the seven districts study area belong to schedule tribe followed by schedule castes.
- As per the study age of rescued girls between 10-16 years. There is high demand of younger maids who can be mould to work as domestic help as per the whims and fancies of the employers.
- Trafficked children were not paid properly by their employers. In most of the cases , they are paid for initial months and later that would stop.
- The educational levels of the rescued girls are low. Many of them are not even literate and others have little education which is not at par with the education level of the State.
- Trafficked victims have faced abuses at home as well as the place where they were placed to work. Abuse and ill treatment has become part of their lives.
- The study reveals that access consumption of Alcohol, Hadiya (Rice beer) is one of the factors compelling children to leave home to escape the ill-treatment. Other factors include poverty and being forced by their parents to go to the cities and earn.
- In maximum number of cases who work in the city, majority of them were not sending any money back to their family.
- Majority of the girls who have gone to the city without the consent of their parents. Parents were not consulted mostly unaware in most cases.
- Trafficked rescued girls were not paid properly by their employers. In most of the cases they were paid for initial months and later on its stopped.

- There are many cases of missing children are not reported to any of the authorities which is matter of concern.
- Majority of the bread earner in families is one person, due to which the economic condition of these families is wretched and the children of such families are victims of human trafficking / unsafe migration.
- Majority of the rescued girls of family have (0-1 acres) agricultural Land So their annual agricultural production is very low. So this is not possible to survive for 5 to 6 family members of family. That is why the girls of this family are compelled to go outside to earn, in this parents also consented.
- Majority of push factors of children and women are bad financial condition and ambition for better life was top reasons for leaving home.
- Majority of the rescued girls her self or parents got advance money before leaving to catch a train or bus. This money is given by middleman in advance to pay come in village.
- Majority of rescued girls usually started by bike/auto/bus to nearest railway station then the caught train to big city mostly with middleman or close relative to destination.
- Mostly rescued girls used to do domestic help work 8-16 hours daily.
- Mostly 90% of rescued girls faced the many types of abuse like physical, sexual and mental abuse at working place.

#### **Findings of the parents part.**

- Parents are no idea about the rights of children the sent their children to work in big cities without knowing the consequences of it.
- As per the parents, children were lured by the middleman active in their areas. These children were trafficked from the local market which is often the meeting place. Traffickers mostly target one or two girls and through them they convince others. There are women involved as traffickers or brokers to get the children.
- There is no sufficient and viable means of livelihood for their family there for few parents mentioned that they had no choice but to sent their children to work so that family is able to survive.
- There are middlemen trafficker/active in the areas and are know to parents. Some of the parents also theirtheir names.

#### **Findings of the Chapter-IV - Child welfare Committee, VLCPC, PRI and AHTU**

- There was a contradiction while examining the views of Anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) and Child Welfare Committees (CWC). According to the majority of AHTUs the cases of trafficking is not increasing in the state, whereas, all the CWCs view states that the cases of trafficking are increasing in the State.
- The stakeholders including Panchayatiraj members, members of VLCPC, CWC, DCPU and AHTU mentioned that human trafficking is a major issue in the State of Jharkhand.
- Stakeholders including Panchayatiraj members, members of VLCPC, CWC, DCPU and AHTU mentioned that to prevent trafficking mechanism is there but there is need to function properly and effectively .

#### **Findings of the Chapter –V (Placement agencies)**

- Middle men starts with observing potential individuals in markets and Schools and make their strategies according to entice the vulnerable girls or their families. Once there target fixed the directly or indirectly contact the individual who are more prone to fall in their traps. They lure them with fake promises of moving to the city with job opportunity and better living condition for them. They usually prefer to sent the children in group via different routs and different modes of transportation like Cars, Tempo or Train Bus. The take advantage of disadvantages position of these families and Children and the lake of awareness among them.
- Children are sent to different cities in the country. There is a nexus amongst the placement agencies and traffickers who manage to transport them to various states by different means of transport.

#### **Findings of the Chapter –VI (Non Government Organization - NGO)**

- District West Singhbhum: - (1) poverty, (2) unemployment, (3) illiteracy, and (4) lack of awareness.
- District Latehar: - Lack of Rehabilitation Center and Shelter Home.
- District Simdega: - (1) there is a danger of life, (2) the victim and their family turns away from the talk, (3) the challenges from the administration.



- District Gumla: - (1) poverty, (2) unemployment, (3) illiteracy, (4) intoxication, (5) lack of awareness, (6) lack of administration also, (7) sometimes government also ignores etc.
- District Sahibganj: - (1) Poverty and unemployment, illiteracy, (2) intoxication, (3) Reduction of support of people and administration.
- District Pakur: - (1) poverty (2) unemployment problem, (3) illiteracy, (2) child marriage, (4) Unawaranness.

### Suggestions

- **Family strengthening is the key to prevent human Trafficking:** Child trafficking should not be seen in isolation, for it is a social-economic issue of the families and communities. Poverty and desperation are push factors; therefore, it is strongly suggestions that all the vulnerable families must be provided the benefits of the schemes and programmes of the State and Central Government.
- **Creating a Protecting Shield to prevent families from being trafficked:** Through convergent efforts each village/habitation can be a protecting shield by ensuring the following:
  - (a) Ensure all the families receive benefits under different social protection schemes of the Government of India and the Government of Jharkhand.
  - (b) Vulnerability mapping on relevant indicators and involve school, Anganwari and Panchayatiraj institutions for vigilance
  - (c) Migration Desk – to report all kinds of out migration with detailed information
  - (d) Social Policing by VLPC – Village Level child Protection Committee
  - (e) Youth groups and community/village leaders should be mobilized to become watchdogs for predators of trafficking in hunt of children
- **The State must do a Vulnerability mapping of the villages/habitations:** On the basis of a composite index (socio-economic indicators) the families must be identified as vulnerable through a mapping exercise by the Panchayatiraj Institutions (PRIs) and Village Level Child Protection Committee (VLCPC). In addition, it should be the responsibility of the members of PRIs, VLCPC, Anganwari Workers, Village Pradhan and the School Management Committee to stay in touch with these identified vulnerable families to create awareness about the trafficking nexus to prevent them from being lured for job and money resulting into becoming trafficked.
- **Composite Indicators for Vulnerability mapping to identify trafficking prone areas:** There are testified indicators that indicate a family is vulnerable or at risk to be affected for unsafe migration/trafficking of women and children: Some of the core indicators are given as follows: Status of

Enrolment in School (Never enrolled, enrolled but not attending, dropped out); Status of Enrolment in Anganwari (Never enrolled, enrolled but not attending, dropped out); Family Condition (Neglect of children, Gender discrimination, Children with special needs (CWSN)); Disability in the family; Old age parents but no means to care them; Relatives or family members already migrated or settled in cities; Family members in contact with suspected people; Families having trafficking Rescued Girls; Debts/Loan burdens; Causalities in the family; Affected by natural calamities; Accident in the family; marital discord; Abusive family; Alcoholism; History of children running away from home /children absconding; Economic deprivation etc.

- **Ensure 100% Attendance in School:** In view of the low educational level of the victims of trafficking, it is important to ensure the children attend school. School can be a safety net, where, children can be sensitized on child trafficking and made aware of the consequences of going out with any unknown person to work in any outside city. The education department can ensure 100% attendance of children in the schools especially in the age group of 6 to 14 years as Constitutional Rights of the children in this age group.
- **Education under NIOS:** Since, these children mostly are school drop-outs or have not gone to the school at all; education under National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) would be a suitable option for them. Therefore, the State Government particularly Jharkhand Education Project Council (JEPC) should collaborate with NIOS to educate the children probable vulnerable and trafficked victims.
- **Sensitization of the Parents and Community on law related to child abuse and its consequences:** There should be a sensitization programme for the parents in the trafficking affected area. Governments, Authorities, Development Partners, Agencies, NGOs and community should take initiatives to sensitize families and communities about abusing own children is also an offence under Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children ) Act, 2015 is also liable to get punished under Indian Penal Code.
- **Sensitization on trafficking at all Residential Schools, Hostels etc:** There is a need to create awareness about the trafficking and sensitize children especially girls staying at KGBVs, Ashram Schools, Children Homes and

- **Appraisal of victims:** Selecting, administering, scoring, and interpreting instruments designed to assess an individual's aptitudes, abilities, achievements, interests, personal characteristics, disabilities, mental, emotional, or behavioral disorders as well as the use of methods and techniques for understanding human behavior in relation to coping with, adapting to, or changing life situations.
- **Engagement of Counselors:** Understanding that these individual girls have been exposed a traumatic experience, it is utmost important to focus on mental health of these individuals and career counseling as well. These trafficked girls are perceived as objects and treated with no respect at all which demoralizes them, leading to low self esteem and loss of personal identity. Psychologists can help in promoting positive feelings which enable the individual to develop psychologically and emotionally, and physically. Another point to be emphasized is, personality development of these victims is as important as taking care of other physical needs.
- **Education & Skill Development:** Education & Skill Development are keys to rehabilitation of the children. Therefore, the State Government, Departments having skill development programmes, Corporate Houses, Development partners, NGOs and Civil Society organizations work together in providing skills and vocational training. The skilling programme under the Centres should be as per the National Skill Qualification Framework (NSQF) which is a competency-based framework that organizes all qualifications according to a series of levels of knowledge, skills and aptitude. If needed, the National Skill Qualification Committee (NSQC) may prescribe requisite guidelines or direction suitable to the children in the age group of between 15 to 18 years who are a disadvantageous category for them to acquire skill as per Skill Framework.
- **Core Life skills for victims of Trafficking:** A set of core life skills should be provided to them. These are: Resistance- Adolescents and young adults need to be taught the necessary skills needed for resisting the efforts and encouragement of their peers and traffickers. They need to be taught how to avoid such situations where they are pressurized. They must also learn how to deal with such situations if ever they are exposed to similar situations. Decision making- Teenagers need to be taught how to make crucial decisions

within a short period of time, under stressful and dangerous circumstances. They have to learn how to weigh the pros and cons of every available option before making the choice that will be the most beneficial for them in the long term. Self-management- A good life skill training program must teach students how to manage feelings of stress, anxiety, loneliness, rejection, and alienation. Such feelings are not uncommon during the teenage years and may drive adolescents to wrong path if they are not properly managed and channeled in the right direction. Social communication- Social and effective communication skills are essential for communicating in an effective manner and avoiding unnecessary misunderstandings. Effective communication and social skills can also help at-risk-adolescents seek the necessary support and help from their community.

- The alcoholic parents of children should be under watch because those parents neglect their children.
- **Data Compilation and Sharing:** State Government should create a centralized database to organize all the information collected overtime for speedy sharing of information and tracking of accused persons, transit routes and detection of multiple offenders. Store information regarding the profile of the victim, the convicted persons and placement agencies, massage parlors, begging rings, escort agencies etc. who are involved in trafficking activities.
- **Sponsorship & Foster care Scheme:** which is under ICPS must be linked with rescued and differentaly able Children.
- **Fact finding exercise for Placement Agencies:** There should be a separate exercise for the placement agency i.e. fact finding involving law enforcement agencies, statutory bodies like Women Commission, Child Rights Commission. The normal social study approach cannot be effective to find out the truth. It is pertinent to carry such exercise to understand and break the nexus.
- **Inclusion of Human Trafficking Issue at Panchayat, Block and District Level Planning:** Jharkhand Government is proactively participating in the initiative of achieving Universal Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Since, human trafficking is one of the major issues the state is facing, it is highly important to develop indicators related to trafficking and includes them under relevant Sustainable Development Goals. The indicators identified may

be included in the district and lower level to take appropriate preventive and care actions.

- **Mapping of Train Routes and pockets in Jharkhand & the Country:** The Development Partners, Agencies, NGOs and civil society organization should work together to map the vulnerable rail roots being used by the traffickers trafficking children to different cities. This would help the AHTUs, CHILDLINE-1098, NGOs, law enforcement agencies and others to keep a watch on these trains, the vulnerable spots and areas.
- **Intelligence Cell in the Ministry of Railways:** Ministry of Railways may be requested to consider establishing an Intelligence Cell in collaboration with Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Women and Child Development to gather intelligence information on movement of traffickers with victims and to spot them while they are travelling in the train. The Cell should be created within the Railways most suitably with the Railways Protection Force.
- **Encouragement for Self Support Programme:** Participation in self-help support programs can be helpful in sustaining long-term recovery. Individual is the main contributor to the change process but in SHGs recovery goals are mediated by peer interactions. Participation in SHGs can help victims learn new things as well as help them open up about their experiences in a safe environment and learn to support each other.
- **Establishment of Residential schools & Hostels:** There should be residential school and hostel facilities in the mica mining areas to accommodate children who are not attending school. This will help in ensuring education of children who are out of school or not attending school. More residential schools under the schemes like Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) and Ashram Schools may be established in the areas.
- **Special Training Centre (STC), under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA):** The scheme of Special Training Centre (STC) as provided under the framework of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan may be established in the areas. It may be mentioned that the children in the areas need such programme given their status of not attending the school. This will act as bridge in connecting these children with the formal school or open-schooling.

- **Effective Rehabilitation of Trafficked Victims:** Rescue of trafficked victims should go along with effective rehabilitation and must be done in a gender sensitive way. The Rescued Girls of trafficking should be given opportunity if they want the right to exercise independent agency, rather than being compelled to do whatever the State thinks is best for them.
- **Rehabilitation Fund:** States must commit finances for more and better schemes to rehabilitate victims with better coordination with all the related agencies. Also witness protection must be explored to create an atmosphere free from fear within which a victim can testify.
- **Anti-trafficking trainings to the officials:** Training must continue with renewed vigor for different implementing agencies. Trainings must be done continuously and at three levels- - Basic/ Qualification Training - Trainings to in-service personnel's, and - Trainings for those deputed to anti-trafficking squads/ police/ border controls etc.
- **Training Material May be revised continuously:** Trainings of government personnel as well as community awareness may be carried out sporadically and the materials used may not have been revised. Therefore, there is need for vigorous training and systematic revision of the training material.
- **Livelihood Programs** - On the prevention side, there is a need to have sustainable livelihood programmes, especially for women and girls who are more vulnerable to trafficking. These will prevent women and girls from putting themselves in vulnerable situations and agreeing to unsafe migration through agents/ traffickers. Training in sustainable agriculture practices is the other need of the hour.
- **Coordination between different departments for holistic rehabilitation** - Rescue is only the first step to complete rehabilitation which is a much longer process. Various government departments like Women and Child Development, Social Welfare, Labour, Education, Health etc. need to work together to chalk out individualized plans for rehabilitations and then also work together to ensure the proper implementation of the plans. An important aspect of rehabilitation that needs to be tackled with is the paucity of shelter homes in Jharkhand especially when compared to the magnitude of trafficking. There is an overall need to strengthen child protection mechanism within the state which includes police, Child welfare committees, DCPUs etc.



- **Awareness** - Awareness campaigns cannot only focus of the negative effects of migrating. The awareness campaigns should rather make the target population aware of the legal mechanisms in case they find themselves in trouble. They should be provided with helpline numbers. They and their families should be made aware of the need of maintaining contact.
- **Improvement in infrastructure** Many departments in Jharkhand are presently working with poor infrastructure. Lack of space, vehicles and dedicated staff are a problem AHTUs are facing. CWCs also lack basic infrastructure and office equipments.
- **Training and sensitization of Law Enforcement , Child Protection Personnel**-During the course of data collection it became clear that there is no mechanism for regular training of law enforcement and child protection personnel. Although there is an occasional workshop or training session by JHALSA, UNICEF, there is a need to do a lot more. Constabulary of the police is quite often left out of training and sensitization programs. A need was also felt to train and update Child Welfare Committees, AHTUs about latest court judgments and developments. These programs need to be held regularly, to include staff across all levels. Training and sensitization programs for various stakeholders under one roof can also help provide a common platform for the stakeholders to discuss and resolve issues to ensure smooth functioning of the entire protection system.
- **Strengthening Track Child Initiative in Jharkhand** The Track Child initiative by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India under ICPS is another initiative in the right direction, but which needs to be strengthened in Jharkhand. Under this initiative a website (<http://www.trackthemissingchild.gov.in/>) has been formed to share information about missing and found children. It also provides for all details of concerned personnel within the child protection mechanism, police, CWCs, DCPUs, shelter homes etc. While this is a great initiative it requires strengthening, regular updating of information and training of personnel to do so. This initiative requires strengthening not only in Jharkhand but across the country to help provide care and protection to children.
- **Strengthening systems for safe migration** -With there being lack of education, employment and a vulnerable population to trafficking, safe migration practices need to be stressed to prevent trafficking. Apart from a law for regulating placement agencies, the Inter-State Migrant Workmen



(Regulation of Employment and Conditions of Service) Act, 1979 needs to be implemented to protect workers from any exploitation from contractors and employers, regular payment of at least minimum wages. Apart from this migrating workers need to be made aware of their rights before migrating, the wages they should be demanding. They need to be provided with helpline contacts in case of any need. Police and helpline providers need to be vigilant at transit points like railway stations and bus stops where traffickers lure potential victims.

- The parents and all the stakeholders' i.e. the Panchayatiraj members, members of VLCPC, CWC, AHTU, NGOs mentioned that benefits of different schemes of the governments must be provided to the poor and vulnerable families to prevent trafficking. In addition, children should get quality education and adolescents/youths should be given vocational training. These are the measures that can help prevent human trafficking.

**Reference:**

SN	Author's Name	Title of the Book	Year	Published by
1.	Jain Mahavir & K.C Khurana	Baal Shram, Vikaas ka Mudda	2010	Maanal Publication Pvt. Ltd
2.	Nair P.M	Human Trafficking Dimensions, Challenges and Response	2011	Konark Publishers Pvt. Ltd New Delhi
3.	Pande Rekha	Sex Trafficking In South Asia: With Special Focus On India	2016	Kalpaz Publications 1st Edition
4.	Sarojini N.B & others	Women's Right to Health: National Human Rights Commission, New Delhi.	2006	Rajika press services Pvt. Ltd.
5.	Sen Sankar, PM Nair	Trafficking of Women and Children in India	2005	Orient Blackswan

**Reports & Journals**

SN	Title of the Journal/report	Year	Report by/Published
1.	Jeevan ke Sandesh (Hindi)	2002	NRHM
2.	Support Services to Counter Violence against women in Jharkhand	2003	Samadhan & UNIFEM/
3.	End Exploitation and Trafficking	2005	MTV Exit
4.	Dalit Rights	2006	NHRC
5.	Protocol on Inter State Rescue and Post Rescue Activities	2007	UNODC
6.	Study On Missing Children: West Bengal	2007	Department of WCD and Social Welfare
7.	India country Report	2008	MWCD, GOI AND UNODC
8.	Report of Trafficking of girls (Hindi)	2008	ATSEC
9.	Resource book on Legal Framework	2008	UNODC
10.	Annual Report 2008	2008	BKS & ATSEC
11.	All India Legal Aid Cell on Child Rights	2009	NALSA and DALSA
12.	Guidelines for Prevention of Child Abuse	2010	DCPCR

13.	Journey of Hope	2011	UNODC
14.	Baseline Study of UN WOMEN's Anti Human Trafficking Programme	2013	UN WOMEN's
15.	Annual Report	2014	BKS & ATSEC
16.	End-line Evaluation UN women's AHT program	2014	UN
17.	Situational Report on Human Trafficking in Jharkhand	2015	Shakti Vahini, New Delhi
18.	Baal Sanvaad	2015	Save the Children, Bal Kalyan Sangh and SMVM
19.	NALSA (Trafficking and procedure for the victims who were sexually Exploited)	2015	JHALSA
20.	Situational Report on Human Trafficking in Jharkhand	2015	Shakti Vahini
21.	Draft National Policy for Women	2016	Ministry of Women & Child Development
22.	National Plan of Action for Children	2016	Ministry of Women & Child Development
23.	Judicial colloquium on Human Trafficking	2016	Darshana, Saudamini Singh and Tabinda Khan
24.	Crimes in India	2016	National Crime Record Bureau
25.	A Study on Human Trafficking, special focus on Tribal women	2017	Sribas Goswami
26.	Standard Operating Procedure for Combating Trafficking of Persons in India	2017	NHRC
27.	Human Trafficking in Santal parganas division of Jharkhand	2017	Dinesh Narayan Verma
28.	A Study on Human Trafficking with Special focus on Tribal Women of Jharkhand	2017	Sirbas Goswami
29.	Ending human trafficking in Jharkhand and creating safe mobility	2018	MujeeBurahmank
30.	Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) India Index- Baseline Report	2018	NITI Aayog
31.	Annual Report	2018-19	Ministry of Women & Child Development
32.	Help book Instructions on minors	2019	ECPAT International, Bangkok Thailand
33.	Report of Finding a Pragmatic Policy Solution for Dhibra (Mica Scrap) Pickers of Jharkhand	2019	BKS and TDH_NL

34.	Looking at Trafficking in Jharkhand	2019	Kartavaya Tiwari & Archana Pandey
35.	Localizing Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs): Early Lessons from India	2019	NITI Aayog
36.	Rising Jharkhand- Skill Development to Spur Socio-Economic Growth	2019	PHD Chamber of Commerce
37.	Preventing Child Trafficking Post Lockdown due to covid-19 Pandemic	2021	NCPCR
38.	Child Protection Handbook for CSO's	2021	NACG India

**Data related to Role of BKS in Rescue, Repatriation, Restoration and Follow up of Trafficking Rescued Girls (April 2010 to March 2016)**

Rescue, Repatriation and Rehabilitation by BKS - April 2010 to March 2011													
District	Age Category												
	Age Not Specified		Less than 10 Years		10 - 14 Years		15 - 18 Years		More than 18 Years		Total		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total(M+F)
District Unknown	0	1	0	1	0	6	0	3	0	0	0	11	11
Bokaro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chatra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dhanbad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dumka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Garhwa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Giridih	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Godda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	3
Gumla	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	1	0	0	0	8	8
Hazaribagh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jamtara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Khunti	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	4	4
Koderma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Latehar	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2
Lohardaga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
Pakur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
Palamu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ranchi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2
Seraikela–Kharsawan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sahebganj	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
Simdega	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	3
East Singhbhum	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
West Singhbhum	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	4	4
Other than Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>44</b>

Rescue, Repatriation and Rehabilitation by BKS - April 2011 to March 2012													
District	Age Category												
	Age Not Specified		Less than 10 Years		10 - 14 Years		15 - 18 Years		More than 18 Years		Total		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total (M+F)
District Unknown	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	5	5
Bokaro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chatra	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	4
Dhanbad	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Dumka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
Garhwa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Giridih	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Godda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2
Gumla	0	7	0	0	0	5	0	9	0	0	0	21	21
Hazaribagh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
Jamtara	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Khunti	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	6	0	1	0	12	12
Koderma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Latehar	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Lohardaga	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	3
Pakur	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Palamu	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Ranchi	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	4	5
Seraikela–Kharsawan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sahebganj	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Simdega	0	3	0	0	0	5	0	5	1	0	1	13	14
East Singhbhum	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
West Singhbhum	0	7	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	2	0	14	14
Other than Jharkhand	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	0	1	3	3	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>104</b>

Rescue, Repatriation and Rehabilitation BKS - April 2012 to March 2013													
District	Age Category												
	Age Not Specified		Less than 10 Years		10 - 14 Years		15 - 18 Years		More than 18 Years		Total		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total (M+F)
District Unknown	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Bokaro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chatra	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Dhanbad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dumka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Garhwa	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Giridih	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
Godda	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	2
Gumla	0	0	0	0	1	15	0	26	0	0	1	41	42
Hazaribagh	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Jamtara	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Khunti	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	4	0	0	1	12	13
Koderma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Latehar	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	3	0	0	0	9	9
Lohardaga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	6	6
Pakur	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Palamu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ranchi	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	1	0	7	7
Sahebganj	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	6	6
Seraikela–Kharsawan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simdega	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	9	0	0	0	19	19
East Singhbhum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2
West Singhbhum	0	0	1	0	0	6	0	10	0	0	1	16	17
Other than Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	5	0	1	0	8	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>134</b>	<b>140</b>

Rescue, Repatriation and Rehabilitation by BKS - April 2013 to March 2014													
District	Age Category												
	Age Not Specified		Less than 10 Years		10 - 14 Years		15 - 18 Years		More than 18 Years		Total		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total (M+F)
District Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	3
Bokaro	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chatra	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	2
Dhanbad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dumka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Garhwa	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Giridih	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
Godda	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	4	4
Gumla	0	0	0	0	1	10	0	14	0	0	1	24	25
Hazaribagh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jamtara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Khunti	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	11	1	1	2	15	17
Koderma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Latehar	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	7	0	1	1	11	12
Lohardaga	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	4	4
Pakur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
Palamu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ranchi	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	7	0	0	1	8	9
Sahebganj	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	5	0	0	1	6	7
Saraikela–Kharsawan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Simdega	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	11	1	4	3	17	20
East Singhbhum	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
West Singhbhum	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	8	3	1	5	12	17
Other than Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	2	0	7	7



<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>135</b>
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Rescue, Repatriation and Rehabilitation by BKS - April 2014 to March 2015													
District	Age Category												
	Age Not Specified		Less than 10 Years		10 - 14 Years		15 - 18 Years		More than 18 Years		Total		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total (M+F)
District Unknown	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Chatra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dhanbad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dumka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Garhwa	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Giridih	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
Godda	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Gumla	0	0	0	0	1	5	1	14	0	0	2	19	21
Hazaribagh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jamtara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Khunti	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	6	6
Koderma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Latehar	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3	3
Lohardaga	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Pakur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Palamu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ranchi	0	2	0	1	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	8	8
Sahebganj	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	7	0	0	0	10	10
Saraikela–Kharsawan	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Simdega	0	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	6	6
East Singhbhum	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
West Singhbhum	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	6	0	1	0	15	15

Other than Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>31</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>78</b>	<b>80</b>

Rescue, Repatriation and Rehabilitation by BKS - April 2015 to March 2016													
District	Age Category												
	Age Not Specified		Less than 10 Years		10 - 14 Years		15 - 18 Years		More than 18 Years		Total		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total (M+F)
District Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bokaro	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1
Chatra	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	2
Dhanbad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4	4
Dumka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Garhwa	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	2
Giridih	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	2
Godda	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	5	0	1	0	8	8
Gumla	0	0	0	0	2	5	2	15	0	1	4	21	25
Hazaribagh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jamtara	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Khunti	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	7	0	0	0	11	11
Koderma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Latehar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2
Lohardaga	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1
Pakur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Palamu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ranchi	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	5	0	0	1	11	12
Sahebganj	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	1	5	6
Simdega	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	2
East	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Singhbhum													
West Singhbhum	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	10	0	0	1	12	13
Other than Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>57</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>91</b>

**District wise Analysis of Gravity of Human Trafficking (April 2011 to March 2016)**

<b>Rescue, Repatriation and Rehabilitation by BKS - April 2011 to March 2012</b>	
<b>Frequency of Cases</b>	<b>Districts</b>
No Case	Bokaro, Garhwa, Koderma&Seraikela - Kharsawan
1 - 5 Cases	Chatra, Dhanbad, Dumka, Giridih, Godda, Hazaribagh, Jamtara, Latehar, Lohardaga, Pakur, Palamu, Ranchi, Sahebganj, East Singhbhum
6 - 10 Cases	
11 - 15 Cases	Khunti, Simdega, West Singhbhum
More than 15 Cases	Gumla

<b>Rescue, Repatriation and Rehabilitation by BKS - April 2012 to March 2013</b>	
<b>Frequency of Cases</b>	<b>Districts</b>
No Case	Bokaro, Dhanbad, Dumka ,Koderma, Palamu&Seraikela - Kharsawan

1 - 5 Cases	Chatra, Garhwa, Giridih, Godda, Hazaribagh, Jamtara, Pakur, East Singhbhum
6 - 10 Cases	Latehar, Lohardaga, Ranchi, Sahebganj
11 - 15 Cases	Khunti
More than 15 Cases	Gumla, Simdega, West Singhbhum

Rescue, Repatriation and Rehabilitation by BKS - April 2013 to March 2014	
Frequency of Cases	Districts
No Case	Bokaro, Dhanbad, Dumka , Hazaribagh, Jamtara, Koderma, Palamu&Seraikela - Kharsawan
1 - 5 Cases	Chatra, Garhwa, Giridih, Godda, Lohardaga, Pakur, East Singhbhum
6 - 10 Cases	Ranchi &Sahebganj
11 - 15 Cases	Latehar
More than 15 Cases	Gumla, Khunti, Simdega, West Singhbhum

Rescue, Repatriation and Rehabilitation by BKS - April 2014 to March 2015	
Frequency of Cases	Districts
No Case	Chatra, Dhanbad, Dumka , Hazaribagh, Jamtara, Koderma, Pakur, Palamu& East Singhbhum

1 - 5 Cases	Garhwa, Giridih, Godda, Latehar, Lohardaga, Seraikela - Kharsawan
6 - 10 Cases	Khunti, Ranchi, Sahebganj, Simdega
11 - 15 Cases	West Singhbhum
More than 15 Cases	Gumla

Rescue, Repatriation and Rehabilitation by BKS - April 2015 to March 2016	
Frequency of Cases	Districts
No Case	Dumka , Hazaribagh, Jamtara, Koderma, Pakur, Palamu& East Singhbhum
1 - 5 Cases	Bokaro, Chatra, Dhanbad, Garhwa, Giridih, Latehar, Lohardaga, Simdega
6 - 10 Cases	Gooda&Sahebganj
11 - 15 Cases	Khunti, Ranchi, West Singhbhum
More than 15 Cases	Gumla





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