



Trafficking of
Women & Children for
Commercial Sexual Exploitation (CSE) in Goa

A STATISTICAL ANALYSIS
{2014 TO 2019}

PREPARED BY



SUPPORTED BY



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Published by

ARZ

Flat No.4, 1st Floor, Our Lady of Guia Building,

Vasco da Gama, Goa - 403802 (INDIA)

Tel: +91-832-2501416 (Office)

arzindia@gmail.com

www.arzindia.org

www.stoptrafficking.in

Supported By

ECPAT, Luxembourg

Trafficking of Women and Children for Commercial Sexual Exploitation (CSE) in Goa
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This report is the result of Arz's (anyay rahit zindagi) involvement in prevention, protection, and rehabilitation of the victims of commercial sexual exploitation in Goa.

Arz intervention would not have been possible without the support and opportunity provided by the Police, Department of Women & Child Development, and Judicial Officers in Goa as well as in the source states and countries who collaborated with Arz to work on the issue of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation.

Any effort of an NGO is not successful if the clients do not accept the services. We are very grateful to the victims and their families for sharing with the Arz team their problems and allowing Arz to provide services.

Finally, none of this would have been possible without the dedication and hard work of the Arz team consisting of professional and experienced lawyers, social workers, counselors who worked relentlessly against all odds to protect the victims from abuse by participating in their rescue, providing care and rehabilitation at the government state protective home, providing alternative livelihood to enable the victims to be economically empowered and assisting the victims to get justice.

The anti-trafficking interventions by Arz and the report has been possible due to the financial support of ECPAT, Luxembourg.

We hope that the report will be of use to the law enforcement agencies, Government and Non-Government Service Providers in Goa and source states/countries to plan strategies to prevent, protect and rehabilitate victims of commercial sexual exploitation trafficked to Goa.

Arunendra Kumar Pandey

Director, Arz.

GLOSSARY

- CSA – Commercial Sexual Activity (ies)
- CSE – Commercial Sexual Exploitation
- IAHTU – Integrated Anti Human Trafficking Unit
- DWCD – Department of Women & Child Development
- NGO – Non-Government Organization
- FRRO – Foreigners Regional Registration Office
- SPH – State Protective Home
- SDM – Sub-Divisional Magistrate
- BSF – Border Security Force
- BDHC – Bangladesh High Commission
- SSC – Secondary School Certificate
- HSSC – Higher Secondary School Certificate
- HSR – Home Study Report
- CrPC – Criminal Procedure Code
- GCA – Goa Children’s Act, 2003
- ITPA – Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956
- JJ Act – Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2000
- ESI – Employee State Insurance
- SPSS - Statistical Package for the Social Sciences

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

BACKGROUND

Goa is one of the major tourist destinations for both national and international tourists. In the year 2018, 80,15,400 tourists arrived in Goa, which included 70,81,559 domestic and 93,841 foreign tourists (*Department of Tourism, Goa Government*). Tourism has been a major source of income for the local population. Unfortunately, tourism has also created a demand for sex trade and caused trafficking of persons for commercial sexual exploitation (*CSE*).

Trafficking for CSE in Goa is both trans-border and internal. Women and girls are trafficked to Goa from different parts of India and countries such as Nepal, Bangladesh, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Thailand, Russia, Ukraine, and Turkmenistan. Goa is not only a destination state; girls and women from Goa have also been victims of commercial sexual exploitation.

In recent times it has been found that there has been an increase in usage of internet/online platforms by traffickers for commercial sexual activities in Goa. In Goa, various forms of commercial sexual exploitation exist, which include commercial sexual exploitation in massage parlours, hotels/lodges, flats/bungalows, disco clubs/bars, etc.

The Goa government has taken various proactive steps to address CSE. The Goa police has set up an Anti-Human Trafficking Unit; Department of Women and Child development, Goa has a transit home for the rescued victims; the government has formulated a scheme for the rehabilitation of the victims of CSE called “Prabhat”; a victim-friendly inquiry is conducted by the magistrate under sec 17 of Immoral Traffic Prevention Act (ITPA), 1956; the government supports expenses for the repatriation of the victims to their home states/ country; and, the government has legislated the Goa Children’s Act in 2003 which has various provisions to protect children from CSE.

There still exist areas which require interventions of the government, which include coordination between agencies in Goa and source state & country, setting up of a special court under Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, 1956 for speedy trial, amendment in the legislations to address gaps in handling cases relating to online commercial sexual activities, etc.

This report is prepared with the hope that the results of the study will assist the government and the non-government agencies in Goa and the source states/countries to formulate policies, plan strategies, design interventions to address the problem of human trafficking for CSE in Goa.

METHODOLOGY

OBJECTIVE:

The prime purpose of the study is to understand the phenomena of commercial sexual exploitation through the data collected from rescued victims and to draw inferences so that information can be shared with different stakeholders including government and non-government agencies in Goa and the source states/countries. The study is intended to enable the agencies to plan strategies and design interventions leading to the prevention of trafficking; protection and rehabilitation of those trafficked and to prosecute the traffickers.

METHOD:

The study is descriptive in nature and relies on primary data. The study is based on the case details prepared by Arz of the victims rescued from commercial sexual exploitation by the Goa police and admitted at the government shelter homes.

The information is based on the personal interviews conducted with the rescued girls and women. The interviews were conducted for preparing case details to be submitted to the magistrate for inquiry under sec 17 of ITPA, 1956. In order to prepare case details, a structured interview schedule was developed to collect the information.

The data was collected from 400 girls and women rescued between the period June 2014 to May 2019. It is therefore to be noted, that when we are referring to trafficking in this report, we are confining ourselves to those who have been rescued. For instance, there may be women who are trafficked from other states, but if they have not been rescued they do not come under the purview of this report. The data has been analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS+) software.

LIMITATION:

The structured interview schedule which has been the source of information for this report was designed to collect information to submit to the magistrate for conducting the inquiry and not for a research study. Therefore, the report may lack detailed information regarding cause of vulnerability, profile of the victim, profile of the traffickers, modus operandi, etc.

CHAPTER II

PHENOMENA OF TRAFFICKING FOR CSE IN GOA (2014-2019)

PHENOMENA & TRENDS OF TRAFFICKING FOR CSE IN GOA

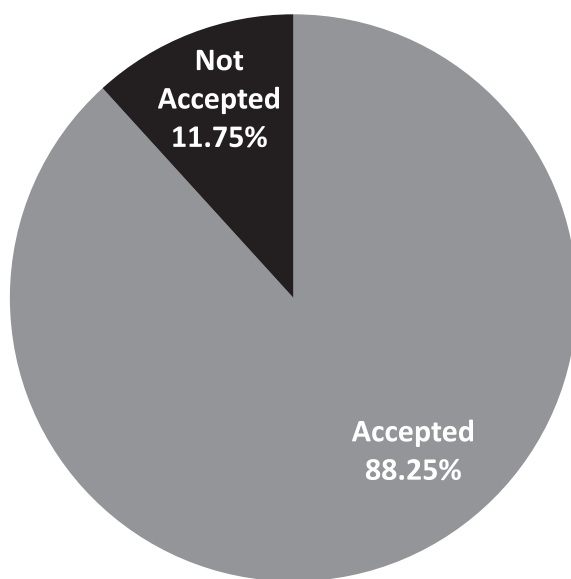
- ▶ Goa is one of the major destinations in India for trafficking related to commercial sexual activities {A Report on Trafficking of Women & Children in India, NHRC, 2003} . During the period 2014 to 2019, girls and women were trafficked to Goa from 24 states of India, including Goa. Foreign countries from which women were trafficked include - neighboring countries such as Nepal & Bangladesh; as well as Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, Turkey, Russia and Thailand.
- ▶ There has been reduction in the last five years, in trafficking of girls and women to Goa from Nepal, but a substantial increase in trafficking from Bangladesh. With regard to trafficking from different states in India to Goa there has been reduction in the last five years from the North East States of India, such as Manipur, Assam, Nagaland, and Mizoram . The new trend highlights that Maharashtra and West Bengal are top two source states for Goa followed with Delhi. The NCR (National Capital Region) is developing as a source area for Goa.
- ▶ The forms of commercial sexual activities have changed a lot in the past half-decade. The commercial sexual activities, which were previously limited to hotel and massage parlors, are found to be spreading to residential areas, mostly in big housing complexes.
- ▶ The girls who were trafficked to Goa were found to be mostly those who have been exploited for a long time for commercial sexual activities in other places and before sending them to Goa the pimp was confident that the girls would not approach the law enforcement agencies for assistance or reveal details about the traffickers.
- ▶ One of the major contributory factors for Goa being one of the major destination was that it was easier for the girls and women to get permission from the family members to visit Goa. A majority of them came to Goa after informing their family members that they were going to Goa for a holiday with friends. Some of them made excuses of event, catering and/or dancing assignments to travel to Goa.
- ▶ In majority of the cases the victims traveled to Goa by flight and the trafficker booked their flight tickets and hotel rooms.

- ▶ A majority of the girls felt that the conditions for commercial sexual activity was better in Goa compared to other parts of India. They felt that in Goa stay, food, money, clients, transportation was better compared to other parts of India.
- ▶ A majority of the girls shared that action in Goa, post rescue of detention at protective home for 21 days, inquiry by the magistrate, calling family members for inquiry, conducting home investigation was deterrent as it took time for them to get released and family members came to know about their involvement in commercial sexual activities.
- ▶ The pimps/agents made fake Aadhar cards, voting pan card, Nikah Nama and driving license of foreign nationals. The foreign nationals use these documents as identity proof for travelling, checking in hotels, opening bank accounts, purchasing sim cards, etc.
- ▶ The commercial sexual activities dominated in the coastal belt of North Goa, with maximum rescues by the police being conducted in the Calangute Police station jurisdiction, followed by Anjuna police station jurisdiction. During this period it was also found that commercial sexual activities were not limited to North Goa coastal belt, but has spread to Bicholim, Verna, Vasco, Margao, Ponda, which are not tourist hubs.
- ▶ The usage of internet/online services for commercial sexual activity is on the increase in Goa. Platforms such as websites, facebook, locanto are used for advertising sexual services. The traffickers/perpetrators are using the internet for recruitment, soliciting, receiving payments etc.
- ▶ Online advertisement has increased the reach of pimps to customers. It has also created anonymity for the pimps and clients.
- ▶ A majority of the clients are domestic tourists. The main form of commercial sexual activity is hotel and lodge-based, followed by massage parlor and flat/bungalow-based.
- ▶ A majority of the women rescued in Goa were found to be major in age, ranging from 21 to 35 years. Most of them were victims of domestic violence; they were either separated from their husbands or divorced.
- ▶ A large number of women rescued in Goa have not completed SSC (Xth std). It was found that a majority of them got married when they were minor and became mothers at a very young age. Due to early marriage they could not get any formal education or vocational skills and when their husbands did not financially support them or left them, they were left with the responsibility to take care of themselves and their children. In the absence of formal education or vocational skills and the need to earn money to support the family and children, they became vulnerable and the target of the traffickers, who lured them in the name of various kinds of employment and forced them into commercial sexual activities.

- ▶ Goa is not the first destination for induction of women and girls for commercial sexual activities. The girls trafficked from Central Asia are first trafficked and commercially exploited in Delhi and then sent onwards to Goa, whereas, girls from Bangladesh are first trafficked to Maharashtra and then to Goa.
- ▶ The girls and women from India or foreigners are inducted in commercial sexual activity outside Goa and when the victim has accepted CSA as “no other choice”, or is under the “control of the trafficker” she is trafficked to Goa.
- ▶ The women are trafficked to Goa on a contract of 10 days to 1 month and after the contract they are sent back. The traffickers regularly rotate the women that are sent to Goa.
- ▶ The victim is usually paid 10% to 25 % of the money received from the clients. The remuneration is fixed for the contract period with the condition that she will entertain a fixed number of clients per day. In case the clients are below that number, the clients serviced by her on that day are not counted and she loses money for the day.
- ▶ Due to increase in online commercial sexual activities, the traffickers have become faceless. The modus operandi in Goa is as follows: the agents/pimps advertise the number online for girls. Once someone calls on the number they verify about the person, by asking about his Aadhar card number and hotel details. Once the pimp is sure that the person who has called is not a police decoy and is a genuine client they pass the phone number to the woman and asks her to contact the client. The woman then contacts the client and visits him at the address provided by him. She is expected to collect the money from the client and then either deposit it in the account of the pimp, or transfer it by Paytm or the trafficker sends his person and collects the money.
- ▶ It appears that there is an organized network spread across the country. Many of the women trafficked to Goa are sent by the traffickers from their states by giving the reference of the local trafficker whom they have neither met nor seen.
- ▶ In case the girl is rescued by the police, the traffickers switch off their mobiles and change the SIM. It has become increasingly difficult to arrest the persons involved in the exploitation of the girls.
- ▶ There have been few cases of re-trafficking (where the girls were rescued for a second time in Goa). The main reason seems to be that after the release from protective home the victim contacted the perpetrator for their property which was not retrieved at the time of rescue, or to collect the balance money owed to them. In some cases they found it difficult to stay back in their home towns/villages as after their rescue their family, neighbours and the village found out about their involvement in commercial sexual activities and the women were stigmatised. In some cases, the reason for re-trafficking was lack of livelihood options and psychosocial services at their native place.

STATISTICS

The following tables are a result of analysis of the information collected for preparing case details that were submitted to the magistrates for inquiry under section 17 of Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, 1956 regarding the women rescued by the Goa police between July 2014 to July 2019.



GRAPH 1:

Number of women rescued by the Goa Police who accepted that they were involved in commercial sexual activity or were commercially sexually exploited

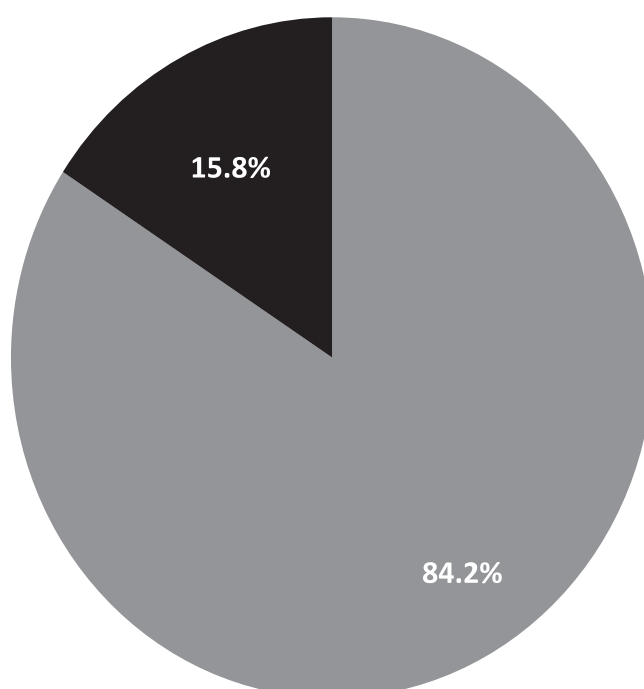
Explanation: Among the 400 girls and women rescued during the period 2014-2019, 353 girls accepted that they were victims of CSE while the rest denied involvement in commercial sexual activities or being victims of commercial sexual exploitation.

GRAPH 2:

Nationality of the rescued victim:

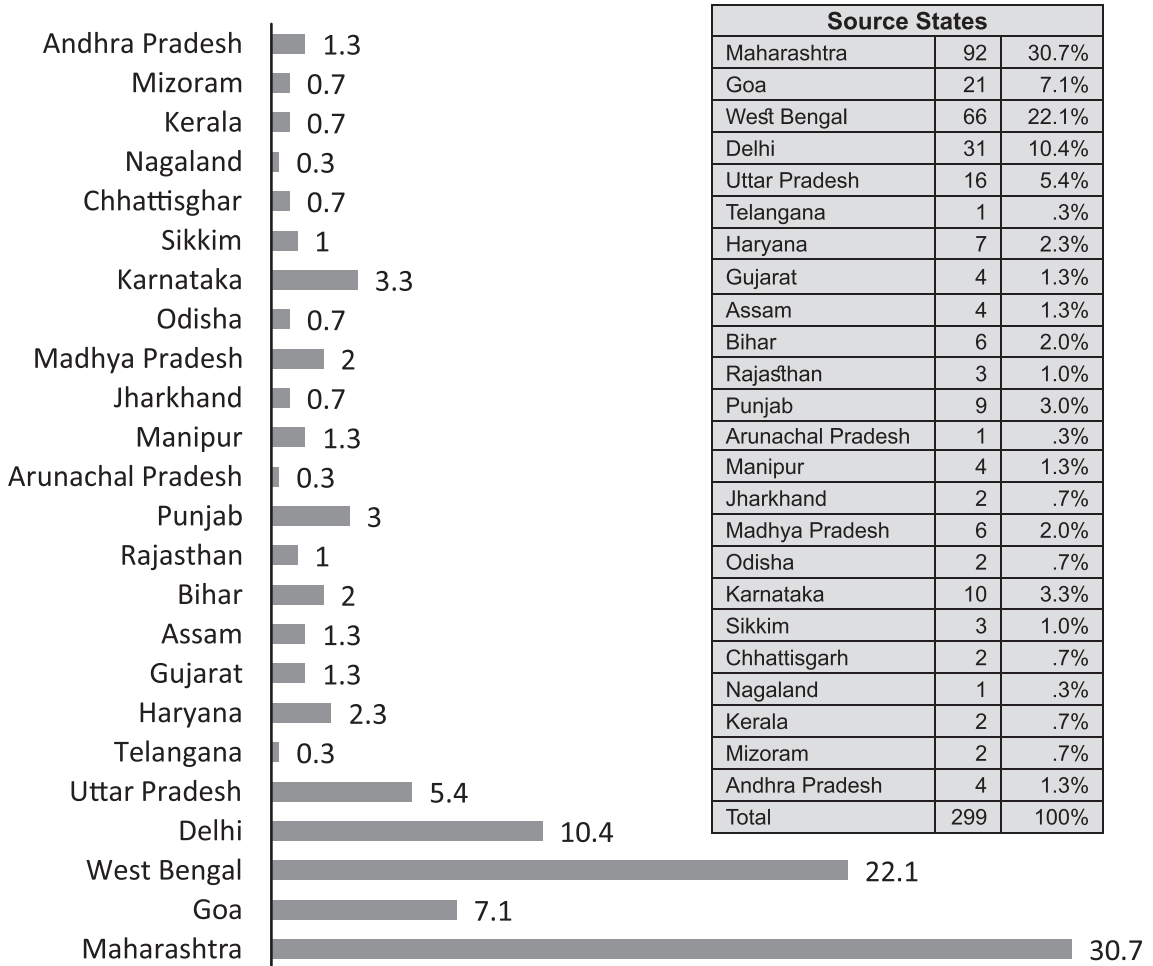
Explanation: Among the 353 girls and women rescued, 298 were Indian National, whereas 55, were foreign national.

Indian	298	84.2
Foreigner	55	15.8
Total	353	100



GRAPH 3:

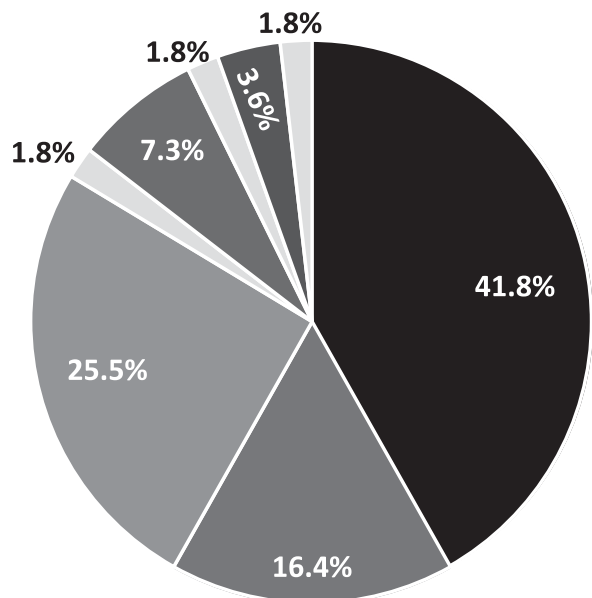
State of origin of victims rescued in Goa (in percentages):



GRAPH 4:

Nationality of the rescued victim trafficked from outside India:

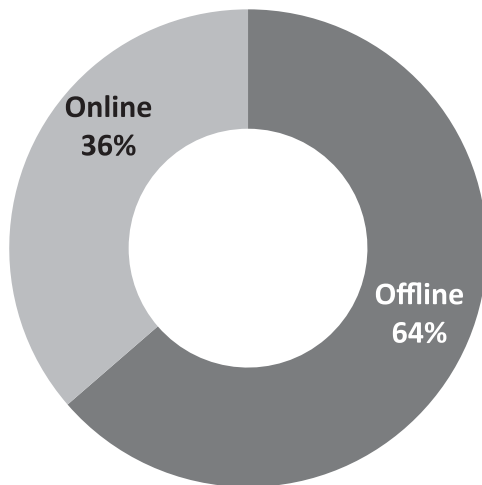
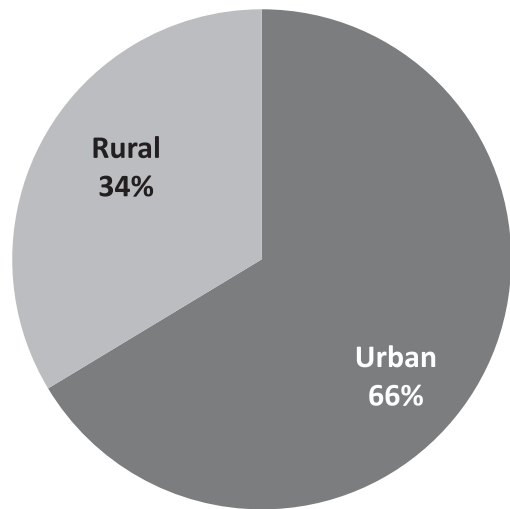
Source Countries			
Bangladesh	23	41.8%	
Uzbekistan	9	16.4%	
Nepal	14	25.5%	
Russia	1	1.8%	
Thailand	4	7.3%	
Turkmenistan	1	1.8%	
Kyrgyzstan	2	3.6%	
Turkey	1	1.8%	
Total	55	100%	



GRAPH 5:

Location of the residents of victims:

Explanation: The graph highlights that the majority of the girls and women trafficked to Goa were from urban areas in the source areas.



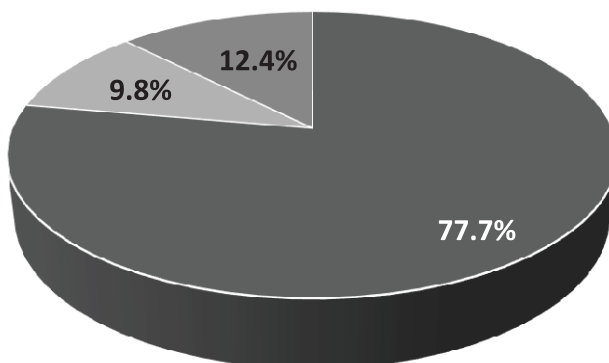
GRAPH 6:

Nature of trafficking:

GRAPH 7:

Form of Commercial Sexual exploitation.

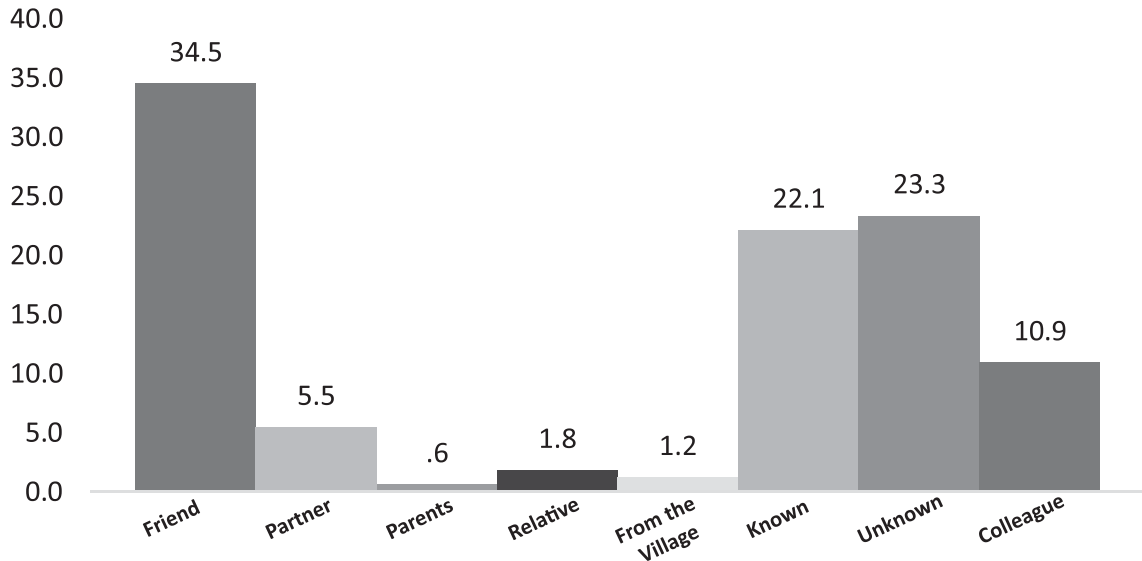
Explanation: The graph shows that the majority of the girls and women rescued were commercially sexually exploited in hotel & lodges, followed with massage parlours in Goa. The graph also highlights that the commercial sexual activities are taking places in flats and Bungalow which are not public places.



Form of CSE		
Hotel & Lodge	269	77.7%
Flat & Bungalow	34	9.8%
Massage Parlour	43	12.4%
Total	346	100%

GRAPH 8:

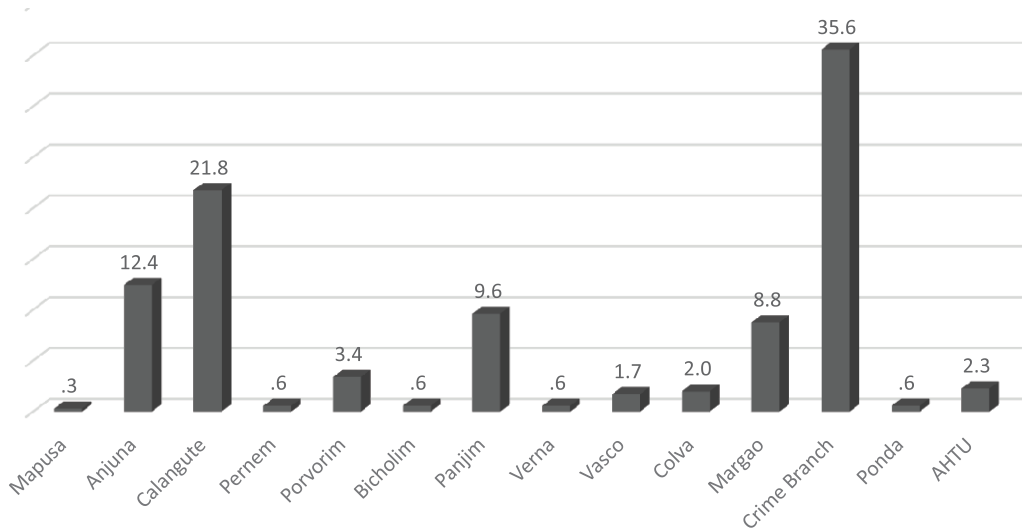
Relationship of the victim with the person who lured or forced her for commercial sexual activity in the source area.



Explanation: The graph highlights that in majority of the cases the person who lured or forced the victim in the source area for commercial sexual activity was known to her. A majority of them were her friend, followed with her colleague and male partner.

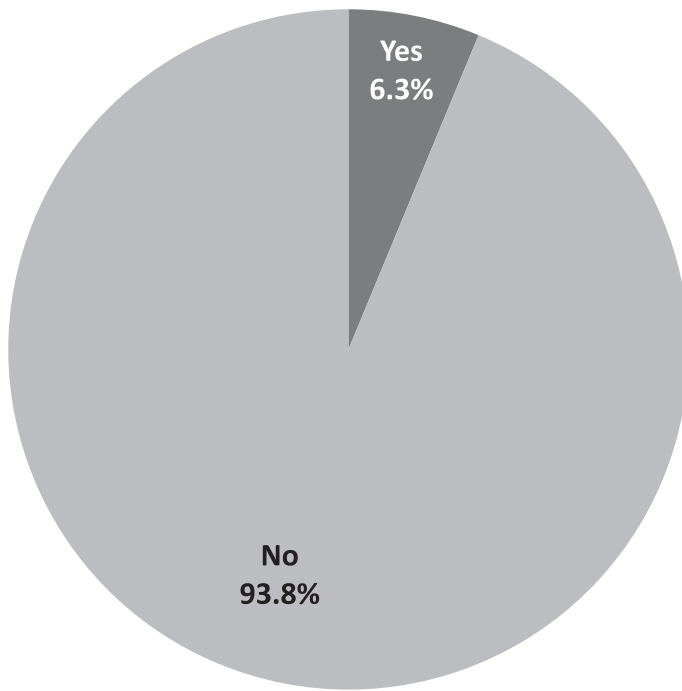
GRAPH 9:

Police Station responsible for rescues:



Explanation: The Graph and figure shows that the majority of the girls were rescued by Crime Branch (Crime Branch has the jurisdiction all over Goa). The figure also shows that the rescue conducted by AHTU, the dedicated unit set-up for handling cases of human trafficking is very less.

The figure highlights that highest number of girls rescued were from Calangute police jurisdiction, followed with Anjuna and Panjim.



GRAPH 10:

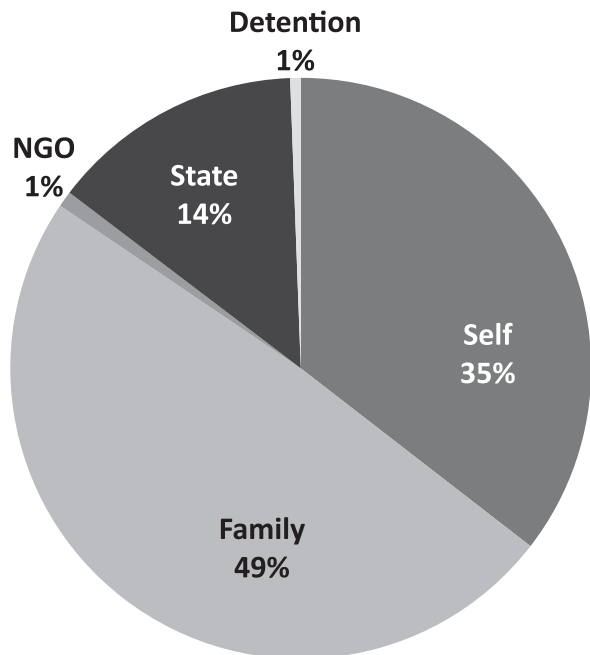
Cases of re-trafficking:

Explanation: The graph shows that a very small number of the girls rescued and released from protective home were re-trafficked in Goa. This data is based on the figures of girls who were again rescued in Goa.

GRAPH 11:

Final Order of the Magistrate under sec 17 of Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, 1956.

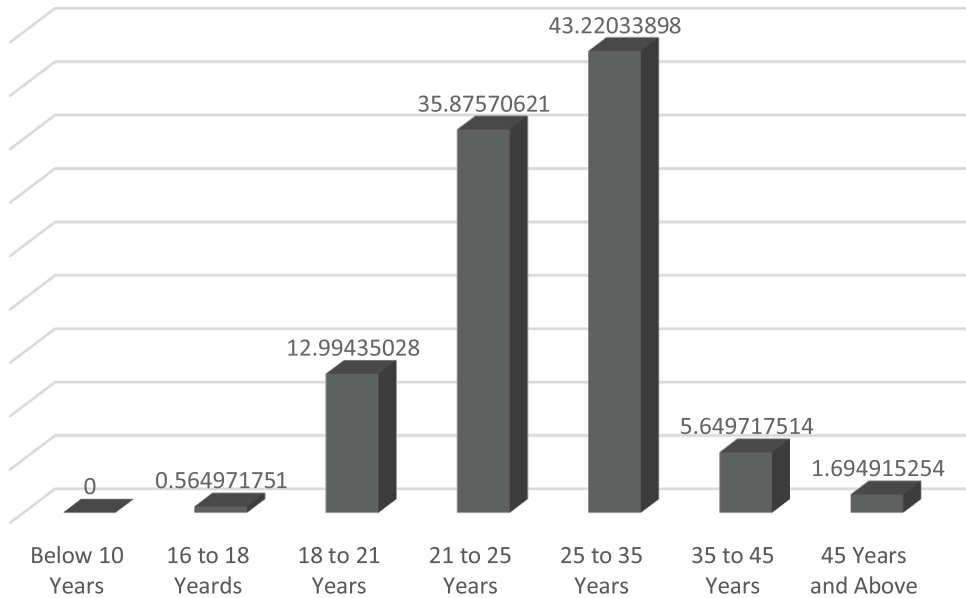
Explanation: In the majority of the cases, the magistrate, after conducting inquiry under sec 17 (5) of ITPA, decided to release the victim in the custody of her family members. In some cases, where it was found that it was fit for the victim to be released in self-custody, especially in cases where the victim was older in age and family did not ask for the custody, she was released in self custody.



In 48 cases the victims were repatriated to her state, or till the border or till the relevant embassy and handed over to an authority to ensure her protection, repatriation and, possible rehabilitation. This was done in cases where the victim was a foreign national or it was not safe for her to be released in safe custody and the family was not fit to be given custody.

GRAPH 12:

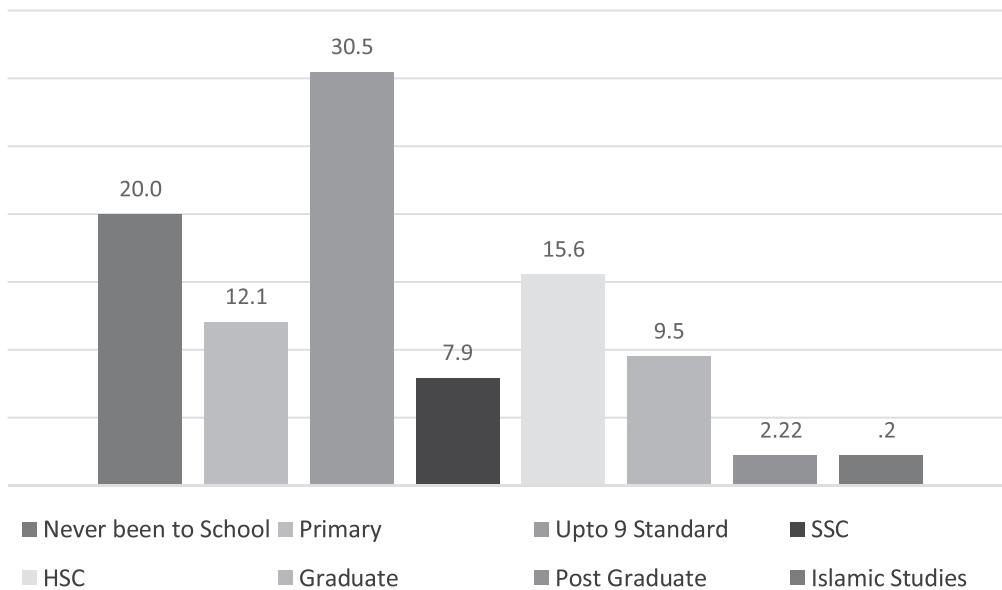
Age of the victim:



Explanation: Majority of the rescued victim fall in the age group of 25 to 35, followed with 21 to 25 and 18 to 21.

GRAPH 13:

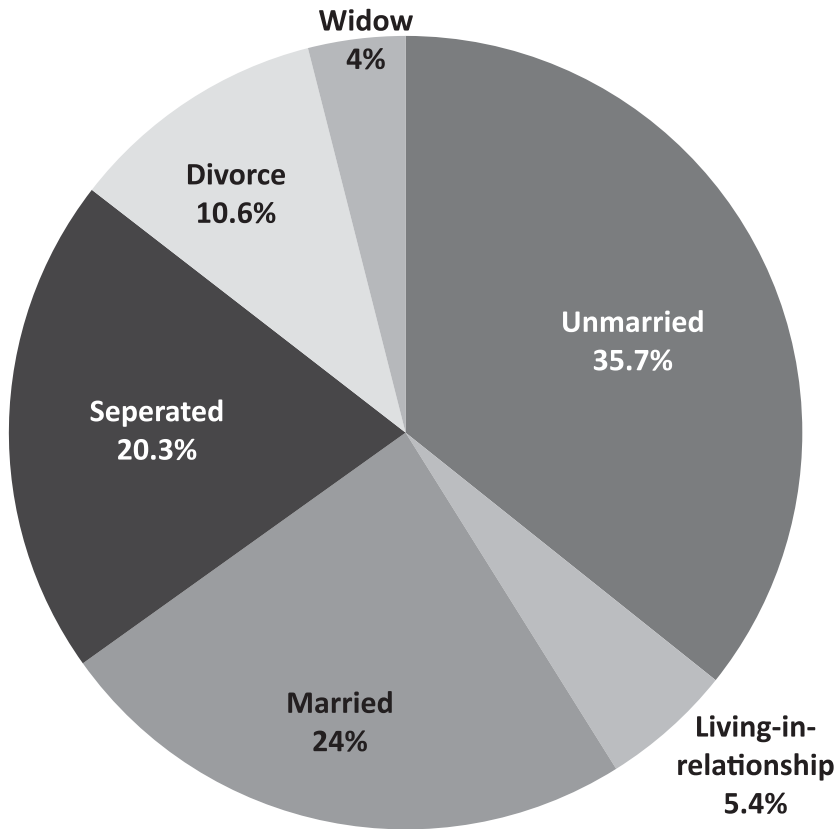
Education of the victim



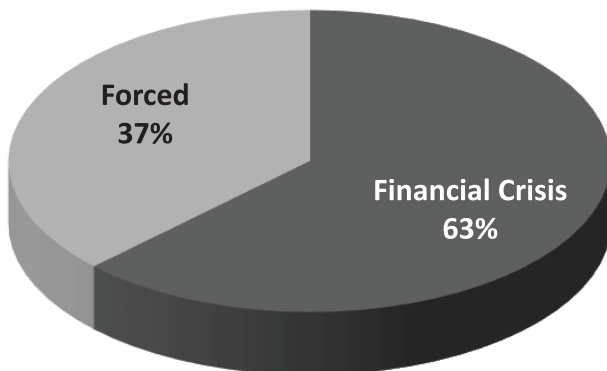
Explanation: A majority 62.6 % of the rescued victim were found to have not completed their studies. The graph highlights that lack of degree and vocational skills makes girls vulnerable to commercial sexual exploitation.

GRAPH 14:

Marital Status of the rescued victim.



Explanation: The graph shows that in majority of cases the victims were either separated or divorced. As a result the responsibility of the family and children were on them. Since they were mostly uneducated and with no vocational training them became vulnerable to trafficking for CSE.



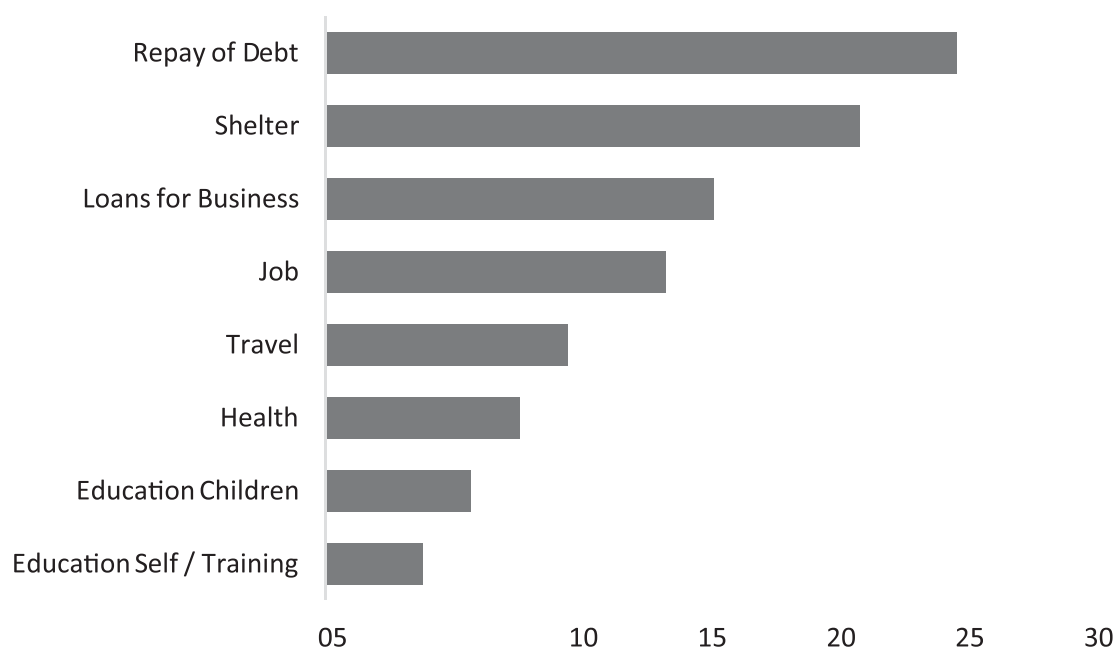
GRAPH 15:

Reasons for Trafficking.

Explanation: A majority of the rescued victims became vulnerable to trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation due to financial crisis at home.

GRAPH 16:

Request by the victim for assistance at the time of the release from protective home



Explanation: At the time of release from the protective home, majority of the victims requested to Arz staff to help in repaying debt, followed with, rent for renting room in her home state, loan to start a business of her own or assistance in getting a job.

The findings highlights that the majority of the victims did not have any support to manage their household expenses and were looking for support. This also highlights that failure to provide assistance to address these needs may make them vulnerable to re-trafficking.

CHAPTER III

MAIN SOURCE STATE/COUNTRY SPECIFIC INFORMATION

During the period 2014 to 2019, 400 girls and women were rescued from commercial sexual exploitation by police in Goa. 84% of these rescued victims were from India, while 16 % were foreign nationals.

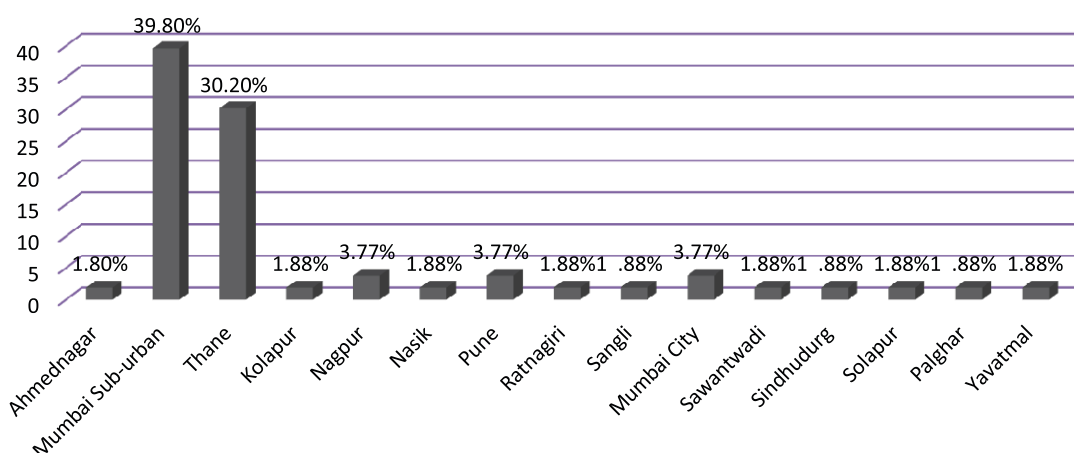
Those who were Indian nationals belonged to 24 states of India, while foreign nationals were from 8 countries. Within India, the largest number, i.e. 30.7% of the girls rescued were from Maharashtra, followed by 22.1% from West Bengal, 10.4% from Delhi. Among the foreign nationals, the majority (42%) were from Bangladesh.

To enable the law enforcement agencies, policy makers and service providers to design intervention, policy and schemes, to prevent, protect and rehabilitate, information based on empirical data is analysed and presented of Maharashtra, West Bengal, Delhi and Bangladesh, the main source areas for trafficking to Goa.

MAHARASHTRA:

Maharashtra is not only a major source state for Goa, but also a transit state. The girls and women trafficked from West Bengal and Bangladesh to Goa are first brought to Maharashtra and inducted in commercial sexual activities and then, on short contracts, trafficked to Goa. Similarly, girls from Uzbekistan are first trafficked to Delhi, then to Mumbai and later to Goa.

A majority of the women rescued in Goa from Maharashtra are either originally from Maharashtra or those who are second generation residing in Maharashtra. The girls and women trafficked to Goa from Maharashtra are from different regions of Maharashtra. A majority of the trafficked victims belong to Mumbai suburban areas and Thane. There is trafficking of women from red-light areas of Pune and Mumbai to Goa.



A large number of women trafficked to Goa were working in occupations related to catering, events and beauty parlours. A very high number of women were lured or provided information about commercial sexual activity by a person known to them. The person known to them included a friend (36%) & colleagues (10%). There was also involvement of male partners and relatives in luring the women for commercial sexual activities. However, a majority of the persons who were involved in luring or forcing the girls in commercial sexual activity were females. This is also as most of them were the friends or colleagues of the girl.

A majority of the girls rescued were found to be in the age range of 21 to 35 years. A majority of the girls rescued from commercial sexual exploitation have not completed SSC i.e Xth Std. A large number of girls rescued in Goa from Maharashtra are those who are either separated, divorced or widowed and had the responsibility of taking care of household expenses and children. Even in cases where they were married, it was found that the husbands were alcoholic, unemployed or there was major financial crisis due to debt or health problems of one of the family members. A majority of the women became vulnerable to commercial sexual exploitation due to financial crisis at home. Girls who were victims of domestic violence depended on their peers for psychological and emotional support. Some of these peers had exposure to commercial sexual activities into which they lured these girls.

A large number of unmarried girls who were rescued were those whose parents were separated or there was domestic violence at home. In some cases the single parents were dependent on their daughters to manage financial expenses. The desire to earn an income which was difficult to get due to lack of education and skills, made them vulnerable to commercial sexual exploitation.

The victims from Maharashtra rescued in Goa felt Goa to be safe for commercial sexual activity as there were fewer chances of being identified by someone known to them, compared to being involved in commercial sexual activities in their state. They also felt comfortable as it was closer to their state and easy to get permission from the relatives.

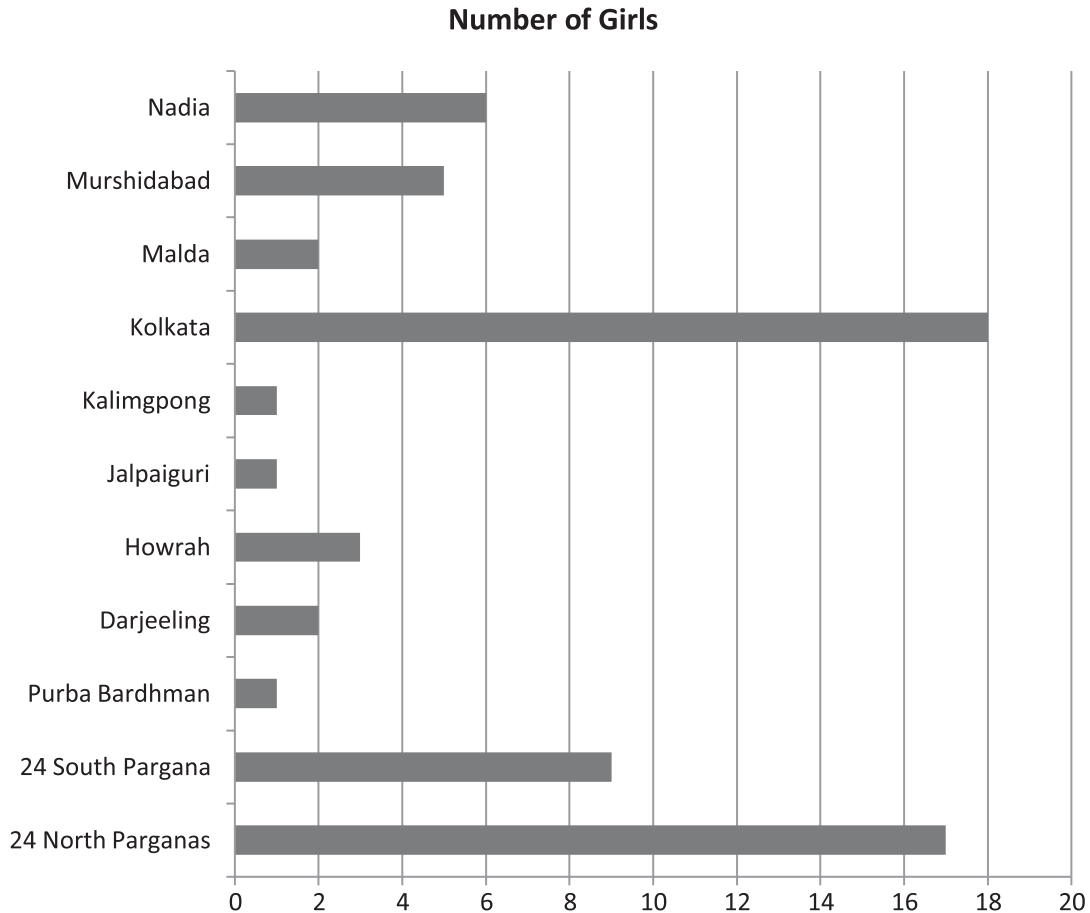
Most of the victims from Maharashtra came on short contracts of one week to two weeks on a contract of 10,000 to 25,000 INR. The mode of travel of most of the victims from Maharashtra was train or bus. Before leaving their city they were provided the phone number of the pimp in Goa and after their arrival in Goa they called the pimp, who advised them to hire a rickshaw and guided the rickshaw where to drop the girl.

A majority of the girls and women who were trafficked from Maharashtra to Goa were from urban areas. This is probably due to the demand for the girls in Goa from urban areas as the main form of commercial sexual activities is hotel & lodge-based, which requires girls who have knowledge of Hindi and/or English and are comfortable in dealing with clients, taxi and hotel staff who are Hindi speaking.

A majority of the victims were exploited in Hotel & Lodge form. But compared to the global percentage of flat & bungalow (9.8 %), the girls and women exploited in flats and Bungalow is comparatively more of girls and women from Maharashtra.

WEST BENGAL:

Girls and women from West Bengal were trafficked to Goa from various districts of West Bengal, a majority of them from 24 North Parganas and Kolkata. A large number of the victims from West Bengal rescued in Goa came from rural areas of West Bengal.



Many of the girls from West Bengal were first trafficked to Maharashtra where they were commercially sexually exploited and then trafficked to Goa. In some cases the girls were trafficked to the red-light area of Mumbai and Pune and then were trafficked to Goa.

There was a sizeable population of the rescued girls who had migrated to Mumbai for employment as domestic help when they were minor and then in Mumbai either due to their partners, friends, financial crisis or a combination of these, they got involved in commercial sexual activities.

A large number of victims who were from cities in West Bengal such as Kolkata were lured for commercial sexual activities while they were working in events in Kolkata. Most of these girls got the contact of pimps from their friends and colleagues who have been in commercial sexual activities.

It appears that the pimps have employed girls who work in events to lure other girls for commercial sexual activities. Few of the girls were lured by their peers under the guise of giving them a job or for an event in Goa. The girls were provided with flight tickets. Travel by flight was an incentive and most of the girls got excited with the offer of travelling by

air. Once in Goa they were asked to do commercial sexual activity and if they refused were asked to return the money for the flight and were blackmailed. Peer involvement has been an important factor in the trafficking of girls to Goa.

The girls rescued in Goa shared that they were rotated by the traffickers between Mumbai, Bangalore and Goa. The girls were brought to Goa on a contract of 1 week to 2 weeks. In Goa they were usually made to stay in OYO accommodation. The traffickers most often booked a one-way flight ticket for the travel of the girls or women to Goa. The return was expected to be booked by the victim from the share of the money earned by her.

Women from West Bengal were used for hotel and lodged based commercial sexual activities in Goa. The pimps encouraged the victims to lure new girls for these activities.

A large number of women from West Bengal rescued in Goa were in the age category of 21 to 35 years. A number of rescued victims were married when they were very young and became mothers while they were minor. A majority of them were victims of domestic violence; separated (24.2%), divorcee (9.1%) or widow (7.6%).

Due to marriage at an early age most of the rescued victims could not receive formal education or vocational training. 31.7 % of the victims had never been to school and 36.7 % had studied only till 9thStd. As a result they did not have the qualifications and/or the skills to get a job that would give them an income enough to manage their household expenses.

65.2% of the rescued girls said that the reason for getting involved in commercial sexual activity was financial crisis at home. They shared that the responsibility of managing household expenses, expenses of children, repaying debts, health crisis, made them vulnerable to commercial sexual exploitation.

A majority of the victims' partners, husbands and parents were aware that the girl was in commercial sexual activity and they were knowingly surviving on the earnings. The victims periodically sent substantial amounts of money to family members for household expenses and for looking after their children while they had to travel to other states for commercial sexual activities.

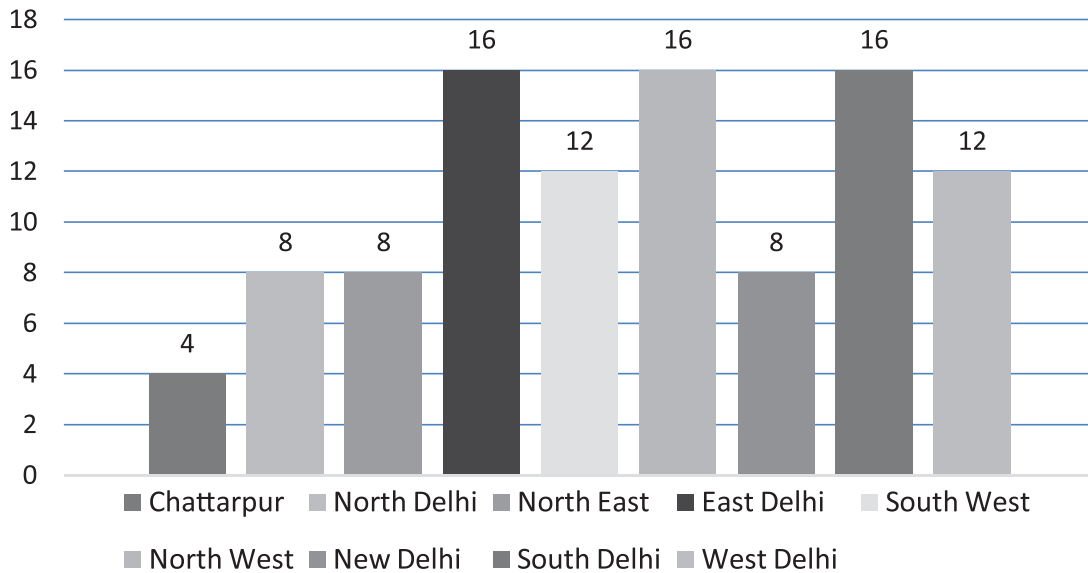
A majority of the girls rescued from West Bengal expressed their displeasure about the police visiting their house in West Bengal for the Home Investigation. They said that this affected their and families reputation and the stigma caused due to people in the locality getting to know about her involvement in commercial sexual activities resulted in being unable to stay back in the village with her family. They were also disturbed about what this reputation had done to their families.

Girls from West Bengal at the time of release and after returning to West Bengal, sought support from Arz and/or other organisation's for education of their children, protection from harassment from the traffickers and employment.

DELHI:

Delhi has developed as one of the major source areas for girls and women for CSE in the last 5 years. Girls are trafficked from different districts of Delhi.

A majority of the women from Delhi who were rescued in Goa were in the age group of 21 to 25 years (48.4%). A large number of them were found to have studied till 9thStd (29.6%) and many had never been to school (14.8%).



There exists an organised network between Delhi and Goa for trafficking of girls and women for commercial sexual exploitation. The vulnerable girls from Delhi are lured to Goa in the name of working in jobs related to catering, casinos, and events and once in Goa, they are commercially sexually exploited. In a large number of cases, men known to these girls or women were involved in luring them for commercial sexual activities. Many of these were their partners who were unemployed and knowingly surviving on the earnings of the women from commercial sexual activities.

The women are contacted by the pimps/agents on phone and the entire deal is fixed on the phone. The women do not have an opportunity to meet the pimp/agent face to face. The women are asked to send their photographs on whatsapp and after that the money is fixed. In a large number of cases (77.8%) various digital platforms were used for recruiting, soliciting, transferring money, etc for commercial sexual activity.

A majority of the women trafficked from Delhi include those who were working in the catering industry {they serve food during weddings and big parties. The girls are paid from Rs. 1000 to Rs. 2500 depending on their looks}. It is during the catering events that the agents lure the girls saying that they would be paid more in Goa.

Some of the rescued girls included those who were into “dancing”. In Delhi these girls used to dance during marriages, product launch events, birthday parties, exhibitions, etc. {They are not professional dancers. The girls are paid per day Rs.2000-6000/- depending on their looks, dancing skills and connection with the coordinator}. The agents target these girls during the programme. They lure the girls with the promise of dance opportunities in hotels, clubs, casinos in Goa with higher payments. The traffickers encourage the girls to take advance money for family or other expenses before leaving Delhi for Goa.

All the women trafficked from Delhi to Goa for CSA travel by flight. The flight tickets are booked by the traffickers. The traffickers send the PNR details of the flight by SMS through the mobile of the pimp/agent. Once in Goa, a taxi driver who is part of the network picks them from the airport in Goa. The women are then taken to a flat, hotel, or bungalow to stay.

Most often, the women trafficked to Goa from Delhi are not informed that they have to prostitute. It is only when they reach Goa they are asked to prostitute and when they refuse they are asked to pay the money for the flight ticket, return the advance money and other expenses incurred on them, which most often they are unable to pay and finding no other option succumb to the demands of the traffickers.

Most of the victims are found to belong to dysfunctional families where i) parents have separated and girls have been raised by a single parent, ii) alcoholism in the family, either father or husband is alcoholic and not contributing to the family expenses iii) domestic violence in the house, iv) separated/divorced from husband v) they are single mothers looking after their children by themselves vi) girls with sole responsibility to earn for the family.

Delhi is also a transit for trafficking of foreign nationals for CSE. The foreign nationals mainly include nationals of Russia, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, etc. who are first trafficked to Delhi and then to Goa for CSE.

In the case of girls from Russia, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan, etc. they are befriended by traffickers either before they enter the country or soon after. They get into a relationship with these men as partners or just friends, but begin to trust them and have no idea that these men are involved in trafficking for CSA. It has been found that as soon as these girls reach Delhi their passport/visa is taken away by the perpetrators on the pretext that they will return it after the paper work which they say is needed for a “good job”. After the passport is taken they are sexually exploited for a week in the flats in Delhi and thereafter sent to customers to flats and hotels in Delhi based on customer demands. They are always sent with “chotu” (the pimp’s reliable assistant).

Prior to sending the new foreign women out of Delhi, the agents first test them by sending them to dance in pubs and in five star hotels in Delhi and thereafter they send them with older women for commercial sexual activities out of Delhi. The women are sent on their own out of Delhi only when the pimp is confident that the victim is not going to disclose anything about the pimp and the trafficking network.

The pimps also threaten the foreign nationals with informing the police about the latter’s lack of passports/visas and that are staying in India illegally. The traffickers do not even renew the visa once it expires. Due to fear of arrest, the women do not approach anyone for help.

Delhi has about 5-6 main agents dealing with Uzbek girls. The oldest agent is about 40 years of age and the youngest is in his late 20’s. The commercial sexual exploitation of Uzbek girls in Delhi is mainly dominated by men especially from Punjab.

In cases of foreign nationals, it has been found that in Delhi the traffickers prepare fake Aadhaar card, PAN card, Voter Id card, Nikah Nama and driving license.

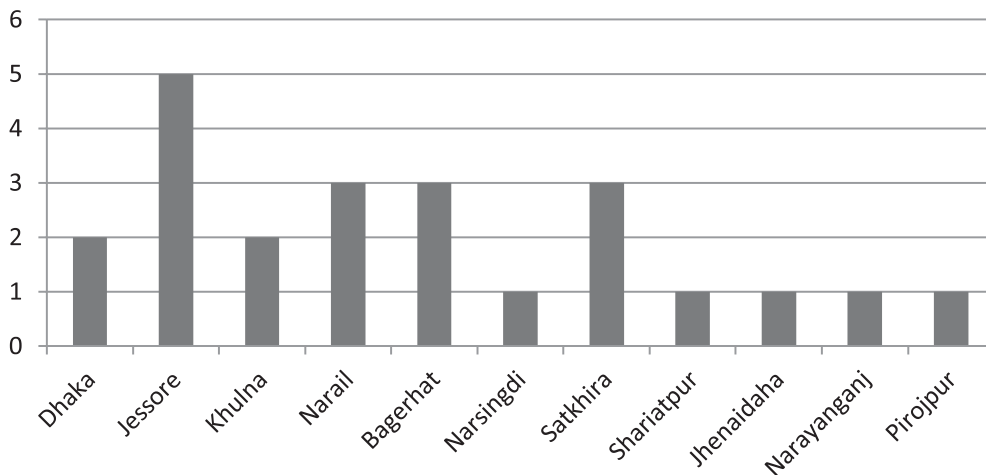
In most of the cases the traffickers in Goa have been arrested but the traffickers in Delhi have not been arrested. The same traffickers repeatedly traffick girls to Goa.

A large number of girls at the time of and/or after their release have asked for assistance for support for vocational training and protection from traffickers.

BANGLADESH:

Girls and women were trafficked from Bangladesh from 11 locations. Most were trafficked from Jessore followed by Narail, Bagerhat and Satkhira.

Number of Girls



The victims of CSE from Bangladesh rescued in Goa can be broadly divided into two categories:

One set of girls are those who were trafficked to Mumbai when they were minors (age group of 12-15 years). They were trafficked by their family members such as their aunts who were working in the dance bars in Mumbai. These girls were brought by their relatives saying that these girls would be employed as maid servants. Once in India they worked as house maids in their relatives homes who were working in the dance bar. After few years, they were employed by their relatives in the dance bar and financially exploited. These girls after years of working in the dance bar were befriended by customers or men working in the bars, who helped them out of the exploitation of their relatives, but in turn trafficked them to Goa for CSA and survived on their earnings.

The other set of girls were those who were lured to India under the guise of employment. Once in India they were informed that they have illegally entered the country and if caught would be arrested and imprisoned. They were provided fake Aadhar card, pan card as identity proof. They were then forced into CSA in Mumbai and then sent to Surat, Bangalore and Goa.

MODUS OPERANDI OF CROSSING THE INDO-BANGLA BORDER:

The girls who are new cross the border at night. They are asked to come to the border area by public bus. Once at the border area there are agents who help them to cross the border. The total cost for crossing the border is about 20,000 Taka. Before crossing the border, they are provided shelter in a house close to the border where they are provided with a meal and asked not to carry too many luggage. They are asked to wear dark coloured clothes. The crossing of

the border is done based on the person on duty at the border. The crossing is usually done at night or in the afternoon and is usually done in small groups.

There is always an agent who accompanies the girl cross the border. At the time of crossing the border the agent from Bangladesh passes information via mobile phone to the agent in West Bengal, India. As soon as the signal is passed and confirmed, those from Bangladesh start the journey. They come by boat to a certain point and thereafter enter India through a field. Once in India they are hosted in the house of the agent in India. At the house, the girl is provided with the photocopy of her voting card made in West Bengal. The original document is kept with the agent in West Bengal.

Often, the same agent comes to get her released if she is rescued or arrested. He poses as her uncle and gets her released by showing the voting card. The girl thereafter has to pay Rs. 50,000 to 1 lakh for the assistance provided for her release.

Girls who have been trafficked by their relatives have been crossing the border regularly. They show their Aadhar card and enter India saying that they are married in India.

SERVICES REQUESTED BY THE VICTIM:

Most of the victim from Bangladesh have requested not to be repatriated back home. They say that they have their partners, relatives and property in Mumbai and if sent back they will lose their property and relatives.

Many of the rescued victims have asked for assistance to start business with family members in their village or a job in the cities close to their village in Bangladesh, as sales girls, or in beauty parlours.

CHALLENGES

According to the victims, when they were repatriated to Bangladesh, their parents informed them that they were harassed by the local police in Bangladesh to pay money for doing the documentation work for their release from protective home in Goa and repatriation from Goa to Bangladesh. The girls also informed that, the police in Bangladesh does not keep the information about their rescue in India confidential. The police informs the villagers making it difficult for them to stay back in the village; and, having no choice, they return back to India.

There is also pressure for them to return to India as in Bangladesh there is not much opportunity for work, and their partners (boyfriends) keep asking them to return back to India.

Many of these girls and their family members require counselling when they are back with their family, but there are no counselling services close to their place of residence.

CHAPTER IV

SERVICES IN GOA TO COMBAT HUMAN TRAFFICKING FOR CSE

RESCUE

The Goa police has set-up an Integrated Anti Human Trafficking Unit (IAHTU) for handling offences related to trafficking of persons in Goa. The police has appointed one “Nodal NGO” (Arz is the Nodal NGO) and one representative from the Department of Women and Child Development, Goa to provide victim assistance, and assist in the rehabilitation and repatriation of the victims.

VICTIM ASSISTANCE

Various NGOs working with women and children in Goa have been providing assistance to the Police during rescue and volunteering as witnesses.

SAFE SHELTER

The Goa government under Section 21 of Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 has set up a Protective Home for providing safe shelter and rehabilitation to the adult victims rescued from commercial sexual exploitation.

The government has one children’s home, called “Apna Ghar”, for the minor children rescued from CSE. Goa also has many shelter homes registered under Juvenile Justice Act, which provides short term and long term shelter to the victims rescued from CSE.

INQUIRY

In Goa if the victim rescued from CSE is major in age she is produced before the sub-divisional magistrate. The magistrate with the assistance of a panel constituted under sec 17 (5) of ITPA conducts an inquiry. In Goa, the panel consists of five social workers. The inquiry is conducted at the State Protective Home (SPH), where the victim is lodged (the victim is not produced before the magistrate in his/her court). The magistrate along with the panel members visit the SPH and conduct the inquiry. In case the victim is minor in age she is produced before the Child Welfare Committee and lodged at the Government Children’s Home.

REHABILITATION SERVICES FOR THE RESCUED VICTIMS

Since 2001, Arz, in collaboration with the Department of Women and Child Development, has been providing rehabilitation services to the victims lodged at the government state protective home. Arz has been also extending its services to the children victims of CSE and lodged at the children's home managed by the government and the non-government agencies.

Arz services include counseling, income generation, vocational training, self- development, self-expression, preparing Home Study Report, coordinating with agencies for repatriation, and escorting the victim to her home state/country.

REPATRIATION PROCESS

In cases where no relative of the victim has applied for her custody and it is dangerous for her to be released in self-custody , or if the victim desires that she should be dropped till her home state or country (connected with land with India), on the order of the magistrate the victim is dropped till her native place, border of the country (in case of Nepal & Bangladesh) or in case of other foreign national, handed over to the embassy in Delhi. All the expenses incurred on the travel, food and lodging for the repatriation is paid by the Department of Women and Child Development, Goa.

ESCORT

The escort team for each victim comprises of 2 lady police constables, a matron of the SPH and the counselor from Arz. The matron heads the escort team and the counselor is part of the escort team to ensure that the repatriation is victim- friendly and to brief the authority receiving the victim about the victim and work done with the victim at the SPH in Goa. In case the victim is being handed over to the family then the counselor helps the family members to accept the victim and provides inputs/skills to the family members in handling the victim.

VICTIM COMPENSATION

The Goa government has approved a “Goa Victim Compensation Scheme 2012”, under which the government has constituted a fund called ‘Victim Compensation Fund’. Under this the victims of rape, human trafficking and acid attacks in the state will be given a compensation of Rs. 10 lakh. This scheme has been prepared under Section 357-A of CrPC, for the purpose of providing compensation to the victims of crime, acid attack in particular.

REHABILITATION SCHEME

The Goa government has formulated and notified “Prabhat” a scheme for the rehabilitation of the victims of commercial sexual exploitation in Goa. Under the scheme provisions are made for shelter, education, vocational training, employment, grant for business, honorarium, etc. The scheme also provides for appointment of a mentor for each victim to assist the victim in her rehabilitation.

GOA CHILDREN’S ACT

The Goa government in 2003 formulated the Goa Children’s Act. The Act has various provisions for preventing vulnerable children from trafficking for CSE, preventing children from sexual abuse, stringent punishment for those involved in CSE, banning dedication of girls, establishment of children’s court for victim friendly trial, victim assistance unit, etc.

ECONOMIC REHABILITATION

Arz has set up Swift Wash, a mechanized laundry unit, for the rehabilitation of the victims of commercial sexual exploitation, sexual abuse, and violence in Goa. Swift Wash is a non-residential economic rehabilitation unit. At Swift Wash no victim of CSE is refused employment.

The average salary received by the staff at Swift Wash Laundry is Rs. 12000/-. The persons working at Swift Wash have benefits such as ESI, provident fund, free pick up and drop, crèche for children, etc.

The rehabilitation services provided at Swift Wash include, psychological and social support, counseling, legal and administrative assistance, health services, educational support, etc.

CHAPTER V

AREAS REQUIRING ATTENTION IN GOA TO COMBAT HUMAN TRAFFICKING FOR CSE

ESTABLISH SPECIAL COURT

There is a need for the establishment of a Court under Section 22 A of ITPA for speedy trial of offences under ITPA. Presently, it takes on an average 4 years for the trial to begin, and by then the victim is not available for deposition as most of the rescued victims are from outside the state/country. It is difficult to trace the victim after four years and most often, even if traced, they do not wish to come to depose as they are settled in a new life or they do not want to be forced to relive the painful experiences again. As a result, in most of the cases the accused are acquitted. There is no fear of punishment and the same people are found to be engaged in the CSE activity after their release from custody. Establishment of a special court will improve the conviction rate, which will act as a deterrent for the offenders.

STRENGTHEN IAHTU

Goa is one of the major destination states for trafficking for CSE, where victims are trafficked from different states of India and foreign countries and there exists an organized network of trafficking spreading to different parts of India and foreign countries. To combat human trafficking in Goa it is of utmost importance that Goa has full time/dedicated police officials posted at the IAHTU (Integrated Anti Human Trafficking Unit), who are involved in collecting information, building information networks, surveillance, rescue of victims, coordinating with their counterparts in other states and countries, etc.

ENACT LAWS TO PREVENT CSE IN MASSAGE PARLOURS

There is an urgent need to formulate laws related to cross massages at the massage parlours. At present the law is unclear and thus cannot be implemented. It therefore does not act as a deterrent and many massage parlours in Goa have become centers for commercial sexual activities.

As per the Rule 15 A (f) of The Goa Public Health Act and Rules, each massage parlour requires “male masseurs for massage of male and female masseurs for massage of females”. Absence of proper and clear law, works as a hurdle for police to initiate any action against the owner of massage parlours. The police can only act when it is established the girls are being used for CSE. A proper law with stringent punishment with regard to cross massage can

prevent abuse and exploitation of the girls for CSE and help police to take action when the girls are employed for cross massage.

ENACT LAWS TO PREVENT CSE IN DISCO CLUBS/BARS

A large number of girls have been rescued from bars and disco clubs in Goa for commercial sexual activities. In many of these bars it has been found that the girls (both Indian and foreigners) have been recruited to dance with the customers as well as solicit customers for CSE activities. There is no law in Goa which regulates dancing in bars and clubs in Goa.

If there are proper laws related to dancing in bars, clubs, hotels/lodges it would help police to take action rather than wait to establish that commercial sexual activities are taking place and then take action.

WOMEN IN PROSTITUTION TO BE RESCUED & NOT ARRESTED

In the recent past there have been cases wherein the women and girls in prostitution have been arrested under Section 8 of ITPA in different parts of Goa by the Goa police for soliciting in public place.

Globally, it has been documented that arrest of women in prostitution further increase their dependence on the pimps and traffickers, as it is the latter who pay for advocate fees, bail amount, arrange for surety, fine amount, etc to get the women out from custody. Once out from custody, the women are expected to return the money and having no source of alternate income, she more than not again returns to prostitution to pay back the money. It is due to this reason that the Ministry Of Home Affairs, GOI in its advisory has stated that,

“It is generally noticed that sections 8 and 20 of ITPA, which focuses on the victims, are more often invoked as a result of which the victim is re-victimized and the exploiters are not punished. It is, therefore, advised that sections 3, 6 and 7 which pertains to pimps, brothel owners, clients who are actual perpetrators of the crimes need to be invoked rather than sections 8 and 20. Law enforcement agencies need to adopt a victim centric approach in the investigations” {2 (2.5) F.NO.15011/6/2009-ATC (Advisory) GOVERNMENT OF INDIA/BHARAT SARKAR MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS/GRIH MANTRALAYA NORTH BLOCK NEW DELHI /CS DIVISION}

The more humane approach to prevent a woman from being re-trafficked is to rescue her and produce her before the magistrate under sec 17 of ITPA and admit her to a protective home. This approach would help the magistrate, Department of Women & Child Development, NGOs and her relatives to understand the reasons for her being in commercial sexual activities, and provide her psycho-social-legal services to prevent her re-trafficking.

The actions of law enforcement agencies needs to be targeted against those who are creating the demand for commercial sexual activities and those who are benefitting from the commercial sexual activities and not the women in prostitution.

ACTION AGAINST THE PLACE USED FOR COMMERCIAL SEXUAL ACTIVITIES:

To curb commercial sexual activities in Goa it is utmost important that action needs to be taken by the police, sub-divisional magistrate, panchayat, licensing authorities, RTO, etc. against the hotel, lodge, flats, parlours, shops, vehicle, etc. used for commercial sexual activities, by sealing the establishment, withdrawing the NOC and/or cancelling the trade license.

As per Section 18 in The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate has the power of closure of brothel (place used for commercial sexual exploitation) and eviction of offenders from the premises.

ANNEXURE 1:

ARZ INTERVENTIONS/EVENTS IN GOA & SOURCE STATES 2014 TO 2019

Arz (anyay rahat zindagi) has been working towards combating trafficking of persons subject to commercial sexual exploitation in Goa since 1998. Arz believes that CSE is a “market”, a business proposition for those who are involved in selling and purchasing. There are also others who are indirectly the beneficiary of the market, such as those who are involved in protecting the market and/or are surviving on the business of CSE. The “commodity”, in this market, is the person being commercially sexually exploited.

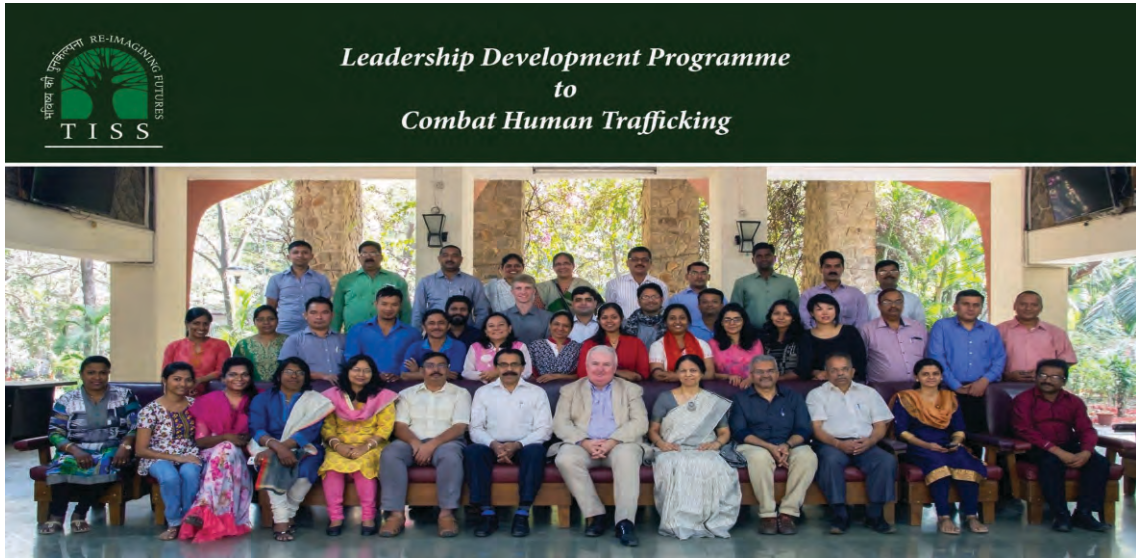
Arz activities involve prevention, protection, rehabilitation, repatriation, after care and prosecution. As mentioned in the previous chapter, Arz is the “Nodal NGO” of integrated anti human trafficking unit, appointed by the Goa police. Arz in collaboration with Directorate of Women and Child development, Goa, is also involved in providing rehabilitation services at the Government SPH, Goa to the rescued victims of CSE. Arz has been actively working with the government and non-government organizations in source states to combat Human Trafficking to Goa.

Arz set up a mechanized laundry unit, Swift Wash, a non-residential economic rehabilitation unit providing rehabilitation to victims of CSE, perpetrators of CSE and those vulnerable to being victims or perpetrators. The aim of the unit is to combat human trafficking for CSE by providing economic alternatives to the three important groups (victims, vulnerable persons & perpetrators) which contribute to the functioning and existence of the “market” of CSE.



Interventions/events conducted by arz (anyay rahit zindagi) to combat human trafficking in goa, source states and at national level during the period 2014 to 2019.

NATIONAL LEVEL PROGRAMME:



Leadership Training Programme for members of law enforcement agencies and service providers, organized by Arz (anyay rahit zindagi) in collaboration with Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai in the year 2016.



Leadership Training Programme for members of law enforcement agencies and service providers, organized by Arz (anyay rahit zindagi) in collaboration with Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Mumbai in the year 2017.



National Consultation held in Goa to discuss about the Trafficking of Persons Prevention, Protection and Rehabilitation) Bill, 2018 and issues of women in prostitution.



National Seminar on Impact of Violence on the victim.

INTERVENTION IN SOURCE STATES:



Police Training Programme in Nagaland on Human Trafficking for Commercial Sexual Exploitation.



#MeToo victim of Sex Trafficking campaign launched in Delhi.



*Training Programme on Human Trafficking for Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Child Sexual Abuse for service providers in **Karnataka**.*



*Training of Trainers conducted in **Darjeeling, West Bengal**, on Human Trafficking for Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Child Sexual Abuse.*



*Training Programme on Human Trafficking for Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Child Sexual Abuse for members of law enforcement agencies and service providers in **Sikkim**.*



*Training of Trainers conducted in **Hubli, Karnataka** on Human Trafficking for Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Child Sexual Abuse.*



Police Training Programme on Human Trafficking for Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Child Sexual Abuse in Siliguri, West Bengal.



Training of Trainers to Empower Service Providers to Combat Domestic Violence and Sexual Exploitation in Karnataka.



Training of Trainers conducted in Nagaland on Human Trafficking for Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Child Sexual Abuse.



Training of SSB {Seema Sashastra Bal} in Sikkim on Human Trafficking for Commercial Sexual Exploitation.



Training Programme of Police Officers in Sawantwadi, Maharashtra on Human Trafficking for Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Child Sexual Abuse.



Capacity Building of Service providers in Kalimpong, West Bengal on Human Trafficking for Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Child Sexual Abuse.

INTERVENTION IN GOA:



Release of poster by Goa Police to STOP Human Trafficking for Commercial Sexual Exploitation in Goa.



Release of STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES on Trafficking in Persons for Commercial Sexual Exploitation for Law Enforcement Agencies, Government and Non-Government Service Providers by Hon. Governor of Goa Smt. Mridula Sinha and Mr. Colin Wells, Deputy Head of Mission, British Deputy High Commission, Mumbai.



Awareness programme on Human Trafficking for Commercial Sexual Exploitation, Organised in collaboration with the Office of Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Panjim.



Meeting of law enforcement agencies and service providers from Goa and Source Areas, held in Goa, in 2014.



Street play performed in Vasco for creating awareness on Human Trafficking for Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Child Sexual Abuse.



Exposure visit of NGOs from Nepal to Swift Wash Laundry (economic rehabilitation unit for victims of commercial sexual exploitation).



Release of “Beautiful Women – Journeys from Despair to Dignity” by Hon. Governor of Goa Smt. Mridula Sinha.



Launch of #MeToo Victims of Sex Trafficking Campaign in Panjim, Goa.



Training Programme for service providers in Goa on Child Sexual Abuse.



Police Training Programme on Trafficking for Commercial Sexual Exploitation and Child Sexual Abuse .



Training Programme for enabling Care Givers in Goa to handle victims of sexual abuse.



Street Play performed to create awareness on Human Trafficking for Commercial Sexual Exploitation in Goa.

ANNEXURE 2:

PROCEDURES FOLLOWED IN GOA

1.RESCUE

2.INQUIRY

3.REPATRIATION TO BANGLADESH

i) **Procedure followed by the Goa Police to RESCUE victim/s from CSE:**

- Once the police receive information about commercial sexual activity, the police calls an NGO and requests for female staff to assist the police in rescue of the victims from CSE.
- The rescue team includes male and female police and lady social worker/s.
- Roles and responsibilities are divided among the police officials with regard to rescue.
- To confirm about the commercial activities the police sends a decoy customer.
- Two vehicles (minimum) are arranged by the police for the rescue.
- Once money is given by the decoy to the pimp for sexual services the rescue team enters the brothel/premise.
- The lady police along with the lady social worker enters the brothel first to ensure that the girls are dressed properly before the male police enters the brothel.
- The victim/s is provided clothes and enough time to cover themselves.
- The victim is segregated from the accused.
- The victim is taken to a safe place and then she is provided legal counseling by the social worker.
- The victim is then asked about the activities and the name of the perpetrators.
- Police collects evidence from the crime scene, such as register, cash, condoms, album of the girls, payment register, etc.
- Police arrests the traffickers, pimps, customers.
- The victim is helped to collect all the property from the brothel/premise.
- In separate vehicles the accused and the victim/s are brought to the police station.
- At the police station the victim is kept at a separate place wherein the perpetrators do not have any access to the victim/s.
- A lady counselor provides counseling to the victim/s.

- A social worker assists the victim/s to record her statement to the police.
- Arrangement is made for the victim to contact her family members on phone.
- Victim/s along with the lady police and social worker is sent to the government hospital for general medical check-up.
- If the victim is major in age she is produced before the Sub – Divisional Magistrate and if she is a minor, she is produced before the Child Welfare Committee for safe custody and protection.
- Victim/s, major in age, is admitted at the Government State Protective Home and victims, minor in age, are admitted at the Government Children’s Home.
- The victims are taken for medical examination, which includes age determination, sexual assault, presence of STD, etc.

ii) **Procedure followed for INQUIRY under section 17 of Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, 1956 in Goa.**

In Goa the victims rescued from commercial sexual exploitation are routed through section 17 of ITPA in case the victim is major in age.

Step 1:- After the rescue the police produces the victim before the Sub-Divisional Magistrate.

Step 2:- The magistrate verifies with the victims that is she a victim of CSE.

Step 3:- The magistrate orders for admission of the victim to the Government State Protective Home.

Step 4:- The magistrate asks the probation officer to submit a report.

Step5:- The magistrate asks Arz (providing social work services at the SPH) to submit a home study report (HSR) if the victim is from Goa and if from outside the state asks to arrange for a HSR with the assistance of the government or the non-government agencies in the source states.

Step 6:- Arz provides counseling to the victim at the Protective Home.

Step7:- Arz submits a report based on the interaction with the victim to the magistrate.

Step 8:- The magistrates summons the panel under section 17 (5) of ITPA for a panel meeting.

Step 9:- The magistrate and the panel members visit the SPH to meet the victim (victim is not summoned to the court) and to conduct an inquiry under sec 17 of ITPA.

Step10:-During the panel meeting the statement of the victim and the person who has made an application for the custody of the victim is recorded.

Step11:-Based on the HSR, Arz report, Probation officers report, police report, statement of the victim and her relative/s the panel advises the magistrate with their recommendations.

Step12:-The panel and the magistrate meets the victim and informs the decision of the

panel.

Step13:-The magistrate passes an order giving detailed instructions regarding the rehabilitation and, if relevant, the repatriation of the victim and also the role and responsibility of the individual or the organization in charge of implementation of the order.

In certain cases the magistrate or the panel conducting inquiry under Sec 17, if necessitated, also does the followings:-

- Directs the police to investigate against the person/s whose name has not been included in the FIR, but during the inquiry has been found to be involved in the CSE of the victim.
- Shares with the police (for them to taken action), information about the commercial sexual activities received from the rescued victims during inquiry.
- Complaint to senior police officials regarding human rights violation of the victims by the police.
- Order for closure of brothel/s under sec 18 of ITPA.

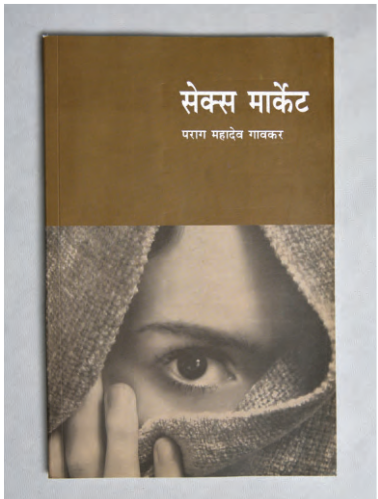
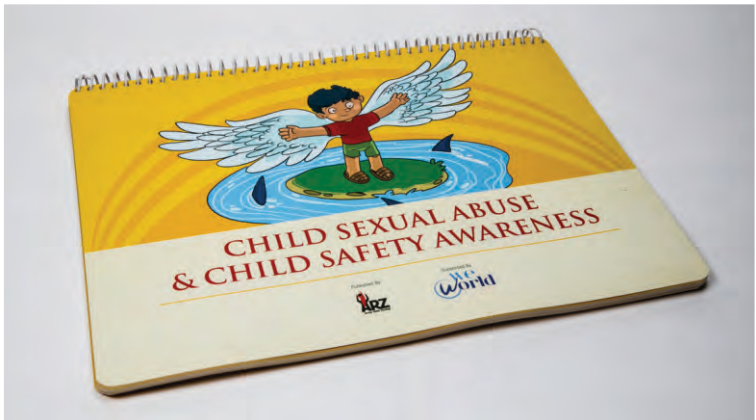
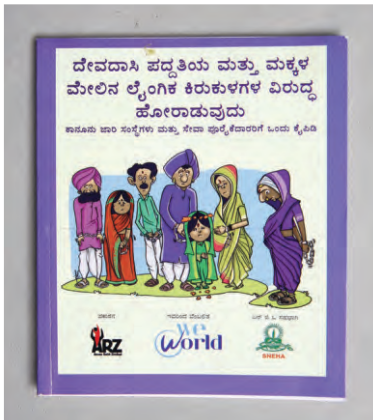
iii) **Process of REPATRIATION of victim of CSE from Goa to Bangladesh:**

A chronological description of process and procedure followed for the repatriation of victims of commercial sexual exploitation (CSE) from Bangladesh rescued in Goa. On an average the repatriation takes around 5 months.

	TASK	COMMENTS
1.	Rescue	Rescued under Sec 15 of Immoral Traffic Prevention Act (ITPA).
2.	Production before the Magistrate under sec 17 of ITPA.	After the rescue the police in Goa usually produces the victim before a sub-divisional magistrate as per the sec 17 of ITPA for safe custody and protection.
3.	Admission In the Government State Protective Home	The magistrate refers the girls under sec 17 of ITPA for safe custody and protection to the State Protective Home, Mercedes, Goa.
4.	Request for Home investigation	To confirm the nationality of the victims and to get documents to prove their nationality a request is made to a NGO in Bangladesh.
5.	Telephone communication between victims and the source state NGO.	In case the organization in Bangladesh finds it difficult to locate the address based on the description given by the victim to the Arz staff, phone calls are arranged for the victim to directly talk to the staff of the NGO in Bangladesh and provide the details.

6.	Submission of case detail to SDM by Arz staff.	
7.	Briefing about the case by the Arz after care person to the magistrate and the panel members.	For a better understanding of the case.
8.	Recording of the statement of the victims by the magistrate and the panel.	In Goa the statement of the victim is recorded by the Magistrate in the presence of the panel members at the Government State Protective Home.
9.	Receipt of the home investigation report (HIR) and documents.	NGO in Bangladesh submits a detailed report after conducting home investigation, along with the documents such as the birth certificate, citizenship certificate, photographs, etc. The documents help in establishing that the victim is a Bangladesh national and helps in getting travel documents from the Bangladesh High Commission.
10.	Submission of the HIR report and correspondence received from NGO from Bangladesh to the Magistrate.	Report and the documents received from the NGO in Bangladesh helps the Magistrate to pass an order.
11.	Repatriation order passed by the magistrate in Goa.	The repatriation order is passed by the magistrate. The order usually has the following directions:- Repatriation of the victims to Bangladesh. Arz & Women and Child Development, Goa to make necessary arrangement for the repatriation.
12.	Request by Arz to Bangladesh High Commission (BDHC) for issue of travel documents and exemption of fees. (e-mail and post)	
13.	Order copy of the magistrate sent to the NGO in Bangladesh to get the “Repatriation Order” passed by the Bangladesh Government (Ministry of Home Affairs – Immigration – 1)	
14.	Photograph of the victim is taken by the staff of SPH for the travel permit document.	
15.	Arz sends the details to BDHC as per their Performa, by post and email.	
16.	Travel permit issued by the Bangladesh High Commission in Mumbai.	
17.	Receipt of signed and stamped travel documents from Bangladesh High Commission in Mumbai.	

18.	Signature of the victim on the travel document taken at the protective home.
19	Travel permit e-mailed to BDHC
20.	Letter sent to FRRO for clearance and NO objection certificate from Police.
21.	“Residential permit and registration report” form filled and submitted at FRRO by Arz.
22.	Details of the border check post (handing over) submitted to FRRO, Goa.
23.	Arz informs the NGO in Bangladesh to be present at the Haridaspur/Benapole check post for handing over.
24.	Travel details and train tickets submitted to FRRO.
25.	Dy. S.P. FRO, Goa sends fax to BSF and IG border sharing the travel details and date of handing over of the victim.
26.	The Superintendent, Government Protective Home, Goa faxes the travel details & details of the escort team to the IG Intelligence (Border), Kolkata for vehicle arrangement.
27.	FRRO receives a letter from BSF, Commander, West Bengal confirming the date of handing over.
28.	The victim along with the escort team comprising of 2 lady police constable 1 matron and 1 Arz staff leaves for Kolkata by train.
29.	The team reaches Howrah station, West Bengal and then proceed to the BSF camp
30.	The victim is handed over by the BSF to the Bangladesh Rifles in the presence of staff of Women & Child Dept Goa, Arz staff, lady police constables from Goa, DIB and NGO from Bangladesh.
31.	Compliance report sent to BDHC and FRRO.
32.	Girl is kept at the NGO shelter home in Bangladesh for few days and depending on the need of the victim is either reintegrated with the family or rehabilitation services are provided. The NGO in Bangladesh keeps in touch with the survivor and Arz does regular follow-up with the NGO regarding the progress.



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a report by:



ADDRESS:

Flat. NO: 4, 1st Floor, Our Lady Of Guia Building,
Vasco-da-Gama, Goa – 403802 (INDIA)

Phone: +91 - 832 - 2501416 (Office)

+91 - 94 22 4381 09 (Mobile)

Email: arzindia@gmail.com

www.arzindia.org

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