

CHAPTER 4

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

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Human trafficking is one of the major social evils growing day by day. It is a grave violation against men, women, and children. However, an effort is carried out globally to combat human trafficking worldwide but systemic lacuna step back the progress. India is one among the country where human trafficking is taken place from across borders and interstate. The government has developed a model structure named Anti Human Trafficking Unit specifically to control human trafficking in India.

This chapter is focusing on data analysis and interpretation of experiences and opinions of functionaries of anti-human trafficking units from a social work point of view. The statistical data has been analysed by using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) and systematically organized on the simple frequency and cross-tabulation. To interpret the data table, close observation and field experiences of a researcher are used. The entire study is highly focusing on exploring the understanding of existing structures created to control and prevent human trafficking and find the scope to improve and enhance the current practices, procedures by using Social work strategies.

The researcher had the following objectives to reach his study aim. Data have been analyzed with the help of simple frequency analysis and supported by qualitative techniques like case studies and observation. This chapter contains the following sections.

- Section I : Profile of the respondents.
- Section II : Prevalence of reported cases in Human Trafficking in India and Gujarat State.
- Section III : Experience related to victims and perpetrators.
- Section IV : The current process of actual formal/informal practices and procedures followed by the government to control human trafficking in Gujarat.
- Section V : The expected standard procedure is followed by the AHTU Functionaries.
- Section VI : Identified the difficulties faced by the AHTU Functionaries.

SECTION - I

PROFILE OF RESPONDENTS

The researcher has visited 40 Anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTU) locations from various parts of Gujarat state and personally interviewed 214 respondents to explore the prevalence of reported cases in human trafficking in Gujarat state. The researcher also framed a personal profile to collect information about the work of the respondents. These respondents are police officials working in Anti Human Trafficking Units of Gujarat State.

The researcher has studied the following

- Locations wise formal profile of respondents in Anti Human Trafficking Unit,
- Education of Anti-Human Trafficking Unit Functionaries',
- Current job designation,
- Total work experience in the police department,
- Total work experience in Anti Human Trafficking Unit, and
- Type of charge handles in Anti Human Trafficking Unit.
- Additional work responsibility of respondents in other main branches of a police department,
- Awareness on official order issued to work in Anti Human Trafficking Unit.

Table 4.1**Location wise formal profile of the respondents as of 2018-19**

Sr. No.	AHTU location	DESIGNATION OF THE RESPONDENTS						Total
		PI	PSI	ASI	HC	PC	LR	
1	Ahmadabad-City	1	0	1	1	1	0	4
2	Ahmadabad-Rural	0	1	1	3	0	2	7
3	Ahmadabad-WR	1	0	1	1	1	0	4
4	Amreli	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
5	Anand	1	0	0	1	1	0	3
6	Aravalli	0	1	2	3	0	1	7
7	Bharuch	1	0	0	2	0	0	3
8	Banaskatha	1	1	2	1	3	0	8
9	Botad	1	2	0	2	0	1	6
10	Baroda – City	1	0	1	1	2	0	5
11	Baroda – Rural	1	2	0	2	1	0	6
12	Baroda – WR	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
13	Bhavnagar	1	0	1	1	2	0	5
14	Chhota-udepur	1	0	0	1	2	0	4
15	Dahod	1	2	1	2	0	0	6
16	Dang	1	1	5	5	0	0	12
17	Dwarka	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
18	Gandhidham	1	0	0	1	2	0	4
19	Gandhinagar	1	1	1	0	2	0	5
20	Godhara	2	1	0	0	3	0	6
21	Jamnagar	2	1	1	1	2	1	8
22	Junagadh	1	0	0	0	0	2	3
23	Kachchh-Bhuj	1	1	1	0	1	0	4
24	Morbi	1	0	1	1	0	0	3
25	Mahisagar	1	1	1	1	2	0	6
26	Mehsana	1	0	2	1	0	0	4
27	Nadiad	1	1	2	2	0	1	7
28	Narmada	1	1	1	0	1	0	4
29	Navsari	1	0	0	0	0	2	3
30	Porbandar	1	0	2	5	4	1	13

31	Patan	1	0	1	2	0	0	4
32	Rajkot – City	1	0	0	4	4	0	9
33	Rajkot – Rural	0	1	0	1	1	0	3
34	Sabarkatha	1	1	1	3	0	0	6
35	Somnath	1	0	1	0	2	0	4
36	Surendranagar	1	1	1	1	2	0	6
37	Surat – city	1	0	1	3	1	0	6
38	Surat – Rural	1	2	1	1	1	0	6
39	Tapi	0	1	0	3	4	0	8
40	Valsad	1	0	0	1	1	0	3
Total		38	25	35	59	46	11	214

Above table shows that Ahmedabad city have total 4 respondents (i.e. PI-1, ASI-1, HC-1 and PC-1), Ahmedabad-Rural have total 7 respondents (i.e. PSI-1, ASI-1, HC-3 and LR-2), Ahmedabad-WR have total 4 respondents (i.e. PI-1, ASI-1, HC-1 and PC-2), Amreli have total 3 respondents (i.e. PI-1, ASI-1 and HC-1), Anand have total 3 respondents (i.e. PI-1, HC-1 and PC-1), Aravalli have total 7 respondents (i.e. PSI-1, ASI-2, HC-3 and LR-1), Bharuch have total 3 respondents (i.e. PI-1 and HC-2), Banaskatha have total 8 respondents (i.e. PI-1, PSI-1, ASI-2, HC-1 and PC-3), Botad have total 6 respondents (i.e. PI-1, PSI-2, HC-2 and LR-1), Baroda – City have total 5 respondents (i.e. PI-1, ASI-1, HC-1 and PC-2), Baroda – Rural have total 6 respondents (i.e. PI-1, PSI-2, HC-2 and PC-1), Baroda – WR have total 3 respondents (i.e. PI-1 and PSI-2), Bhavnagar have total 5 respondents (i.e. PI-1, ASI-1, HC-1 and PC-2), Chhota-udepur have total 4 respondents (i.e. PI-1, HC-1 and PC-2), Dahod have total 6 respondents (i.e. PI-1, PSI-2, ASI-1 and HC-2), Dang have total 12 respondents (i.e. PI-1, PSI-1, ASI-5 and HC-5), Dwarka have total 3 respondents (i.e. PI-1, ASI-1 and HC-1), Gandhidham have total 4 respondents (i.e. PI-1, HC-1 and PC-2), Gandhinagar have total 5 respondents (i.e. PI-1, PSI-1, ASI-1 and PC-2), Godhara have total 6 respondents (i.e. PI-2, PSI-1 and PC-3), Jamnagar have total 8 respondents (i.e. PI-2, PSI-1, ASI-1, HC-1, PC-2 and LR-1), Kachchh-Bhuj have total 4 respondents (i.e. PI-1, PSI-1, ASI-1 and PC-1), Morbi have total 3 respondents (i.e. PI-1, ASI-1 and HC-1), Mahisagar have total 6 respondents (i.e. PI-2, PSI-1, ASI-1, HC-1 and PC-2), Mehsana have total 4 respondents (i.e. PI-2, ASI-2 and HC-1), Nadiad have total 7 respondents (i.e. PI-1, PSI-1, ASI-2, HC-2 and LR-1), Narmada

have total 4 respondents (i.e. PI-1, PSI-1, ASI-1 and PC-1), Navsari have total 3 respondents (i.e. PI-1 and LR-2), Porbandar have total 13 respondents (i.e. PI-1, ASI-2, HC-5, PC-4 and LR-1), Patan have total 4 respondents (i.e. PI-1, ASI-1 and HC-2), Rajkot – City have total 9 respondents (i.e. PI-1, HC-4 and PC-4), Rajkot – Rural have total 3 respondents (i.e. PSI-1, HC-1 and PC-1), Sabarkatha have total 6 respondents (i.e. PI-1, PSI-1, ASI-1 and HC-3), Somnath have total 4 respondents (i.e. PI-1, ASI-1 and PC-2), Surendranagar have total 6 respondents (i.e. PI-1, PSI-1, ASI-1, HC-1 and PC-2), Surat – city have total 6 respondents (i.e. PI-1, ASI-1, HC-3 and PC-1), Surat–Rural have total 6 respondents (i.e. PI-1, PSI-2, ASI-1, HC-1 and PC-1), Tapi have total 8 respondents (i.e. PSI-1, HC-3 and PC-4) and Valsad have total 3 respondents (i.e. PI-1, HC-1 and PC-1) total 214 respondents interviewed by the research.

Table 4.2
Education of the Respondents

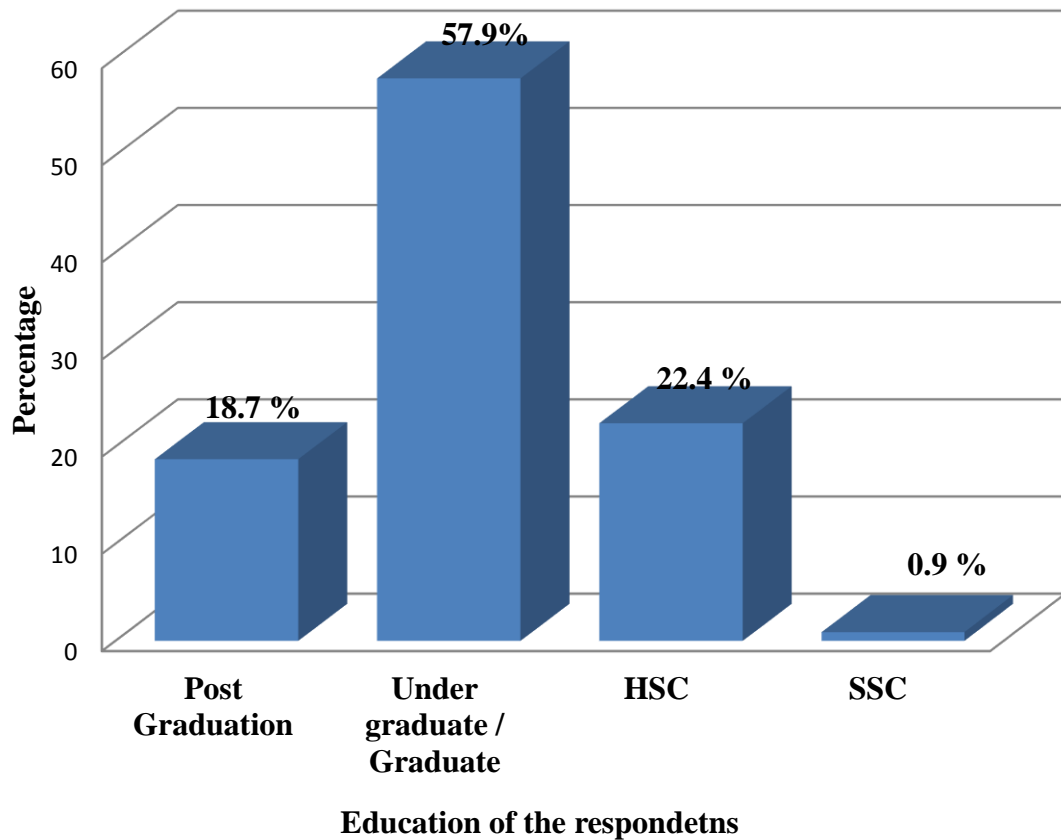
EDUCATION	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Post Graduation	40	18.7
Undergraduate / Graduate	124	57.9
HSC	48	22.4
SSC	02	0.9
Total	214	100.0

The above table shows that majority of the respondents i.e. 57.9% (n=124) are undergraduate. 22.4% (n=48) respondents are HSC. 18.7% (n=40) respondents are post graduate. Whereas very few respondents i.e. 0.9% (n=2) are SSC.

It is good to know education among the police staff is good in all Anti-human trafficking Units. It is clear from the information that 18.7% of respondents are post-graduate. This included 11 Police Inspector – Male (PI-M), 08 Police Inspector – Female (PI-F), 04 Police Sub Inspector – Male (PSI-M), 07 Police Sub Inspector – Female (PSI-F), 01 Assistant Sub Inspector – Male (ASI-M), 01 Assistant Sub Inspector – Female (ASI-F), 01 Head constable – Male (HC-M), 01 Head constable – Female (HC-F), 02 Police constable – Male (PC-M), 02 Police constable – Female (PC-F), 02 Lok-Rakshak- Female (LR-F).

Education is a significant aspect in the field of the Anti-human trafficking unit. It is always relevant with proactive policing. Proactive police are strongly linked with community policing. A proactive effort by police can help in developing a partnership with a community that can support in preventing organized crime like human trafficking, maintain order and reduce the fear of police officials from the people's minds.

Graph 4.2.1
Education of the respondents



The above Graph shows the education of the respondents on the horizontal x-axis and the percentage of respondents on the vertical y-axis. It is clear from the chart that the majority of the respondents i.e. 57.9% (n=124) are undergraduates. 22.4% (n=48) respondents are HSC. 18.7% (n=40) respondents are postgraduate. Subsidiary part of the respondents i.e. 0.9% (n=2) are SSC.

Guideline 1: Letter date 21/3/2014 Reference No. CID / MISSING CELL / 204 / 2014 Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs circulated advisory booklet on human trafficking prescribed that **each Anti Human trafficking Unit (AHTU) should have a minimum 30% female staff.**

Table 4.3
Designation of the respondents

DESIGNATION	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Police Inspector-Male (PI - M)	26	12.1
Police Inspector-Female (PI - F)	13	6.1
Police Sub Inspector-Male (PSI - M)	12	5.6
Police Sub Inspector-Female (PSI - F)	13	6.1
Assistant Sub Inspector-Male (ASI - M)	21	9.8
Assistant Sub Inspector-Female (ASI - F)	14	6.5
Head Constable - Male (HC - M)	48	22.4
Head Constable - Female (HC - F)	11	5.1
Police Constable - Male (PC-M)	13	6.1
Police Constable - Female (PC-F)	32	15.0
Lok-Rakshak - Male (LR-M)	01	0.5
Lok-Rakshak - Female (LR-F)	10	4.7
Total	214	100.0

Above table shows that majority of the respondents i.e. 22.4% (n=48) are head constable. 15% (i.e. n=32) respondents are woman police constable. 12.1% (i.e. 26) respondents are Male police inspector. 9.8% (n=21) respondents are male assistant sub inspector. 6.5% (i.e. n=14) respondents are female assistant sub inspector. 6.1% (n=13) respondents are male police constable. 6.1% (n=13) respondents are female police inspector. 6.1% (n=13) respondents are female police sub inspector. 5.6% (n=12) respondents are male police sub inspector. 5.1% (n=11) respondents are female head constable. 4.7% (n=10) respondents are female lok-rakshak. Few respondents 0.5% (i.e. n=1) are male lok-rakshak working in AHTU.

It is good to know from the above table that the total female police staff in the anti-human trafficking unit is as per the guidelines given by the government, but the ratio of female police distribution is in an uneven form in each AHTU. For instance, the

Anti-human trafficking unit in Vadodara city is internally formed and administered under the Local Crime Branch (LCB) they have no female staff at all. At the same time, the anti-human trafficking unit of Ahmadabad rural has a majority of female staff working in a police station.

Table 4.4
Total Work Experience in Police Department

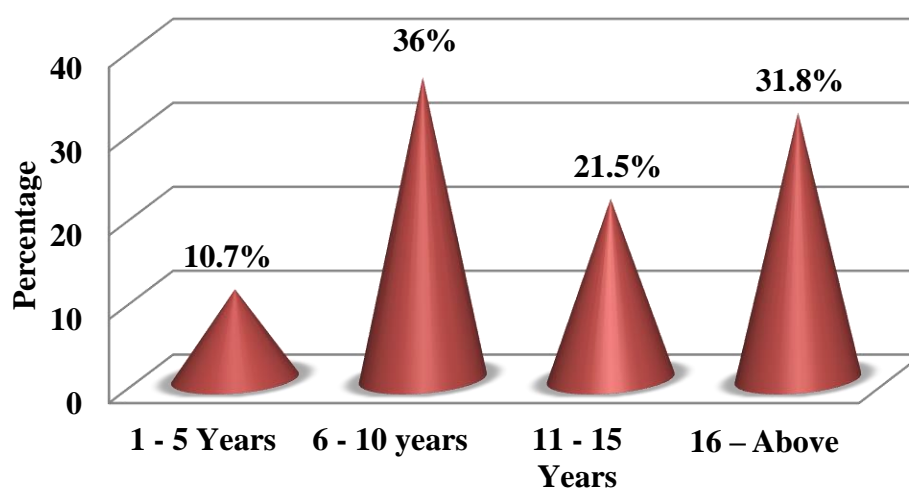
Work experience	Frequency	Percent
1 - 5 Years	23	10.7
6 - 10 years	77	36.0
11 - 15 Years	46	21.5
16 – Above	68	31.8
Total	214	100.0

The above table shows that the majority of the respondents 36% (n=77) have 6 – 10 years of work experience in the police department. 31.8% (n=68) of respondents have above 16 years of work experience. 21.5% (n=46) of respondents have 11-15 years of work experience. Few respondents i.e. 10.7% (i.e. n=23) have 1-5 years of work experience.

It is good to know from the above table that the majority of the respondents i.e. 89% have 6 plus years of experience in the police department. Out of which 32% have over 16 years of work experience. Experience plays a very important role while dealing with the crime of human trafficking. Experienced police officials can inherit the true wisdom of dealing with such a kind of organized crime.

Graph 4.4.1

Work Experience of Respondents in the police department.



Work experince of the resondetns in Police department

The above Graph shows the work experience of the respondents in the police department on the horizontal x-axis and the percentage of respondents on the vertical y-axis. It is clear from the above chart that the majority of the respondents 36% (n=77) have 6 – 10 years of work experience in the police department. 31.8% (n=68) respondents have above 16 years of work experience in the police department. 21.5% (n=46) respondents have 11-15 years of work experience in the police department. Few respondents i.e. 10.7% (i.e. n=23) have 1-5 years of work experience in the police department.

Table 4.5**Total Work Experience in Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU)**

AHTU experience	Frequency	Percent
1 - 3 Months	61	28.5
4 - 6 Months	59	27.57
7 - 9 Months	20	9.35
10-12 Months	42	19.63
13 - 15 Months	04	1.87
16 - 18 Months	03	1.4
19 Months and Above	25	11.68
Total	214	100

The above table shows that the majority of the respondents 28.5% (i.e. n=61) have 1-3 Months of work experience in the Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU). 27.57% (n=59) respondents have 4-9 months of work experience. 19.63% (n=42) respondents have 10-12 Months of work experience. 11.68% (n=25) of respondents have above 19 months of work experience. 9.35% (n=20) respondents have 7-9 months of work experience. Very few respondents 1.8% (i.e. n=4) have 13-15 months of work experience in AHTU.

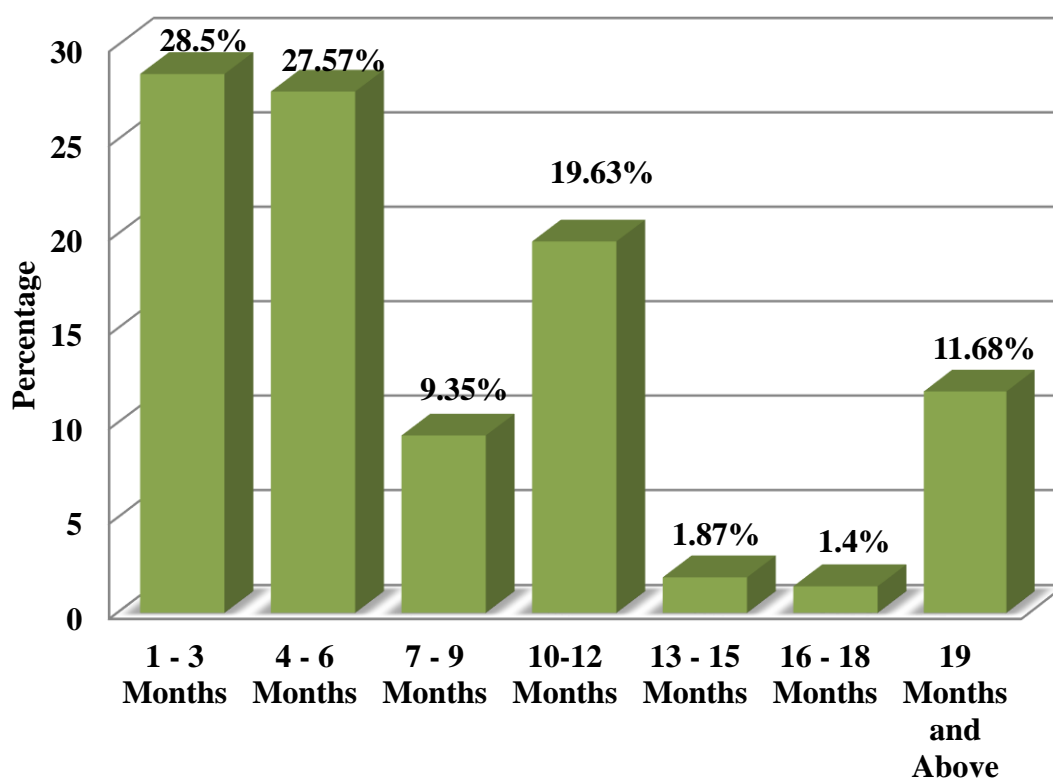
Noteworthy, other than a higher majority i.e. 85.05 % of the respondents had 12 or less than 12 years of experience in Anti-human trafficking units. Whereas only 14.95 % of the respondents have above 12 years of work experience in the Anti-human trafficking unit. Experience plays a very significant role while dealing with the crime of human trafficking. Experienced police officials can handle the cases more efficiently as they know the practical nuance of the crime. Less experience brings a poor understanding of the functions of the Anti Human Trafficking Unit. Frequent transfer of senior officials and staff members does not allow them to build.

Illustration 1 Abrupt Transfer Lead Confusion

XYZ district Anti Human Trafficking Unit is running under woman police station. During the data collection period, a researcher has experienced two abrupt transfers of different police officials in the same unit that lead to confusion of responsibilities among the respondents and they are not justifying the work. This is just an Illustration of one AHTU the same problem was experienced in many other AHTUs.

Graph 4.5.1

Work Experience of Respondents in Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU).



Work experine of the respondetns in AHTU

The above Graph shows the work experience of the respondents in AHTU on the horizontal x-axis and the percentage of respondents on the vertical y-axis. It is clear from the above Chart that the majority of the respondents 28.5% (i.e. n=61) have 1-3 Months of work experience in the Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU). 27.57% (n=59) respondents have 4-9 months of work experience in AHTU. 19.63% (n=42) respondents have 10-12 Months of work experience in AHTU. 11.68% (n=25) of respondents have above 19 months of work experience in AHTU. 9.35% (n=20) respondents have 7-9 months of work experience in AHTU. Very few respondents 1.8% (i.e. n=4) have 13-15 months of work experience in AHTU.

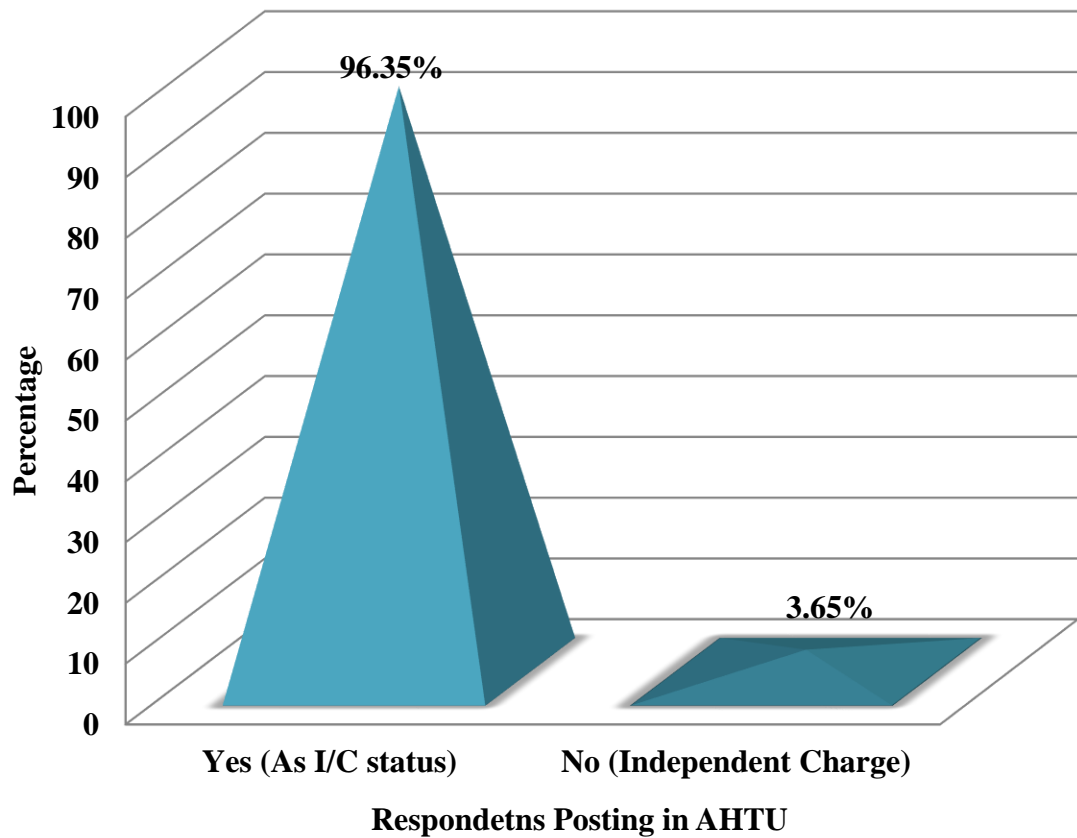
Table 4.6
Respondents' posting in AHTU as primary or as I/C status

AHTU charge	Frequency	Percent
Yes (As I/C status)	205	96.35
No (Independent Charge)	09	3.65
Total	214	100.0

The above table shows that the majority of the respondents 96.35% (i.e. n=205) are working with additional charge (As I/C status) of Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU). Whereas very few respondents 3.65% (i.e. n=9) are working with independent charge of Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU).

It was shocking to note that most functionaries were holding Anti Human Trafficking Unit work as an additional assignment over and above their primary duties. It is natural they overloaded and possibly had spitted focus on AHTU work. It is written they had the motivation and ability to follow the ideal standards given in the government of India guidelines.

Graph 4.6.1
Respondents' posting in AHTU as primary or as I/C status



The above Graph shows respondents posting in AHTU on the horizontal x-axis and Percentage on the vertical y-axis. It is clear from the above chart that the majority of 96.35% (i.e. n=205) respondents are working with additional charge (As I/C status) of Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU). Whereas very few respondents 3.65% (i.e. n=9) are working with independent charge of Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU).

Table 4.6A

Designation and posting (with/without I/c status) in Anti-human Trafficking Unit (AHTU).

Designation of the respondent	Observed frequency	AHTU as an additional charge		Total
		Yes (With I/C)	No (Independent)	
Police Inspector (PI)	Count	36	2	38
	% of Total	16.8%	0.9%	17.8%
Police Sub Inspector (PSI)	Count	24	01	25
	% of Total	11.2%	.5%	11.7%
Assistant Sub Inspector (ASI)	Count	33	02	35
	% of Total	15.4%	.9%	16.4%
Head Constable (HC)	Count	55	04	59
	% of Total	25.7%	1.9%	27.6%
Police Constable (PC)	Count	44	02	46
	% of Total	20.6%	.9%	21.5%
Lok-Rakshak (LR)	Count	11	0	11
	% of Total	5.1%	.0%	5.1%
Total	Count	203	11	214
	% of Total	94.9%	5.1%	100.0%

Chi-Square Value = 1.07	Degree of freedom = 5	Level of significance=0.05	Critical value = 11.07
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The above table shows that the majority of the police inspectors (PI) 16.8% (n=36) out of 17.8% (i.e. N=38) are working with additional charge whereas minor part 0.9% (i.e. n=2) is working with independents charge. The majority of the police sub-inspectors 11.2% (i.e. 24) out of 11.7% (i.e. N=25) are working with additional charge whereas minor part 0.5% (i.e. n=1) is working with independents charge. Majority of the assistant sub-inspectors (ASI) 15.4 % (i.e. n=33) out of 16.4% (i.e. N=35) are working under additional charge Whereas very few 0.9% (i.e. n=2) are working with independent charge. The majority of the head constables (HC) 25.7 % (i.e. n=55) out of 27.6% (i.e. N=59) are working under additional charge whereas minor parts 1.9% (i.e. n=4) are working with independent charge. Majority of the police constables (PC) 20.6% (i.e. n=44) out of 21.5% (N=46) are working under additional charge whereas minor part 0.9% (i.e. n=2) are working with independents charge. The majority of the Lok-rakshak 5.1% (i.e. n=11) out of 5.1% (N=11) are working under additional charges whereas nil is working with independents charges.

It became clear after calculating the chi-square test that chi-square value 1.07 is lower than critical value 11.07 at specified significant level 0.05 on the degree of freedom 5 so, It can be concluded that designation of the respondents has no association with the additional charge of Anti-human trafficking Unit (AHTU).

Guideline 2: Letter date 21/7/2017 Reference No. CID / AHT CELL / 57 / 2017 prescribed that the Local Crime Branch (LCB) in charge Police inspector must be appointed at district level AHTU and Detection Crime Branch (DCB) in charge Police inspector appointed in city-level AHTU to follow raid and other important work in AHTU as nodal officer.

Table 4.7

Main branches in the police department, where respondents are working along with an additional charge of AHTU.

BRANCHES OF POLICE DEPARTMENT	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Woman Police station (WPS)	65	30.4
Local Crime Branch (LCB)	51	23.8
Circle Police Inspector (CPI)	22	10.3
Special Operation Group (SOG)	20	9.3
Parole Furlough Squad (PFS)	20	9.3
Detection Crime Branch (DCB)	09	4.2
Anti-Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU)	11	5.1
Local Intelligence Branch (LIB)	06	2.8
Government Railway Police - Western Railway (GRP-WR)	05	2.3
Modus Operandi Bureau (MOB)	05	2.3
Total	214	100.0

The above table shows that the majority of the respondents 30.4% (i.e. n=65) are working in a woman police station. 23.8% (i.e. n=51) are working in the Local crime branch. 10.3% (i.e. n=22) of respondents are working as Circle police inspectors. 9.3% (i.e. n=20) of respondents are working in a special operation group. 9.3% (n=20) of respondents are working in the parole furlough squad. 5.1% (i.e. n=11) respondents are working in detection crime branch. 4.2% (i.e. n= 9) of respondents are working in Anti Human Trafficking Unit. 2.8% (i.e. n=6) of respondents are working in the local intelligence branch. Whereas very few of the respondents 2.3% (i.e. n=5) are working in government railway police – western railway and the same part of the respondents are working in modus operandi bureau.

It was shocking to know that only *11* **functionaries from two Anti Human Trafficking Units (Ahmadabad city and Surat city) have independent charges throughout Gujarat state. The rest of the other 203 functionaries from 38 Anti Human Trafficking Units have an original placement in other main branches of police department along, with an additional charge of Anti Human Trafficking Unit.** They had double duties worked. It is natural they overloaded and possibly had spitted focus on AHTU work. It seems that the guideline compliance is only on paper. Instead of fully dedicated staff for AHTU, the formal compliance is fulfilled by giving AHTU charges to the police employees posted in other departments. Looking at their work side it is humanly impossible to carry out the additional workload of AHTU.

Illustration 2 I/C status of AHTU official

Anti-Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU) Functionaries of XYZ city police department have an original placement in Local Crime Branch (LCB) / Prevention of Crime Branch (PCB) (Main Branch of the police department) along with an additional charge of Anti Human Trafficking Unit.

Table 4.8

Anti-Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU) work order issued by higher authority.

AWARENESS	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Fully aware	154	72.0
Partially aware	13	6.1
Not aware	47	22.0
Total	214	100.0

The above table shows that majority of the respondents 72% (i.e. n= 154) respondents are fully aware of the work order issued in their name by a higher authority. 22% (i.e. n=47) of respondents are not aware of the work order issued in their name by higher authority. Few respondents i.e. 6.1% (i.e. n=13) respondents are partially aware of the work order issued in their name by higher authorities.

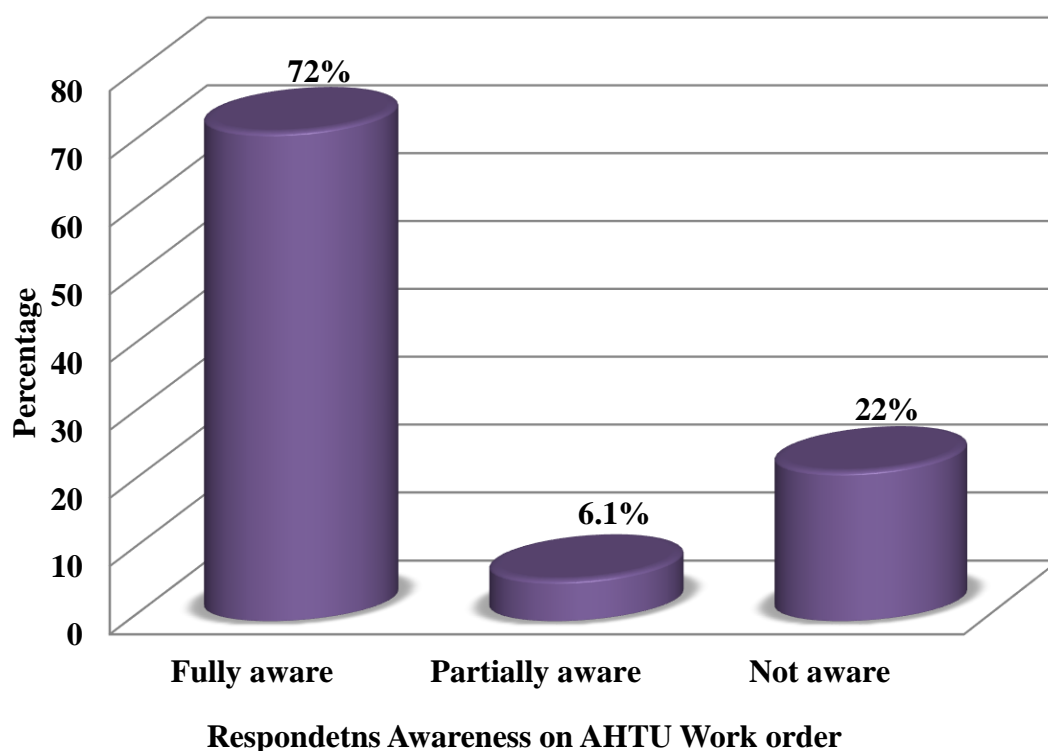
It is surprising to know that many respondents are working without knowing their placement. They are not aware of their name mentioned in the additional order of the Anti-Human Trafficking Unit along with original placement in the main branch of the police department. Some of them are partially aware of their order because according to them they are working on oral orders. They heard about their name having been mentioned in order but have never personally seen their names in a written order.

Illustration 3 A systemic inadequacy

During the period of data, collection research has tried to approach the Anti Human Trafficking Unit of XYZ town. A female Police inspector was holding charge of a woman police station and Investigative Units for Crime Against women (IUCAW) in XYZ town. The researcher came to know after a telephonic conversation with her that She refuses to give an interview because she was not aware and had not received any order of Anti Human Trafficking Unit issued by her higher authority. Often, the researcher approached the superintendent of police in XYZ town to know the correct person responsible for the interview. After continuous follow-up at superintendent office, the researcher came to know that the same lady from the woman police station is in charge of the Anti-Human Trafficking Unit at XYZ town but official order from the superintendent's end was not dispatched. Lady Police in charge came to know about her order after the researcher's intervention for data collection one month later. It took one month or more to confirm the official order after the researcher approached the superintendent's office.

Graph 4.8.1

Respondent's awareness of AHTU work order issued by higher authority.



The above Graph shows respondents' awareness of AHTU work orders on the horizontal x-axis and percentage on the y-axis. It is clear from the chart that the majority of the respondents 72% (i.e. n= 154) respondents are fully aware of the work order issued in their name by a higher authority. 22% (i.e. n=47) of respondents are not aware of the work order issued in their name by higher authority. Few respondents i.e. 6.1% (i.e. n=13) respondents are partially aware of the work order issued in their name by higher authorities.

Table 4.8A**Work Experience in AHTU and Awareness on the work order.**

Total Work Experience in AHTU	Observed frequency	Awareness of their name mention in the AHTU work order issued by higher authority.			Total
		Not aware	Moderately aware	Fully aware	
1 - 3 Months	Count	24	7	30	61
	% of Total	11.2%	3.3%	14.0%	28.5%
4 - 6 Months	Count	12	2	45	59
	% of Total	5.6%	.9%	21.0%	27.6%
7 - 9 Months	Count	4	0	16	20
	% of Total	1.9%	.0%	7.5%	9.3%
10-12 Months	Count	5	0	37	42
	% of Total	2.3%	.0%	17.3%	19.6%
13 - 15 Months	Count	0	0	4	4
	% of Total	.0%	.0%	1.9%	1.9%
16 - 18 Months	Count	1	0	2	3
	% of Total	.5%	.0%	.9%	1.4%
19 months and above	Count	1	4	20	25
	% of Total	.5%	1.9%	9.3%	11.7%
Total	Count	47	13	154	214
	% of Total	22.0%	6.1%	72.0%	100.0%

Chi-Square Value = 33.95	Degree of freedom = 12	Level of significance= 0.05	Critical value = 21.03
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The above table shows that the majority of the respondents 14% (i.e. n=30) have 1-3 months of work experience in AHTU and are fully aware of the work order issued to them in Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU). Respondents 11.2% (i.e. n=24) have 1-3 months of work experience in AHTU and are not aware of a work order issued to them in Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU). The majority of the respondents 21% (i.e. n=45) have 4-6 months of work experience in AHTU and are fully aware of a work order issued to them in Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU). Respondents

5.6% (i.e. n=12) have 4-6 Months of work experience and are not aware of the work order issued to them in Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU). Respondents 7.5% (i.e. n=16) have 7-9 Months of work experience and are fully aware of the work order issued to them. 1.9% (i.e. n=4) have 7-9 Months of work experience and are not aware of the work order issued to them. Respondents 17.3% (i.e. n=37) have 10-12 Months of work experience and are fully aware of the work order issued to them. Respondents 2.3% (i.e. n=5) have 10-12 Months of work experience and are not aware of the work order issued to them. The majority of the respondents 1.9% (i.e. n=4) have 13-15 Months of work experience and are fully aware of the work order issued to them. The majority of the respondents 0.9% (i.e. n=2) have 16-18 Months of work experience and are fully aware. The minor part of the respondents 0.5% (n=1) have 16-18 Months of work experience and are not aware. The majority of the respondents 9.3% (i.e. n=20) have above 19 months of work experience and are fully aware. Whereas Very few respondents 0.5% (n=1) have 19 months of work and are not aware of a work order issued to them in Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU).

It became clear after calculating the chi-square test that the chi-square value 33.95 is higher than the critical value 21.03 at specified significant level 0.05 on the degree of freedom 12 so, It can be concluded that the total work experience of respondents in AHTU has an association with respondents awareness on work order issued by higher authority.

SECTION - II

AWARENESS ON PREVALENCE OF REPORTED CASES OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN ANTI-HUMAN TRAFFICKING UNIT.

To explore the prevalence of reported cases of Gujarat state in human trafficking, the researcher has collected information through personal interviews. This information included the following important awareness base questions.

- Awareness on yearly reported cases of human trafficking in their Anti-Human Trafficking Unit,
- Awareness on a vulnerable group of victims frequently trafficked in their Anti-Human Trafficking Unit,
- Awareness on a rule for starting an investigation in case of missing/kidnapped children in their Anti Human Trafficking Unit,
- Awareness on pending cases under Immoral Trafficking Prevention Act in their Anti-Human Trafficking Unit,
- Awareness on major reasons behind pending cases of Immoral Trafficking Prevention Act in their Anti-Human Trafficking Unit,
- Awareness on-time duration required as per guideline for submission of charge sheet in court,
- Awareness on efforts taken by their Anti-Human Trafficking Unit to bring Immoral Trafficking Prevention Act related cases on fast track board in the court.
- Awareness on freedom in filing the official complaint on human trafficking in their Anti-Human Trafficking Unit,
- Awareness on a rule for jurisdictional controversy in human trafficking cases in their Anti-Human Trafficking Unit.

Table 4.9

Number(s) of yearly reported cases in the Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU).

NO. OF CASES	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
1 – 10	26	12.1
11 – 20	68	31.8
21 -30	39	18.2
31 – 40	01	0.5
41 – Above	30	14.0
Not Aware	49	22.9
No Response	01	0.5
Total	214	100.0

The above table shows that the majority of the respondents 31.8% (i.e. n=68) have reported yearly 11-20 cases in the Anti-human trafficking Unit (AHTU). 22.9% (i.e. n=49) respondents are not aware. 18.2% (i.e. n=39) respondents have reported 21-30 yearly cases. 14% (i.e. n=30) of respondents have reported 14 and above yearly cases. 12.1% (i.e. n= 26) respondents have reported 1-10 yearly cases . Very few respondents 0.5% (i.e. n=1) have reported 31-40 yearly cases whereas the same number of the respondents were not responded.

It is shocking to know that many respondents were not aware of the numbers of yearly reported cases in their Anti-Human Trafficking Unit because

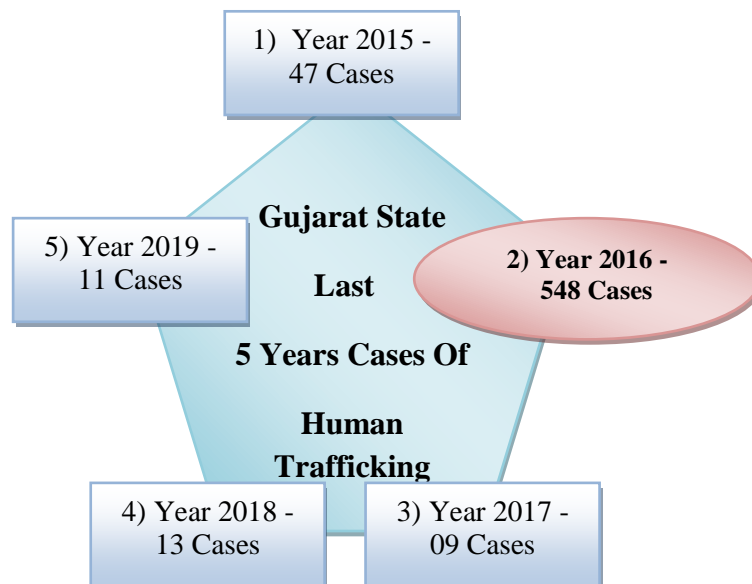
- Respondents' placement was originally from other main branches of the police department they neither worked nor actively participated in the activities of Anti Human Trafficking Units.
- The priority of work is given to the in-charge of the main branch and second or no priority is given to the in-charge of Anti Human Trafficking Unit.
- Many respondents among them were unaware of their names mentioned in their work order of anti-human trafficking unit.
- Some among them have recently joined the units and are unknown about the functions of anti-human trafficking units.

Illustration 4 Unfamiliarity with AHTU functions.

Each branch of the police department has its own in charge (Police Inspectors). Many constables who are working in Detection of Crime Branch (DCB), their name also mentioned in work order of Parole Furlough Squad (PFS) and Anti Human trafficking Unit under three different in charges of different branches of the police department. Despite official orders from superiors, constables were not ready to leave the main branch of the police department for other related work in the anti-human trafficking unit. It would be interesting to note that these officials and constables were triple duties worked along with original placement from the main branch of the police department. This leads to a lack of familiarity with the functions of the anti-human trafficking unit.

Figure 8

Registered cases of human trafficking in Gujarat last five years (2015-2019).



(Source: National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), Crime in India report(s) 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018 and 2019)

The above figure shows the last five years of registered cases of human trafficking in Gujarat state as per National crime record Bureau crime in India reports (Please refer an Introduction Chapter Page 8-9 for more details).

It is very interesting to note that while comparing the registered cases with other years. It was observed a sudden shot in the year 2016 i.e. 548 compare to other years.

The researcher tried hard to find the reason for such kind of drastic change specifically in the year 2016. Despite the researcher's effort, he received unclear answers from officials at the head office in Gandhinagar.

It is expected that if the employees work with full focus and involvement, she/he would have an idea of the general number of cases.

Also, those who work at grass root level must be made aware by the system about how serious or important their work is, and they can tighten up their plans for better results.

Table 4.10
Most vulnerable victim(s) of human trafficking in their location.

VULNERABLE VICTIMS	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Vulnerable Children	195	91.1
Adult Female (Age group older than 19 years)	15	7.0
Adolescent female (Age group 10 - 19 Year)	02	0.9
Adult Male (Age group older than 19 years)	01	0.5
Refugees / Migrants	01	0.5
Total	214	100.0

The above table shows that the majority of the respondents 91.1% (i.e. n=195) responded that children are the most vulnerable victim of human trafficking in their location. 7% (i.e. n=15) of respondents replied that adult females (older than 19 years) are the most vulnerable victim of human trafficking. 0.9% (i.e. n=2) respondents replied that adolescent females (10-19 years old) are the most vulnerable victim. Very few respondents 0.5% (i.e. n=1) replied that adult males (older than 19 years) are the most vulnerable victim whereas the same number of the respondents replied that refugees are the most vulnerable victims.

Out of the total respondents, more than 91% believed children were at the highest risk of trafficking followed by 7.9% respondents named Adolescent and Adult women at higher risk. Only 1% of respondents listed migrants/refugees and adult males at risk.

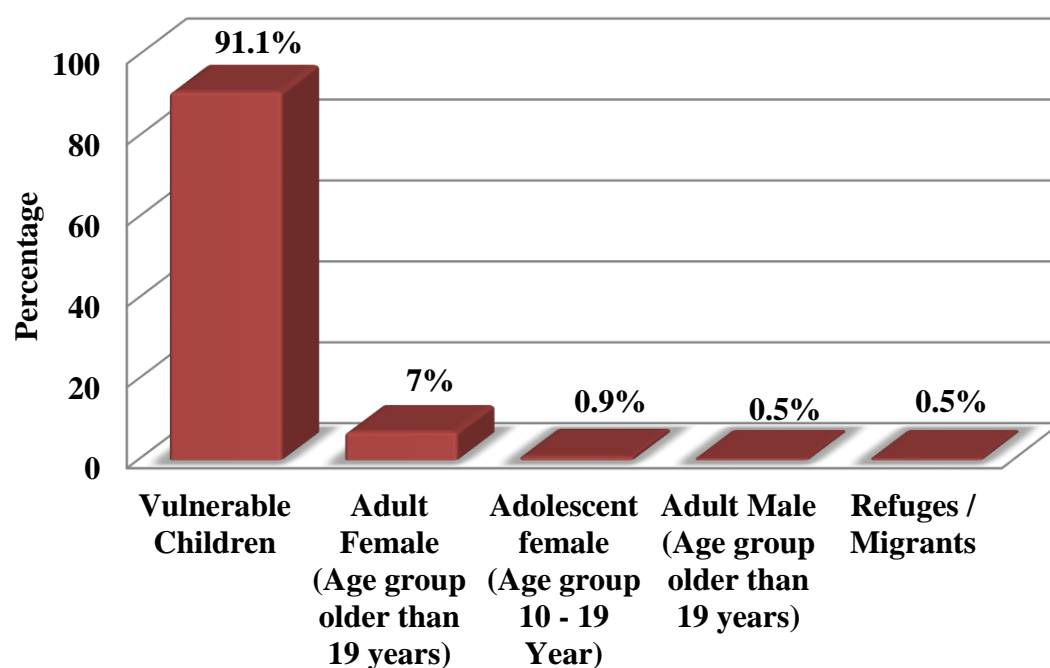
Each Anti-Human Trafficking Unit is located in different parts of Gujarat state. This brings a lot of diversity in the opinions of the respondents for the asked questions.

Illustration 5 Vulnerable victims

Anti-Human Trafficking Unit located in XYZ city locations are observing more missing and/or kidnapped cases of children. Respondents in rural and tribal locations are experiencing love escape and enticed cases and hence their opinions incline towards Adult Females (Age group older than 19 years) and Adolescent females (Age group 10 - 19 Years). According to respondents from borderline locations (like Kachchh-Bhuj, Gandhidham, and Banaskatha) refugees from west Bengal are the most vulnerable victims of human trafficking.

Graph 4.10.1

Types of most vulnerable victims in respondents respective AHTU



Types of most vulnerable victims in respective AHTU

The above Graph shows the types of vulnerable victims on the horizontal x-axis and the percentage of respondents on the vertical y-axis. It is clear from the above chart that the majority of the respondents 91.1% (i.e. n=195) responded that children are the most vulnerable victim of human trafficking in their location. 7% (i.e. n=15) respondents replied that adult females (older than 19 years) are the most vulnerable victim of human trafficking in their location. 0.9% (i.e. n=2) respondents replied that adolescent females (10-19 years old) are the most vulnerable victim of human trafficking in their location. Very few respondents 0.5% (i.e. n=1) replied that adult males (older than 19 years) are the most vulnerable victim of human trafficking in their location whereas the same part of the respondents replied that refugees are the most vulnerable victims of human trafficking in their location.

Guideline 3: Concerning Honorable Supreme Court, New Delhi petition no. 75/2012. Letter date 25/6/2013 Reference No.24013/62/SC/ST-W Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, New Delhi prescribed that an Anti-Human Trafficking Unit must be formed in each district/city of the state. *When missing/ kidnapped cases of children (age 0-18 years) are not found till 4 months, such cases of children should be investigated by Anti Human Trafficking Unit.*

Table 4.11

Awareness of time compliance for investigation of missing/kidnapped children in their AHTU.

INVESTIGATION STARTS	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
After 2 Months	3	1.4
After 4 Months	205	95.8
Do not know	6	2.8
Total	214	100.0

The above table shows that the majority of the respondents 95.8% (i.e. n=205) correctly replied that Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU) is starting an investigation after 4 months in case of missing/kidnapped children. 2.8% (i.e. n=6) respondents in Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU) replied that they are not aware. Very few respondents 1.4% (i.e. n=3) partially correct replied that Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU) starts an investigation after 2 months.

It is good to know that many respondents are aware of the government guidelines that missing/ kidnapped cases of children (age 0-18 years) are not found till 4 months, such cases of children should be investigated by Anti Human Trafficking Unit. Some respondents are not aware. It may be because they are not aware of the government guidelines and never trained in such areas.

Illustration 6 Mishandling of Guideline

It was noted through respondents' complaints from XYZ cities that primary investigations in charge are waiting for four months to be completed. As soon as four months are completed, they are immediately transferring the cases to AHTU without any progress in reported cases.

The spirits of guideline get marred,

1. Not to ignore/neglect miss potential trafficked person.
2. Expedite trafficked/missing person without lease delay.

Instead, the investigation officer does nothing till Four months so, that he can transfer the case to Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU).

Table 4.12
Number(s) of Pending ITPA cases in respective AHTU.

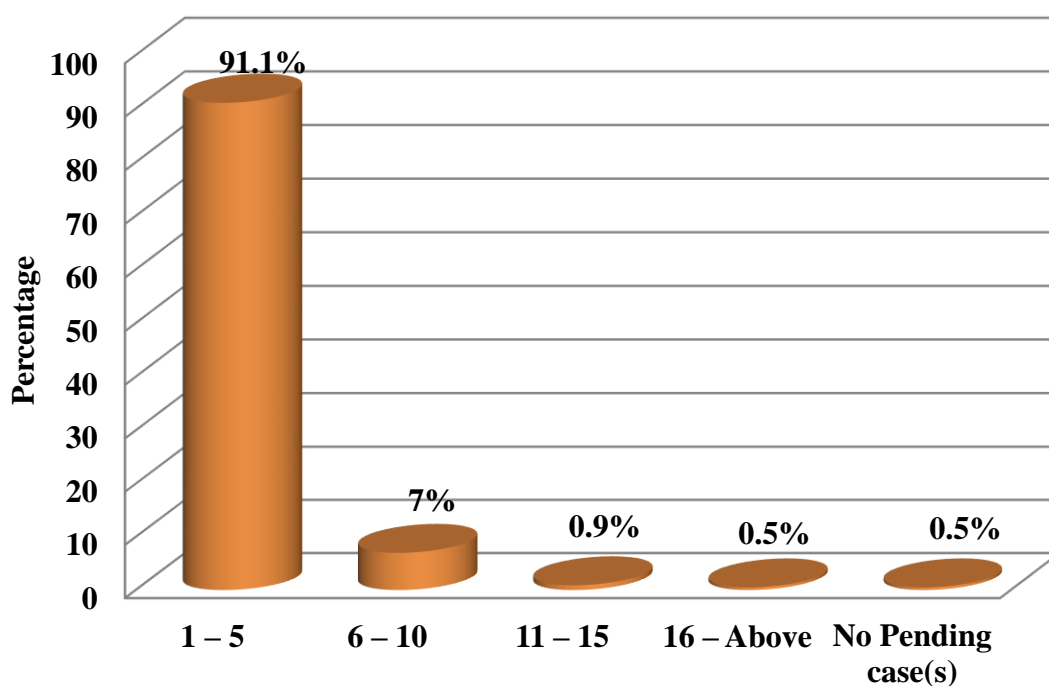
PENDING CASE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
1 – 5	4	1.9
6 – 10	12	5.6
11 – 15	5	2.3
16 – Above	17	7.9
No Pending case(s)	159	74.3
Do not Know	17	7.9
Total	214	100.0

The above table shows that the majority of the respondents 74.3% (i.e. n=159) replied that there are no pending cases of immoral trafficking prevention Act in the Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU) is recorded. 7.9% (i.e. n=17) of respondents replied that they are not aware. The same part of the respondents replied that 16 and above cases are pending. 5.6% (i.e. n=12) of respondents replied that 6-10 cases are pending. 2.3% (i.e. n=5) respondents replied that 11-15 cases are. Very few respondents 1.9% (i.e. n=4) replied that 1-5 cases of the immoral trafficking prevention Act are pending.

It is good to know that pending cases under the immoral trafficking prevention Act are less in number. However, untraced cases and overburden of work are the major reasons in several pending cases. It was awful to know that some respondents are not aware of the actual number of pending cases. It is because they were from a different branch of the police department and the Anti-human Trafficking unit was an additional workload for them. As result, they have a lack of interest in working with the anti-human trafficking unit.

Graph 4.12.1

Number(s) of Pending ITPA cases in respective AHTU.



Numbers of Pending ITPA cases in AHTU

The above Graph shows numbers of pending ITPA cases in AHTU on the horizontal x-axis and percentage on the vertical y-axis. It is clear from the above chart majority of the respondents 74.3% (i.e. n=159) replied that there are no pending cases of the immoral trafficking prevention Act in the Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU) is recorded. 7.9% (i.e. n=17) of respondents replied that they are not aware. The same part of the respondents replied that 16 and above cases are pending. 5.6% (i.e. n=12) of respondents replied that 6-10 cases are pending. 2.3% (i.e. n=5) respondents replied that 11-15 cases are. Very few respondents 1.9% (i.e. n=4) replied that 1-5 cases of the immoral trafficking prevention Act are pending.

Table 4.13**Reason(s) for Pending ITPA cases according to respondents in respective AHTU.**

REASON FOR PENDING ITPA CASES	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Nil pending cases	159	74.3
Accused and victim both not found	23	10.7
Accused not traced	17	7.9
Victim not traced	01	0.5
Overburden of work not able to focus on cases	01	0.5
Do not know	13	6.1
Total	214	100.0

The above table shows that the majority of the respondents 74.3% (i.e. n=159) replied they have nil pending cases of immoral trafficking prevention Act are in their Anti-Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU). 10.7% (i.e. n=23) of respondents replied that the accused and victim were both not found (an investigation is in progress). 7.9% (i.e. n=17) of respondents replied that only the accused were not arrested (an investigation is in progress). 6.1% (i.e. n=13) of respondents replied that they are not aware of any reason. Very few respondents 0.5% (i.e. n=1) replied that victims not traced (investigation is in progress). The same part of the respondents replied that they are overburden with the work and not able to focus on cases.

It is good to know that no pending cases were reported in many Anti-Human Trafficking Units. However, it was surprising that 19.6% percent of respondents untraced the cases because of no cooperation from parents and relatives. It is possible that in case having a history of love affairs families feel that the family's honor is spoil because of the person and hence not cooperate. In most cases of adult females are to be believed to love to escape.

Illustration 7 Positive effort of the Police officer for tracing the unsolved case.

It was noted in XYZ city that one case (First Information Report No 64/2016 and High court application no 8976/2016) where the anti-trafficking staff member has prepared 2000 plus documents and presented the report in the high court. The investigation is still in progress and the case is unsolved.

Guideline 4: The Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 (Cr. P.C) section 167(2) prescribed that after arresting the accused, officials shall **submit a charge sheet within 60 days (90 days in serious offenses).**

Table 4.14

Days have been taken by AHTU for submitting the charge sheet in court.

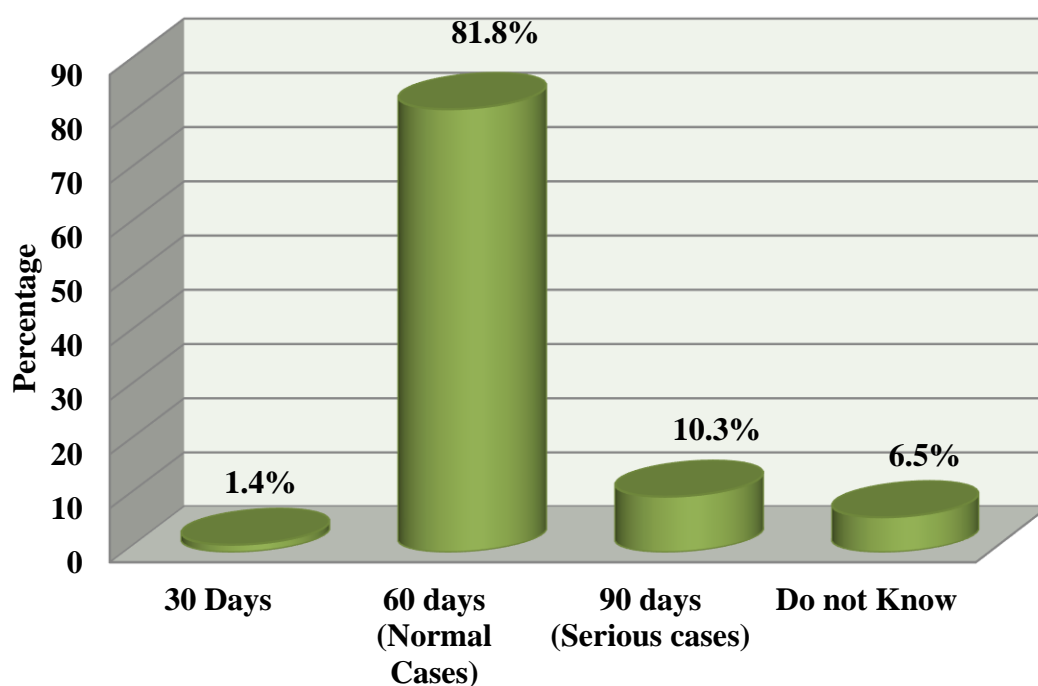
CHARGE SHEET SUBMISSION	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
30 Days	03	1.4
60 days (Normal Cases)	175	81.8
90 days (Serious cases)	22	10.3
Do not Know	14	6.5
Total	214	100.0

The above table shows that the majority of the respondents 81.8% (i.e. n=175) correctly replied that they are taking 60 days in Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU) for submitting the charge sheet in the court. 10.3% (i.e. n=22) respondents gave Partially correct answers given that they are taking 90 days for submitting a charge sheet in the court. 6.5% (i.e. n=14) of respondents replied that they are not aware of the days taken in Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU) for submitting the charge sheet in the court. Very few of the respondents 1.4% (i.e. n=3) replied that they are taking 30 days in Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU) for submitting the charge sheet in the court.

It is good to know that 92% of respondents are submitting charge sheets within 60 days (90 days in serious offenses). It is good compliance, however, whether the charge sheet is full proof and flawless, depend on the basic of it results into conviction.

Graph 4.14.1

Days have been taken for submitting the charge sheet in the court from AHTU.



Days use by respondents for charge sheet submission in AHTU

The above Graph shows days use by respondents for charge sheet submission in respective AHTU on the horizontal x-axis and percentage on the y-axis. It is clear from the above chart that the majority of the respondents 81.8% (i.e. n=175) correctly replied that they are taking 60 days in Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU) for submitting the charge sheet in the court. Partially correct answer given by 10.3% (i.e. n=22) that they are taking 90 days for submitting charge sheet in the court. 6.5% (i.e. n=14) of respondents replied that they are not aware of the days taken in Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU) for submitting the charge sheet in the court. Very few of the respondents 1.4% (i.e. n=3) replied that they are taking 30 days in Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU) for submitting the charge sheet in the court.

Guideline 5: Letter date 15/9/2017 Reference No. Missing / AHTU / SOP / 82 / 2017 prescribed that Nodal officers / in charge shall effort for bringing ITPA (Immoral Trafficking Prevention Act) cases on fast track board and submitting charge sheet within the prescribed timeline.

Table 4.15

Respondents' effort for bringing ITPA cases on a fast track board in AHTU.

RESPONDENTS EFFORTS	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Facilitating court by Providing advance evidence	02	0.9
Support public prosecutor in case file preparation	23	10.7
No Splitting trials of witness in court	05	2.3
No effort	175	81.8
Do not know	06	2.8
No response	03	1.4
Total	214	100.0

The above table shows that the majority of the respondents 81.8% (i.e. n=175) replied that no effort is made for bringing immoral trafficking prevention Act-related cases on the fast track board in their Anti-Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU). 10.7% (i.e. n=23) of respondents replied that they are helping public prosecutors in the preparation of case files. 2.8% (i.e. n=6) of respondents replied that they are not aware. 2.3% (i.e. n=5) respondents replied that they are not splitting the trail of witnesses in court. 1.4% (i.e. n=3) respondents not replied. Very few respondents 0.9% (i.e. n=2) replied that they are providing advance evidence in the court (like orally recorded evidence). It is shocking to know that 82% of respondents are not taking any concrete initiative. It is because they are unaware of the availability of fast-track session allocation in court for such kinds of serious cases and also further overburden their workload.

Guideline 6: Letter date 21/3/2014 Reference No. CID / MISSING CELL / 204 / 2014 Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs circulated advisory booklet on human trafficking prescribed that anyone can file complain. **Special police officers can file an official complaint against the incident particularly if, no one comes forward to file the official police complaint.**

Table 4.16

Respondent awareness on compliance for filing official complaints in special cases.

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Aware	64	29.9
Not aware	150	70.1
Total	214	100.0

The above table shows that the majority of the respondents 70.1% (i.e. n=150) were not aware that special officers can file an official complaint in special cases. However, 29.9% (i.e. n=64) of respondents replied that they know that official complain can be filled by police in special cases.

It is shocking to know that most of the respondents are unaware of the compliance. They replied that they are not free to file official complaints in special cases. It is fact that many nodal in charge (Special officer- Anti-human trafficking Unit) are not aware of their rights of filing the official complaint in special cases if no one comes forward.

Illustration 8 Official complaints filing freedom

During the data collection period, some special officials showed issues and they believed that police can act only when the complaint is made to them by complainants and did not know that they are authorized.

In other words, either they were ignorant or were unwilling to utilize the special power vested in them. Possibly, because it would increase their responsibilities. The Ministry of Home Affairs guidelines spirit to rescue/control human trafficking at the earliest goes in vain in such cases.

Guideline 7: The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956(ITPA) section 5(3) prescribed that single cases First information report (FIR) is registered in two or more police stations or they find controversy in the jurisdiction of police station than **case along with evidence can be transferred to the mutually agreed police station only after consulting with the other responsible police officials of a different jurisdiction.**

Table 4.17

Clarification was given by respondents in case if they find controversy in the jurisdiction of the police station of human trafficking.

CLARIFICATION OF RESPONDENTS	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Consulting with other police officials of a different jurisdiction	182	85.0
Transferring the case	26	12.1
Do not know	06	2.8
Total	214	100.0

The above table shows that the majority of the respondents 85% (i.e. n=182) replied that they are consulting with other police officials of different jurisdictions in case if they find controversy in the jurisdiction of the police station of human trafficking. 12.1% (i.e. n=26) of respondents replied that they are transferring the cases. Very few respondents 2.8% (i.e. n=6) replied that they are not aware of what to do in case if they find controversy in the jurisdiction of the police station of human trafficking. These respondents deserve training about the relent law and guidelines.

It is good to know that respondents are aware of the compliance. Most of the respondents replied that they never experienced such a situation but in case if they find controversy in the jurisdiction of the police station then they prefer to consult with other police officials of different jurisdictions and base on the mutual agreement can transfer the case. This is so, perhaps because by the training they learn the hierarchy to be strictly followed and learn not to cross boundaries of their personal/systemic discipline.

SECTION - III

EXPERIENCES RELATED TO VICTIMS / PERPETRATORS

This section of the study explains the experience of respondents in an anti-human trafficking unit while dealing with the cases of human trafficking. Normally, it includes the sympathetic wisdom of respondents for trafficked victims.

To understand and compile the experience and wisdom of the respondents' researcher has studied important points are like

- Victim statement collecting methods,
- Methods of collecting witness statements,
- Frequency of collecting statement,
- Availability of standard interview format in Anti Human Trafficking Unit,
- Officials involved in collecting statements,
- Time compliance for calling woman witness,
- Method of recording victim's statement,
- Method of age verification of victims,
- Experience on vulnerable child victims during the rescue/raid,
- Practice to prevent the repetition of victimization,
- Sources used to collect information about trafficked victims,
- Experience in fulfilling official compliance through website,
- Experience in home verification of victims,
- Experience in special support to the victim,
- Experience in managing the list /manual of advocates who are interested in such kinds of victim's cases,
- Experience on medical support used for the victim by anti-human trafficking unit,
- Experience on government support provided by respondents to victims and effort used to prevent the activities of bailed accused.

Guideline 8: The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956(ITPA) section 15(16a) prescribed that **woman victim's interviews shall be conducted through woman police officers only or in presence of woman NGO workers. It is mandatory to maintain a list of NGOs in the police station.**

Table 4.18
Statement collection of victims of human Trafficking in AHTU.

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Yes	156	72.9
No	58	27.1
Total	214	100.0

The above table shows that the majority of the respondents i.e. 72.9% (i.e. n=156) replied that they are collecting statements of the victim of human trafficking in the Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU). Whereas nearly ¼ of the respondents 27.1% (i.e. n=58) replied in negative.

The positive response included the response of both male and female functionaries. It is learned that most of the male respondents replied that they are collecting statement of a victim in an Anti-human trafficking unit. It is because many anti-human trafficking units are located in remote areas where NGO services are not available to female staff. Besides, these respondents are also facing a problem of shortage of female staff in their department. This kind of situation forces them for using informal ways.

Illustration 9 Unavailability of NGOs in many AHTU regions.

Anti-Human Trafficking Unit in the XYZ region neither has female staff nor any NGOs in a nearby location. Some NGOs are located far from where the Anti-human trafficking Unit is working on different objectives but not on human trafficking. These NGOs does not have female staff. So, the situation forces them to have a personal interview of the victim of human trafficking.

Table 4.18A
Designation and Statement collection of a victim in AHTU.

Designation of the respondent	Observed frequency	A person taking an interview of a victim in AHTU.						Total
		A male Police officer only	Female NGO worker	Female police officer	Male police in presence of NGO worker	Female NGO workers and female police officers both	Do not know	
Police Inspector-Male (PI - M)	Count	0	7	6	0	13	0	26
	% of Total	.0%	3.3%	2.8%	.0%	6.1%	.0%	12.1%
Police Inspector-Female (PI - F)	Count	1	3	3	0	6	0	13
	% of Total	.5%	1.4%	1.4%	.0%	2.8%	0%	6.1%
Police Sub Inspector-Male (PSI - M)	Count	0	6	4	0	2	0	12
	% of Total	.0%	2.8%	1.9%	.0%	.9%	0%	5.6%
Police Sub Inspector-Female (PSI - F)	Count	0	4	6	2	1	0	13
	% of Total	0%	1.9%	2.8%	0.9%	0.5%	0%	6.1%
Assistant Sub Inspector-Male (ASI - M)	Count	1	8	1	0	10	1	21
	% of Total	.5%	3.7%	.5%	.0%	4.7%	.5%	9.8%
Assistant Sub Inspector-Female (ASI - F)	Count	0	4	2	0	7	1	14
	% of Total	.0%	1.9%	.9%	.0%	3.3%	.5%	6.5%
Head Constable - Male (HC - M)	Count	2	22	9	0	15	0	48
	% of Total	.9%	10.3%	4.2%	.0%	7.0%	.0%	22.4%
Head Constable - Female	Count	0	4	4	0	1	2	11

(HC - F)	% of Total	.0%	1.9%	1.9%	.0%	.5%	.9%	5.1%
Police constable - Male (PC-M)	Count	0	9	1	0	3	0	13
	% of Total	0%	4.2%	.5%	.0%	1.4%	.0%	6.1%
Police constable - Female (PC-F)	Count	0	18	5	0	9	0	32
	% of Total	0%	8.4%	2.3%	.0%	4.2%	.0%	15.0%
Lok Rakshak - Male (LR-M)	Count	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
	% of Total	0%	0.5%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.0%	.5%
Lok Rakshak - Female (LR-F)	Count	0	4	5	0	0	1	10
	% of Total	0%	1.9%	2.3%	.0%	.0%	.5%	4.7%
Total	Count	4	90	46	2	67	5	214
	% of Total	1.9%	42.1%	21.5%	.9%	31.3%	2.3%	100.0%

Chi-Square Value = 97.04	Degree of freedom = 55	Level of significance=0.05	Critical value = 79.08
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The above table shows that the majority of the male Police inspectors(PI-M) 6.1% (n=13) out of 12.1% (N=26) replied that female NGO workers and female police officers both are taking interviews of victims of human trafficking. 3.3% (n=7) replied that female NGO workers are taking interviews of victims, 2.8% (n=6) replied that female police officers are taking interviews of victims. majority of the female Police inspectors (PI-F) 2.8% (n=6) out of 6.1% (N=13) replied that female NGO workers and female police officers both are taking interviews of victims of human trafficking. 1.4% (n=3) replied that female NGO workers are taking interviews of victims, the same numbers replied that female police officers are taking interviews of victims. The majority of the male police sub-inspector (PSI-M) 2.8% (n=6) replied that female NGO workers are taking interviews of the victims. 1.9% (n=4) replied the female police officers are taking interviews of a victim. Very few 0.9% (n=2) replied that female NGO workers and female police officers both are taking

interviews of a victim. The majority of female police sub-inspectors (PSI-F) 2.8% (n=6) replied that female police are taking interviews of the victims. 1.9% (n=4) replied the female NGO workers are taking interviews of a victim. Very few 0.9% (n=2) replied that male police officers in presence of female NGO workers are taking interviews of a victim. 0.5% (n=1) replied that female NGO workers and female police officers both are taking interviews of victims. The majority of the female assistant sub-inspector (ASI-F) 3.3% (n=7) replied that female NGO workers and female police officers both are interviewing the victim. Very few 0.5% (n=1) replied that they are not aware of the person taking an interview with the victim. The majority of the male head constable (HC-M) 10.3% (n=22) replied that female NGO workers are taking interviews of the victim. 7% (i.e. n=15) replied that female NGO workers and female police officers both are taking an interview of the victims. Very few 0.9% (n=2) replied that male police officers are taking interviews of the victims. The majority of the female head constable (HC-F) 1.9% (n=4) replied that female NGO workers are taking interviews of the victim. The same numbers replied that female police officers are taking an interview of the victims. The majority of the male police constable (PC-M) 4.2% (n=9) replied that female NGO workers are taking interviews of the victims. The majority of the female police constable (PC-F) 8.4% (n=18) replied that female NGO workers are taking interviews of the victims. Very few respondents 2.3% (n=5) replied that female police officers are taking interviews of the victims. The majority of the male Lok-Rakshak (LR-M) 0.5% (n=1) replied that female NGO workers are taking interviews of the victims. The majority of the female Lok-Rakshak (LR-F) 2.3% (n=3) replied that female police officers are taking interviews of the victims. Very few respondents 0.5% (n=1) are not aware of the person taking an interview of the victims.

It became clear after calculating the chi-square test that chi-square value 97.04 is higher than critical value 79.08 at specified significant level 0.05 on the degree of freedom 55 so, It can be concluded that designation of the respondents has a good association with Person taking interview of a victim in AHTU.

Table 4.19
Availability of Standard victim identification tool in AHTU.

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Yes	01	0.5
No	213	99.5
Total	214	100.0

The above table shows that the majority of the respondents i.e. 99.5 % (i.e. n=213) replied negatively that they did not have a standard interview format for victim identification in Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU). Whereas very few respondents 0.5% (i.e. n=1) replied positive.

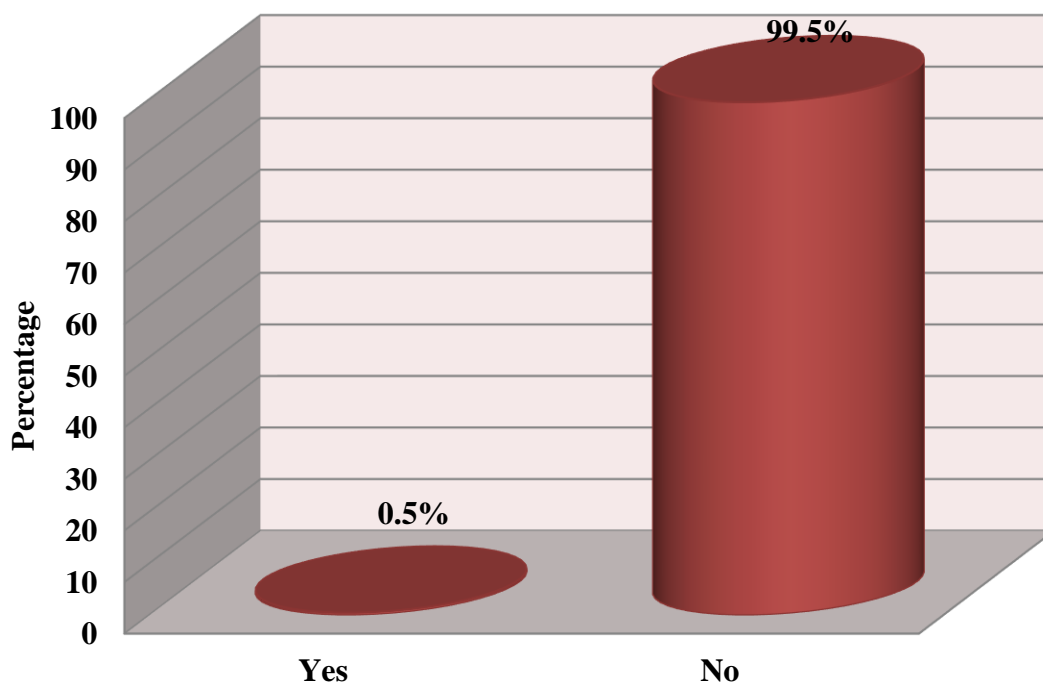
It is shocking to know that most of the respondents replied that they do not have a standard interview format for victims' identification in their anti-human trafficking unit. They are using a traditional method of investigation. Standard interview format plays a significant role in the non-criminalization of trafficked victims. It is fact that sometimes trafficked persons are treated as criminals rather than the victim.

Illustration 10 Victim Identification Tool

Victim of human trafficking in prostitution/flesh trade is difficult to identify. It is because there are possibilities of blackmailing, lack of awareness, emotional control of traffickers over the victim. Hence, it is not easy to conclude whether it is by choice or forced. Choice base prostitution leads to criminalization. It is fact that most of the respondents replied that victims are not openly sharing their details. According to them, a majority of the victims replied that they are prostitutes by their own choice not under the pressure of anyone.

Graph 4.19.1

Availability of standard victim identification tools in respective AHTU.



Victim identification tool availability in respective AHTU

The above Graph shows victim identification tool availability in respective AHTU on the horizontal x-axis and percentage on the vertical y-axis. It is clear from the above table that the majority of the respondents i.e. 99.5 % (i.e. n=213) replied negatively that they did not have a standard interview format for victim identification in Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU). Whereas very few respondents 0.5% (i.e. n=1) replied positive.

Guideline 9: The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956(ITPA) section 15(16a) prescribed that victim's **interrogation shall be conducted through woman police officers only or in presence of woman NGO workers**. It is mandatory to maintain a list of NGOs in a police station.

Table 4.20
Person collecting statement of victim in AHTU.

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Female NGO worker	90	42.1
Female NGO workers and female police officers both	67	31.3
Female police officer	46	21.5
A male Police officer only	04	1.9
Male police in presence of NGO worker	02	0.9
Do not know	05	2.3
Total	214	100.0

The above table shows that the majority of the respondents 42.1% (i.e. n=90) replied that female Non-Government Organization (NGO) workers are collecting statements of a victim in the Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU). 31.3% (i.e. n=67) replied Female Non-Government Organization (NGO) worker and Female Police officer both. 21.5% (i.e. n=46) of respondents replied only female police officers. 2.3% (i.e. n=5) of respondents replied they are not aware of the person. 1.9% (i.e. n=4) of respondents replied male police officers. Very few 0.9% (i.e. n=2) respondents replied male police in presence of NGO workers.

It is shocking to note that some of the male respondents replied that they are taking personal interviews of a victim in Anti Human Trafficking Unit. It is because of the unavailability of NGOs and the shortage of female staff in the police department.

Illustration 11 Statement collection of Female Victim by Male

Anti-Human Trafficking Units in the XYZ region neither have female staff nor NGOs in a nearby location. So, the situation forces male respondents to collect a statement from a female victim in case of human trafficking.

Guideline 10: Letter date 21/3/2014 Reference No. CID / MISSING CELL / 204 / 2014 Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs circulated advisory booklet on human trafficking prescribed that **Interrogation of victim/witness should be carrying at a place where the victim/witness feels comfortable and safe to give. Police must go to the victim/witness for an interview. Victims/witnesses should not call at the police station.**

Table 4.21
Manner of carrying an interrogation of victim/witness.

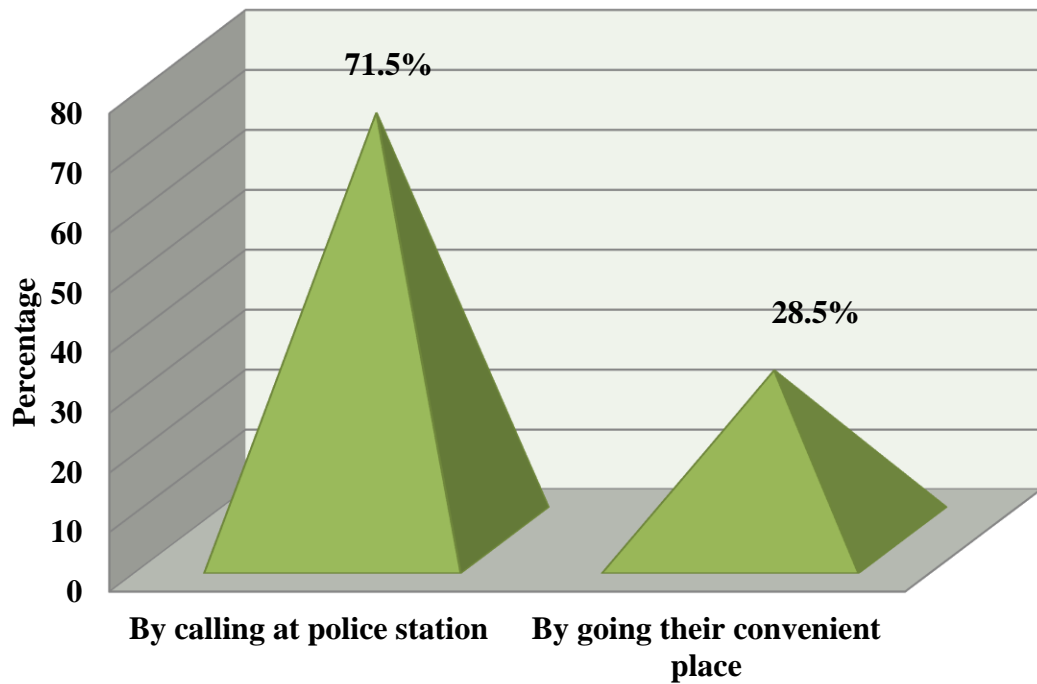
RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
By calling at a police station	153	71.5
By going their convenient place	61	28.5
Total	214	100.0

The above table shows that the majority of the respondents 71.5% (i.e. n=153) replied that they are carrying interrogation of victims /witnesses by calling at a police station. Whereas very few respondents 28.5% (i.e. n=61) replied that they are carrying an interrogation of victims /witnesses by going to their convenient place.

It is shocking to know that most of the respondents are interrogating victims/witnesses by calling them at a police station. It is because they are not trained with the behavioral aspects of victims. Statement taken at a police station or inconvenient place can contain the feelings of victims. This situation may support failure results especially in the case of finding clues against the accused. It is good to know that some respondents prefer to collect statements by going to their convenient places. Interrogation at a convenient place can provide an open environment for ventilating their feelings without any hurdle.

This need required special attention, despite police reforms people still dread to go to a police station. A victim or witness finds it difficult to open comfortably and hence compliance to this guideline is a must.

Graph 4.21.1
Manner of carrying interrogation of victim/witness



Place of carrying victim/witness interrogation.

The above Graph shows a place of carrying victim/witness interrogation in respective AHTU on the horizontal x-axis and percentage on the vertical y-axis. It is clear from the above chart that the majority of the respondents 71.5% (i.e. n=153) replied that they are carrying interrogation of victims /witnesses by calling at a police station. Whereas very few respondents 28.5% (i.e. n=61) replied that they are carrying an interrogation of victims /witnesses by going to their convenient place.

Guideline 11: Letter date 21/3/2014 Reference No. CID / MISSING CELL / 204 / 2014. Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs circulated advisory booklet on human trafficking prescribed that **Woman witnesses usually call during daytime at a police station.**

Table 4.22
Woman witnesses are called for recording statements in AHTU.

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Morning	212	99.1
Late evening requires in some cases	02	0.9
Total	214	100.0

The above table shows that the majority of the respondents 99.1% (i.e. n=212) replied that they are calling woman witnesses usually call during daytime at a police station. Very few respondents 0.9 % (i.e. n=2) replied that they are calling woman witnesses usually in the late evening.

It is good to know that woman witnesses usually are called in the morning at the police station for recording statements. It is shocking to know that some respondents replied that they are calling women witnesses in the late evening in special cases. It is because respondents are not aware of the legal guidelines and they are untrained.

However, this kind of action reveals the violation of not only the guidelines but also the criminal procedure code (Cr.P.C.) of sections 46(4) and 160. These sections prohibit police from arresting women between sunrise and sunset and calling a woman to a police station to record her statement.

By and large, compared to other guidelines. This guideline has better complied with possibilities because it is a Cr. P.C requirement.

Guideline12: The Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 (Cr. P.C) section 161 and 164 prescribed that statements can be **recorded one or more times. Respected authority can record statements when the victim is in condition to give a statement, especially after counseling.**

Table 4.23
Frequency of collecting the statement from the victim in AHTU.

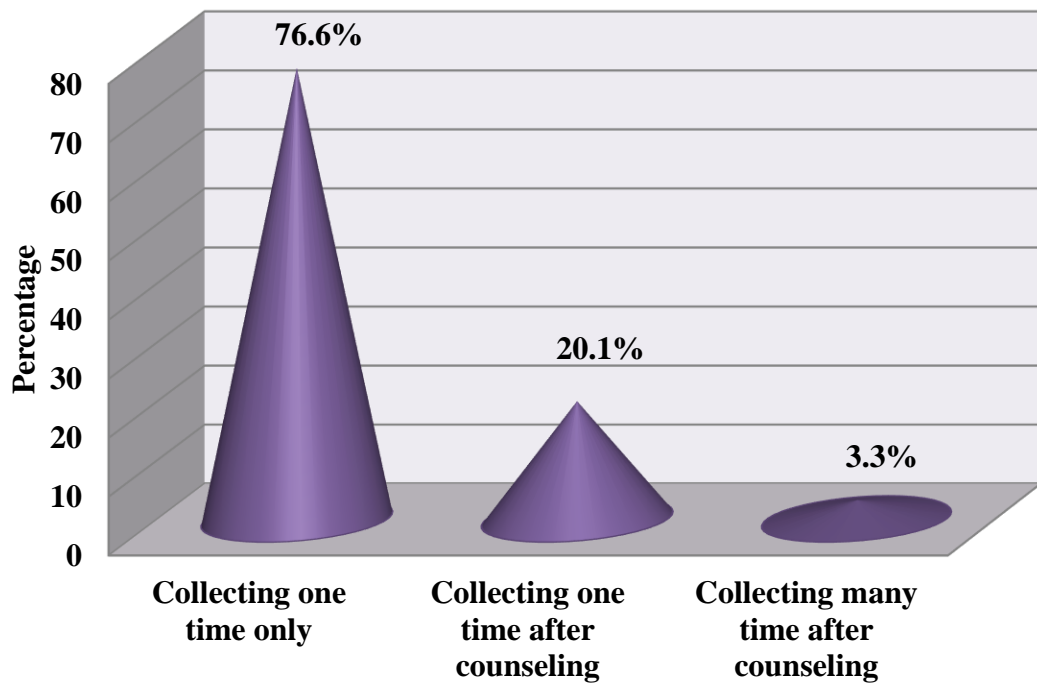
RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Collecting one time only	164	76.6
Collecting one time after counseling	43	20.1
Collecting much time after counseling	07	3.3
Total	214	100.0

The above table shows that the majority of the respondents 76.6% (i.e. n=164) replied that they are collecting one-time statements from victims in Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU). 20.1% (i.e. n=43) replied that they are collecting one time after counseling of victim. Whereas very few respondents 3.3% (i.e. n=7) replied that they are collecting statements many times after counseling.

It is surprising to know that most of the respondents are collecting statements one time only in Anti Human Trafficking Unit. Statement collected one time from the victim may not disclose suffering given by the traffickers. It should not many times either because this situation reminds yore days of torture to the victim. It is good to know that some respondents Collecting statements one more time after counseling. This is considering the best method because it provides secure and confidential surroundings for victims to convey their sentiments, thoughts, and fears.

Graph 4.23.1

Frequency of collecting the statement from the victim in AHTU.



Statement collecting frequency in respective AHTU.

The above Graph shows victims' statement collecting frequency in respective AHTU on the horizontal x-axis and percentage on the vertical y-axis. It is clear from the above chart that the majority of the respondents 76.6% (i.e. n=164) replied that they are collecting one-time statements from victims in Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU). 20.1% (i.e. n=43) replied that they are collecting one time after counseling of victim. Whereas very few respondents 3.3% (i.e. n=7) replied that they are collecting statements many times after counseling.

Guideline 13: Letter date 21/3/2014 Reference No. CID / MISSING CELL / 204 / 2014 Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs circulated advisory booklet on human trafficking prescribed that **statement of a victim can be recorded through writing on paper and electronic recording (video/audio).**

Table 4.24

The technique of recording the victim's statement in respective AHTU.

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Writing on paper	190	88.8
Both paper writing and electronic recording	21	9.8
Electronic audio / video instrument	03	1.4
Total	214	100.0

The above table shows that the majority of the respondents 88.8% (i.e. n=190) replied that they are recording the statement of the victims by writing on paper in Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU). 9.8% (i.e. n=21) of respondents replied that they are recording statements by using paper and electronic recording. Very few respondents 1.4% (i.e. n=3) replied that they are recording the statement of a victim by electronic audio/video instrument.

Most of the respondents are recording the statement by writing it on paper. Indeed, basic facilities are not available in many Anti-Human Trafficking Units. These facilities included papers, cameras, printers, mobile phones, headphones, sound cards, hard discs, and many more. To meet the basic facilities in the Anti Human Trafficking Unit respondents are forced to use do at personal expense. This is pathetic to know that system does not provide even the minimal material and infrastructure.

Illustration 12 Inadequate basic amenities in AHTU

Respondents from the Anti Human Trafficking Unit of XYZ city collectively purchased the printer and safe office locker from their monthly salary. Presently, they are also bearing the burden of buying the paper from their own pockets. Another example is the Anti Human Trafficking Unit of the ABC region where the respondents are bearing the burden of office cleaning items like a mop, phenol, and duster.

Guideline 14:The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956(ITPA) section 17(2) indicated age verification of victims. The first opportunity shall be given to the victim(s). **Special officers can ask the victim/complainant for their age. They can verify the age through school leaving certificates or birth certificates. Age can be verified through medical/forensic tests like ossification too, in absence of evidence.**

Table 4.25
Method of age verification of victim in respective AHTU.

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Asking the victim/complainant	197	92.1
Medical / Forensic test	17	7.9
Total	214	100.0

The above table shows that the majority of the respondents 92.1% (i.e. n=197) replied that they are verifying the age of victims by asking victim/complainants in Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU). Whereas very few respondents 7.9% (i.e. n=17) replied that they are verifying the age of the victims by medical/forensic.

Age is an important factor in deciding the legal implication of human trafficking. It is good to know that most of the respondents are confirming the age of victims by asking for age proof. These age proofs included a school leaving certificate, birth certificate etcetera. In special cases where these proofs are not available, respondents are determining the age by medical examination / forensic examination (e.g. ossification). Age verification plays a significant role in identifying the minor victims of sexual assault.

Guideline 15: The Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 (Cr. P.C) section 164 prescribes that the **witness statement shall record in presence of the magistrate only.**

Table 4.26
The technique of recording witness statements in respective AHTU.

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Through Magistrate	213	99.5
Through other police officers	01	0.5
Total	214	100.0

The above table shows that the majority of the respondents 99.5% (i.e. n=213) replied that they are recording witness statements (Cr.P.C. u/s 164) through the magistrate. Whereas only 0.5% (i.e. n=1) respondents replied that he/she is recording witness statements (Cr.P.C. u/s 164) through police officers.

It is good to note that by and large most AHTUs comply with is procedural requirements. It is also important to note that witness statement is collected through police officials under section 164 of Criminal Procedure Code is not considered because this section precisely explains it should compulsory to collect in presence of magistrate only. It is because to reduce the possibilities of altering the report by the witnesses at the trial under the fear of being involved in false swearing.

Guideline 16: Letter date 21/3/2014 Reference No. CID / MISSING CELL / 204 / 2014 Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs circulated advisory booklet on human trafficking prescribed that **Children of victims found in the raid/rescue/search operation can stay with his/her mother.**

Table 4.27

Custody of Children of a victim(s) found during the raid/rescue operation.

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Children can stay with their mother	212	99.1
Children should send to an observation home	01	0.5
Children should send to an orphan home	01	0.5
Total	214	100.0

The above table shows that the majority of the respondents 99.1% (i.e. n=212) replied that children found in raid/rescue operations can stay with their mothers. Whereas each 0.5 % (i.e. n=1) respondent replied that children found in raid/rescue operations can be sent to an observation home. That can be sent to an orphan home.

It is good to know that most respondents correctly replied that during the raid/rescue operation if they find children, they can stay with their mother. Some respondents replied that custody of children is depending on age. If they are newborns/infants, they can stay with their mother. In the special case if they are school age then they should send to an observation home or orphan home.

There seems to be good compliance of this provision probably because of post-1986 training of Juvenile Justice Act as well as of child rights convention, of this generation of police workforce.

Table 4.28**Preventive measures to stop repeat victimization in respective AHTU.**

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Counsel the victim	60	28.0
NGO support for the victim.	44	20.6
Female education so that girls are less vulnerable to trafficking	14	6.5
Developing anti-human trafficking strategies	03	1.4
No effort	54	25.2
Do not know	17	7.9
No response	22	10.3
Total	214	100.0

The above table shows that the majority of the respondents 28% (i.e. n=60) replied that they are providing counseling services to prevent the repetition of victims of human trafficking in the Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU). 25.2% (i.e. n=54) of respondents replied that no effort was made in their AHTU. 20.6% (i.e. n=44) of respondents replied that they are taking NGO support. 10.3% (i.e. n=22) gave no response. 7.9% (i.e. n=17) respondents did not aware. 6.5% (i.e. n=14) respondents replied that educating females so, that girls become less vulnerable to traffic. Whereas very few respondents 1.4% (i.e. n=3) replied that they are developing anti-human trafficking strategies.

It is shocking to know that nearly 43% of the respondents replied that no efforts are made to stop the repetition of victims in their respective Anti Human Trafficking units. Repeated victimization is often in organized crime like human trafficking. Preventive efforts to stop victimization can protect these most vulnerable persons.

Table 4.29
Source for collecting information about trafficked victims.

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
First Information Report (FIR)	163	76.2
Secret Informer	43	20.1
Website	7	3.3
News Paper	1	.5
Total	214	100.0

The above table shows that the majority of the respondents 76.2% (i.e. n=163) replied that they are collecting information about the trafficked victim through the first information report (FIR) in Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU). 20.1% (i.e. n=43) respondents replied that they are collecting information about trafficked victims through their secret informer (Secret network of Batmidar like “Khabar”). 3.3% (i.e. n=7) respondents replied that they are collecting information about trafficked victims through the website. Only 0.5 % (i.e. n=1) respondents replied he/she is collecting information about the trafficked victim through newspaper.

It is shocking to know, most of the respondents are highly dependent on the first information report for collecting information about trafficked victims. It means police action possible only after filing official complaints. Human trafficking is series of organized secret activities. It is important to build a network of informants. It is fact that respondents have not framed any secret network for getting information about organized gangs of human trafficking. It is because of the poor fund allocation framework from the government. Normally, these networks run through the support of money. Usually, respondents are paying or giving immunity to secret informants (Batmidars) for sharing the information.

Guideline 17: Letter date 15/9/2017 Reference No. MISSING / AHTU / SOP / 82 /2017 prescribed that respected authorities should try **to receive information about the trafficked victim(s) through the website www.trackthemissingchild.gov.in.**

Table 4.30

Awareness on a website that presents all the information about the trafficked victim(s).

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Fully aware	01	0.5
Partially aware	14	6.6
Not at all aware	199	93.0
Total	214	100.0

The above table shows that the majority 93% (i.e. n=199) of the respondents are not aware of any website that presents all the information about a trafficked victim. 6.6% (i.e. n=14) respondents are partially aware of a website that present all the information about a trafficked victim. Only 0.5 % (i.e. n=1) out of 214 respondents was found fully aware about website that presents all the information about a trafficked victim.

It is shocking to know that most of the respondents are not aware of the name of the website that presents all the information about a trafficked victim. It is fact that most of the missing children are trafficked for labor, sexual exploitation, or kidnapped. Some websites are like www.trackthemissingchild.gov.in and www.khoyapaya.gov.in provide information related to these missing children, but it is equally important that the information is exchanged speedily to locate the children. Lack of awareness about these websites may lead to ignorance and late reporting of a victim.

Guideline 18: Letter date 15/9/2017 Reference No. MISSING / AHTU / SOP / 82 /2017 prescribed that respected authorities **should enter the information related to missing/kidnap children on the website www.trackthemissingchild.gov.in.**

Table 4.31

Familiarity with a computer for entering missing / kidnaps children's data on the website.

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Yes (by self)	63	29.4
Entering through another branch or person	04	1.9
No	147	68.7
Total	214	100.0

The above table shows that majority of the respondents 68.7% (i.e. n=147) replied negatively that they are not practicing data entry related to missing / kidnap children on a website in Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU). 29.4% (i.e. n=63) of respondents replied positively that they are practicing data entry related to missing/kidnap children on the website. Very few respondents 1.9% (i.e. n=4) replied that they are entering data through other officials related to missing/kidnap children on the website.

It is shocking to know that most of the respondents are not practicing data entry related to missing/kidnap children on the website. It is because the data entry-related work is carried out by another branch of the police department. However, it is prescribed in guidelines that it should be done by the authority in Anti Human Trafficking Unit, but it seems the job responsibilities are not distributed clearly among the respondents.

Lack of computer IT/trained staff. It means that the website inadequately feeds and maybe showing a complete picture.

Guideline 19: The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956(ITPA) section 17(5) and 17(a) prescribed that home verification is a mandatory activity. **The magistrate can receive support from 5 NGOs (including 3 women NGO workers) and he/she can consult with NGO representatives for the decision of home verification.**

Home verification of victim(s) should be done through a probationary officer. It can also be done through the support of NGO representatives.

Table 4.32
Victim's home verification responsibility in AHTU.

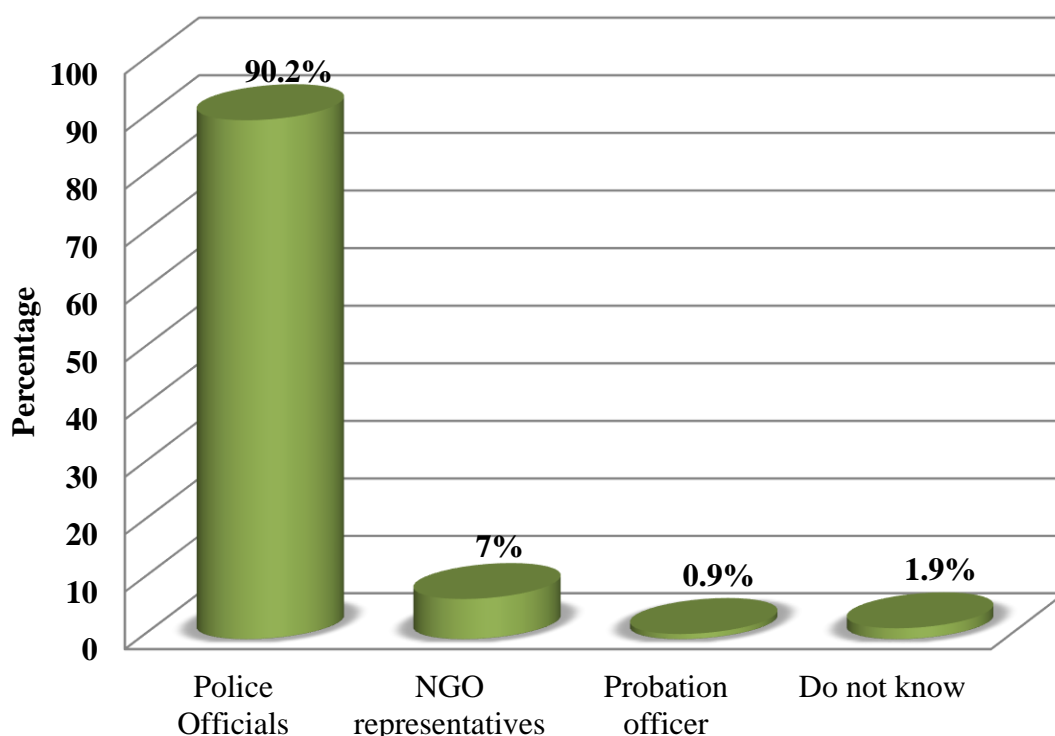
RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Police Officials	193	90.2
NGO representatives	16	7.0
Probation officer	02	0.9
Do not know	04	1.9
Total	214	100.0

The above table shows that the majority of the respondents 90.2% (i.e. n=193) replied that home verification of victims of human trafficking is the responsibility of police officers in the Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU). 7% (i.e. n=16) replied that home verification of victims of human trafficking is the responsibility of NGO representatives. 1.9 % (i.e. n=4) of respondents are not aware of home verification of victims of human trafficking. Whereas very few respondents 0.9% (i.e. n=2) respondents replied that home verification of victims is the responsibility of government probation officers.

It is interesting to note that mostly 90% of the respondents gave the partially correct response. It is partially correct because they have at least a sense of knowing that someone is responsible for home verification. However, as per compliance, their understandings for home verification incline towards police officials which is not correct. Only 8 % of respondents had correctly replied that home verification of victims is the responsibility of NGO representatives and Probation officers. Very few respondents 2% are not aware.

It seems that there is no synergy and coordination between the police department, police academy, and social defense department of government.

Graph 4.32.1
Victim's home verification in AHTU.



Victim's home verification in respective AHTU.

The above Graph shows home verification responsibility in respective AHTU on the horizontal x-axis and percentage on the vertical y-axis. It is clear from the above table that the majority of the respondents 90.2% (i.e. n=193) replied that home verification of victims of human trafficking is the responsibility of police officers in the Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU). 7% (i.e. n=16) replied that home verification of victims of human trafficking is the responsibility of NGO representatives. 1.9 % (i.e. n=4) of respondents are not aware of home verification of victims of human trafficking. Whereas very few respondents 0.9% (i.e. n=2) respondents replied that home verification of victims is the responsibility of the government probation officer.

Guideline 20: Letter date 21/3/2014 Reference No. CID / MISSING CELL / 204 / 2014 Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs circulated advisory booklet on human trafficking prescribed that **Behavioral training to police while dealing with the cause(s) of human trafficking play a significant role. Training can provide the right update and help in sensitizing the police officials for the victim(s) of human trafficking.**

Table 4.33
Whether respondents were trained for AHTU.

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Yes	32	15.0
No	182	85.0
Total	214	100.0

The above table shows that the majority of the respondents 85% (i.e. n=182) replied negatively that they have not received training for dealing with the cases of human trafficking in the Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU). Whereas very few respondents 15% (i.e. n=32) replied positively that they have received behavioral training.

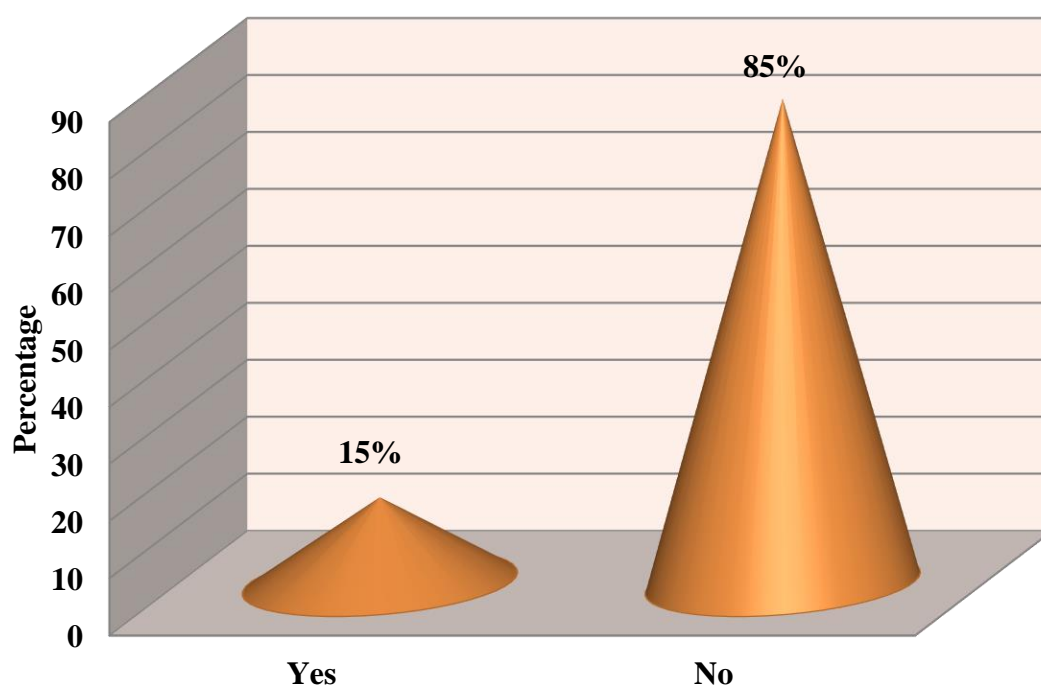
It is shocking to know that most of the respondents did not receive behavioral training in dealing with the victim(s) of human trafficking. It is often that police officials are being criticized because of their rude behavior and abusive words in front of victims and the public. Soft skills training can improve the behavioral aspects of respondents and creates proactive policing.

Illustration 13 Nepotism in behavioral Training.

In XYZ cities respondents from the Anti Human Trafficking Unit are willing to take training but they have experienced partiality from their senior police officials. Many respondents' have common complaints that despite their core interest in development only specific staff members are given preference and they are frequently sent for training. While data collection many respondents said that they are fine with their seniors' decision of not sending them for such kind of training program but they requested through the researcher that there should be a platform where the trained staff member (Preferred person who received training) can share their knowledge with other staff members. This may create positive synergy in the Unit.

Graph 4.33.1

Whether respondents were trained for AHTU



Training received by respondents in respective AHTU.

The above Graph shows the soft skill training frequency received by respondents on the horizontal x-axis and percentage on the y-axis. It is clear from the above chart that the majority of the respondents 85% (i.e. n=182) replied negatively that they have not received behavioral training for dealing with the cases of human trafficking in the Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU). Whereas very few respondents 15% (i.e. n=32) replied positively that they have received behavioral training.

Guideline 21: Letter date 21/3/2014 Reference No. CID / MISSING CELL / 204 / 2014 Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs circulated advisory booklet on human trafficking prescribed that **it is expected to provide legal counseling to the victim(s) of human trafficking by a lawyer(s) in Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU).**

Table 4.34

Victims (s) of human trafficking are provided legal support in their respective AHTU.

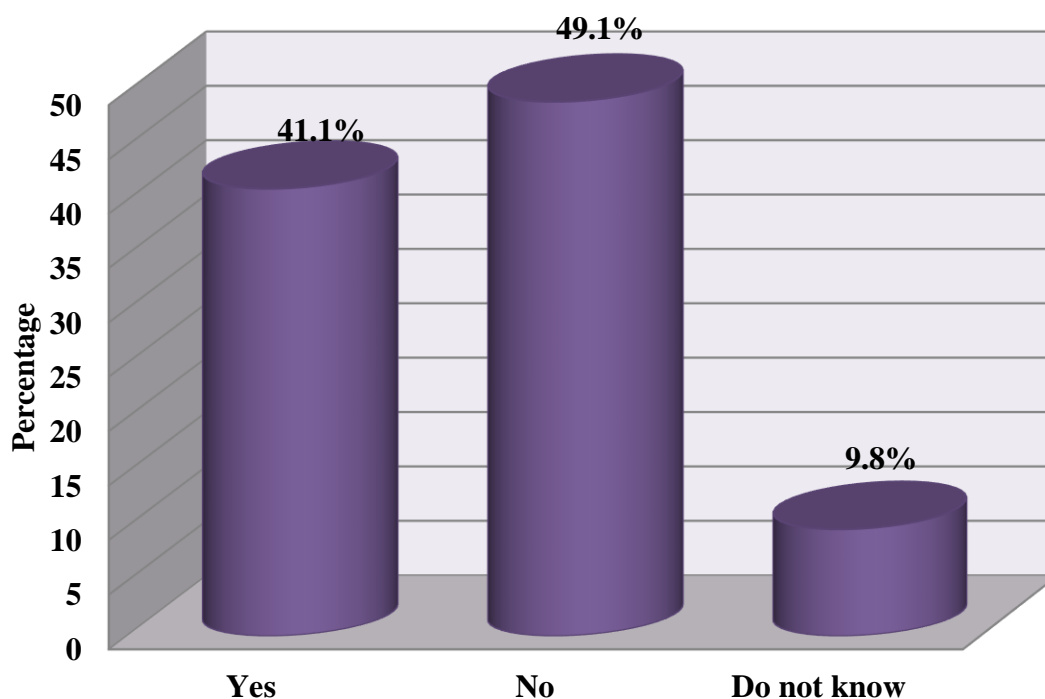
RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Yes	88	41.1
No	105	49.1
Do not know	21	9.8
Total	214	100.0

The above table shows that the majority of the respondents 49.1% (i.e. n=105) replied that no effort was made for providing special support (like legal advice) to the victim of human trafficking in their respective Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU). 41.1% (i.e. n=88) respondents replied positively. Whereas very few respondents 9.8% (i.e. n=21) are not aware of any special support.

It is shocking to note that 59% of the respondents are not providing special support to the victim of human trafficking because of their lack of knowledge and others. It is good to inform about legal rights to trafficked victims after the rescue. Many research studies revealed that most of the victims assume that the justice system is for the rich not for the poor. This may continue their struggle after freedom from the sex traffic and repeat victimization. It is significant to provide free legal aid however; some respondents are providing but those are not sufficient numbers. However, the compliance is expected to provide free legal aid to victims but the ratio of providing the same is highly unequal. Only 41% of employees positively replied to the answer.

In other words, compliance to this legal aid or counseling is limited to 1/10th of the workforce. This mar the chances of victimization of the vulnerable and increases the confidence of traffickers resulting in high recidivism.

Graph 4.34.1
Special support provided to victims in respective AHTU



Special support given to victim in respective AHTU.

The above Graph shows special support provided to victims by respondents in respective AHTU on the horizontal x-axis and percentage on the vertical y-axis. It is clear from the above chart that the majority of the respondents 49.1% (i.e. n=105) replied that no effort was made for providing special support (like legal advice) to the victim of human trafficking in their respective Anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTU). 41.1% (i.e. n=88) respondents replied positively. Whereas very few respondents 9.8% (i.e. n=21) are not aware of any special support.

Guideline 22: Letter date 21/3/2014 Reference No. CID / MISSING CELL / 204 / 2014 Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs circulated advisory booklet on human trafficking prescribed that **it is expected to maintain a list of lawyers in Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU)**. The lawyers should be interested in advocating the case of human trafficking. The special officials should collect the list through the bar council or district legal services authorities.

Table 4.35

Availability of a list of advocates (victim-centric) in respective AHTU.

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Yes	01	0.5
No	192	89.7
Do not know	21	9.8
Total	214	100.0

The above table shows that the majority of the respondents 89.7% (i.e. n=192) replied that no effort was made in their respective Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU) for maintaining a list/manual of advocates (who are interested in victim-centric cases). 9.8% (i.e. n=21) of respondents replied that they are not aware. Very few respondents 0.5% (i.e. n=1) replied that they are maintaining a list/manual of advocates.

It is shocking to know that 99.5% of respondents replied negatively. It seems that most of the respondents are not familiar with the compliance of maintaining the list of advocates in their respective Anti Human Trafficking units.

Illustration 14 Marred Supreme Court Instruction

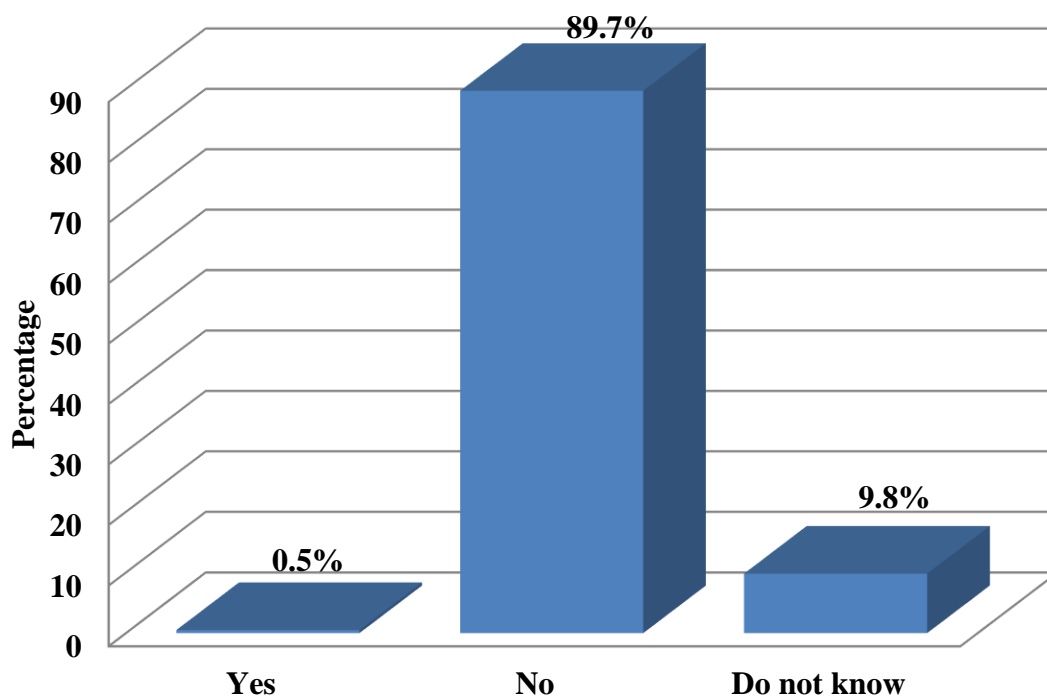
In the year of 1994, the Honorable Supreme Court (SC) of India had issues eight-point instructions for legal assistance and counseling to the rape survivors approaching the police (Please refer domestic working women Vs Union of India case No. 1995 SCC (1) 14, JT 1994 (7) 183 for more detail). Despite 26 years passed, the SC order has not been obeyed in Gujarat.

It shows poor motivation and poor compliance of AHTU pro-activeness and persistence seem completely lacking from top to bottom. The list should be available

in the police station for those who did not have a particular lawyer in mind or whose own lawyer was unavailable.

Graph 4.35.1

Availability of a list of advocates (victim-centric) in respective AHTU.



Advocates list availability in respective AHTU.

The above Graph shows the availability of a list of advocates in respective AHTU on the horizontal x-axis and percentage on the vertical y-axis. It is clear from the above chart that the majority of the respondents 89.7% (i.e. n=192) replied that no effort was made in their respective Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU) for maintaining the list/manual of advocates (who are interested in victim-centric cases). 9.8% (i.e. n=21) of respondents replied that they are not aware. Very few respondents 0.5% (i.e. n=1) replied that they are maintaining a list/manual of advocates.

Guideline 23: Letter date 21/3/2014 Reference No. CID / MISSING CELL / 204 / 2014 Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs circulated advisory booklet on human trafficking prescribed that **it is mandatory to provide medical support (with mental health) immediately after releasing the victim(s) from human trafficking. In special cases, trafficking officers can check through visiting a medical specialist.**

Table 4.36

Respondent(s) offer medical help to the victim in the respective AHTU.

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Yes	211	98.6
Do not know	03	1.4
Total	214	100.0

The above table shows that the majority of the respondents 98.6% (i.e. n=211) replied that they are offering medical help to the victims of human trafficking in the Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU). Whereas very few respondents 1.4% (i.e. n=3) are replied that they are not aware of the medical help.

It is interesting to note that most of the respondents are correctly responded that they are proving medical support to the victim of human trafficking in their respective Anti Human Trafficking Units. Very few are not aware of this.

Illustration 15 Charity and Medical test

While performing respondents' interviews in XYZ located Anti Human Trafficking Unit one shocking fact was noted by research on a medical test. The medical test is very time and money-consuming activity. Many Anti-human trafficking Units are located far from civil hospitals and special test in small hospital is not possible. It is fact that many lady police constables are avoiding their responsibility of escorting the victims for medical tests because they are expected to bear the burden of expenses from their pocket. This expense was not reimbursed by the authorities in most of the cases. They sadly replied that Charity should not begin at the compromising cost of basic family needs. It is very difficult for them to manage the family expenses at the lowest pay. These kinds of extra expenses put them in a very miserable condition. Despite the wish for helping the victim of human trafficking, they are forced to refuse it.

Guideline 24: The Criminal Procedure Code, 1973 (Cr. P.C) section 357(a) explained that the state government in coordination with the central government shall prepare a scheme for compensating the victim of crime. To help the victims of rape, acid attack, human trafficking, and women killed, the **Government has introduced Central Victim Compensation Fund (CVCF) scheme.**

Ministry of Woman Child Development, Government of India has introduced 'UJJWALA' and "SWADHAR" comprehensive scheme for prevention, rescue, rehabilitation, and reintegration of victims of trafficking.

Table 4.37
Awareness of victim rehabilitation scheme in respective AHTU.

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Fully aware	21	9.8
Partially aware	170	79.4
Not aware	23	10.7
Total	214	100.0

The above table shows the majority of the respondents 79.4% (i.e. n=170) replied that they are not aware of the availability of government support for the victim of human trafficking. 10.7% (i.e. n=23) respondents are partially aware. Whereas very few 9.8 % (i.e. n=21) respondents are fully aware of the scheme.

It is interesting to note that only 10 % of respondents are fully aware of the rehabilitation of victims is possible through compensation funds and they are also aware of the government scheme. Mostly, 79% of respondents are partially aware which means they know the availability of the scheme in AHTU but do not know the exact name of the scheme. Whereas, 11% are not aware of the availability of government support for the trafficked victim.

Guideline No 25: Letter date 21/3/2014 Reference No. CID / MISSING CELL / 204 / 2014 Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs circulated advisory booklet on human trafficking prescribed that **magistrate shall be informed by the special officer for canceling the bail to prevent the repetitive activities of bail trafficker.**

Table 4.38
Preventive measures to stop the repetition of bail traffickers.

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Informing the magistrate for canceling the bail	166	77.6
Constant monitoring the trafficker after bail	28	13.1
No effort as of now	11	5.1
Do not know	9	4.2
Total	214	100.0

The above table shows that the majority of the respondents 77.6% (i.e. n=166) replied that they are informing the magistrate of canceling the bail to prevent the repetitive activities of bail traffickers in the Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU). 13.1% (i.e. n=28) of respondents replied that they are constantly monitoring the traffickers after bail. 5.1% (i.e. n=11) of respondents replied that they are not putting any effort to prevent the repetitive activities of bail traffickers. Whereas very few respondents 4.2% (i.e. n=9) replied that they are not aware of any effort.

It is good to know that 90% of respondents are putting significant effort to prevent the repetition of bailed traffickers through canceling the bail and constant watch on them. Some respondents replied that they are not putting effort to prevent the repetition of bail traffickers because they do not need it. Few of the respondents are not aware of the guidelines.

SECTION - IV

CURRENT ACTUAL PROCESS OF FORMAL / INFORMAL PRACTICES AND PROCEDURES FOLLOWED BY AHTU FUNCTIONARIES

This section examined the current actual process of formal/informal practice followed by respondents to control human trafficking. This part of the research also analyzes the procedure used by the respondents to control human trafficking in Gujarat state. To analyze this objective researcher has studied experienced-based knowledge and practice followed by respondents in their respective AHTUs. That information was analyzed base on the following key variables.

- Number of NGOs working in their respective AHTUs,
- Availability of a List of NGOs in their respective AHTUs,
- Availability of notified advisory committee of female social worker /NGO worker in their respective AHTU,
- Nongovernment organization services in raid/rescue/search operation,
- Arrangement of helpline number / special desk for anti-human trafficking in the police station,
- Numbers of the raid conducted during last one year on child labor and child beggary,
- Result of the raid,
- Method of saving the detailed results of the raids,
- The reason behind giving more importance to conducting raids in case of child labor/child bagger,
- Person briefing the case to the victim before starting the trial in court,
- De-briefing the case to the victim after a court trial,
- Availability of a list of other government officials in their respective AHTU,
- The initiative was used to collect information about sex services running through a newspaper advertisement, male friendship club, beauty parlor, massage parlor, and spa.

Guideline 26: Letter date 21/3/2014 Reference No. CID / MISSING CELL / 204 / 2014 Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs circulated advisory booklet on human trafficking and letter date 15/9/2017 Reference no. MISSING / AHTU / SOP / 82 / 2017 prescribed that **list of NGOs (especially working on women and children) shall be maintained and updated regularly along with their top official's name, designation, and contact numbers at the local Anti-Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU).**

Table 4.39

A number of NGOs are working on human trafficking in their jurisdiction.

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
No NGO(s)	13	6.1
1 – 5	61	28.5
6 – 10	07	3.3
11 – 15	01	0.5
Do not know	131	61.2
No response	01	0.5
Total	214	100.0

The above table shows that the majority of the respondents 61.2% (i.e. n=131) replied that they are not aware of the NGOs working on human trafficking near the location of their Anti-Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU). 28.5% (i.e. n=61) respondents replied that 1-5 NGO(s) working on human trafficking near to their working location. 6.1% (i.e. n=13) respondents replied that no NGO(s) are working. 3.3% (i.e. n=7) respondents replied that 6-10 NGO(s) are working on human trafficking. Whereas very few respondents 0.5% (i.e. n=1) replied that 11-15 NGO(s) are working. The same part of the respondents did not reply to anything.

It is shocking to know that most of the respondents 62% are not aware of the numbers of NGOs working on human trafficking in their jurisdiction. Only 34% of respondents are fully aware of the availability of numbers of NGOs in their respective jurisdiction of AHTU.

Guideline 26: Letter date 21/3/2014 Reference No. CID / MISSING CELL / 204 / 2014 Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs circulated advisory booklet on human trafficking and letter date 15/9/2017 Reference no. MISSING / AHTU / SOP / 82 / 2017 prescribed that **list of NGOs (especially working on women and children) should be maintained and updated regularly along with their top officials' names, designation, and contact numbers at the local Anti-Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU).**

Table 4.40

Availability of NGOs list in respective Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU).

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Available and updated	23	10.7
Available but not updated	45	21.0
NGO not available	3	1.4
Not maintaining in AHTU	115	53.7
Do not know	28	13.1
Total	214	100.0

The above table shows that the majority of the respondents 53.7% (i.e. n=115) replied that they are not maintaining the NGO list Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU). 21% (i.e. n=45) of respondents replied that the NGO list is available but not in updated. 13.1% (i.e. n=28) of respondents replied that they are not aware of any NGO list available in their Anti-Human Trafficking Unit. 10.7% (i.e. n=23) of respondents replied that NGO lists are available and in updated condition. 1.4% (i.e. n=3) respondents replied that NGO is not available.

Illustration 16 Unavailability of a list of NGOs in AHTU

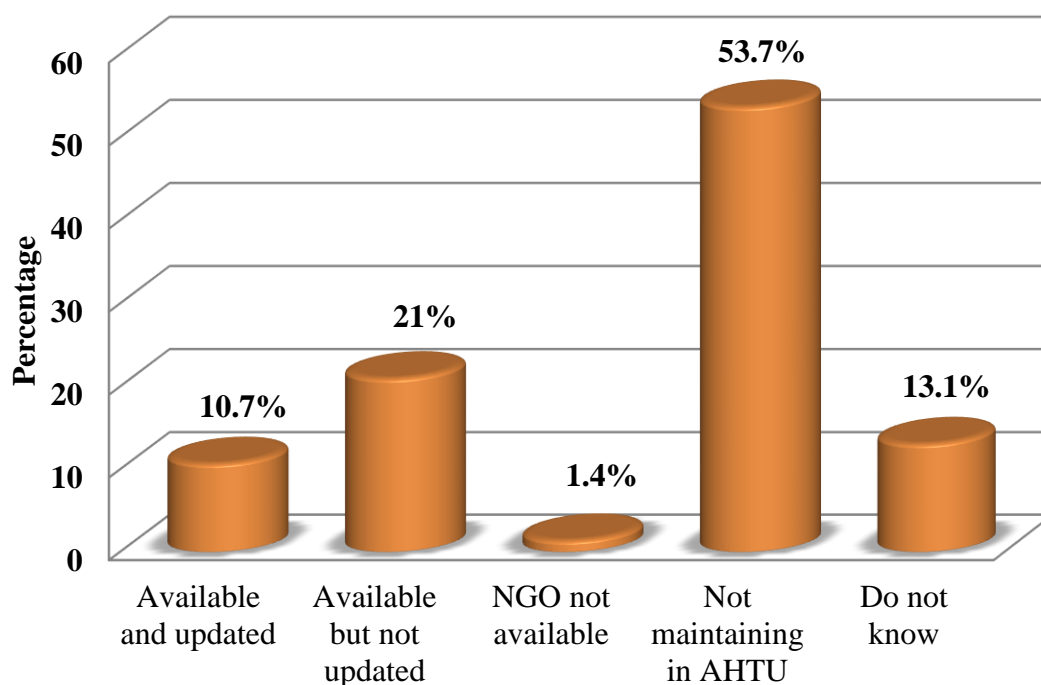
The researcher requested respondents for showing the list of NGOs, but it was shocking to know that nearly 88% of the Anti-Human Trafficking Units were identified without the list of NGOs.

It is very surprising to note that 67% of the respondents replied that no effort was made in their respective AHTU for maintaining a list of NGOs. It may be because they were never formally instructed to do from their senior officials. Not maintaining

NGO information in a police station in violation of Supreme Court instruction given in 1995. It is important to maintain the list because NGO services can be used for counseling, assisting as a witness, and home verification of the victim.

Graph 4.40.1

Availability of NGOs list in respective Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU).



NGOs list availability in respective AHTU.

The above Graph shows NGOs' availability in respective AHTU on the horizontal x-axis and percentage on the y-axis. It is clear from the above chart that the majority of the respondents 53.7% (i.e. n=115) replied that they are not maintaining the NGO list Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU). 21% (i.e. n=45) of respondents replied that the NGO list is available but not in updated. 13.1% (i.e. n=28) of respondents replied that they are not aware of any NGO list available in their Anti-Human Trafficking Unit. 10.7% (i.e. n=23) of respondents replied that NGO lists are available and in updated condition. 1.4% (i.e. n=3) respondents replied that NGO is not available.

Guideline 27: The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 (ITPA) section 13(3)(b) prescribed to **notify non-officials advisory committee of not more than 5 leading social workers of that area (including woman social workers) to advice on allied matters of the Act.**

Guideline 28: Letter date 21/3/2014 Reference No. CID / MISSING CELL / 204 / 2014 Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs circulated advisory booklet on human trafficking prescribed that even if **the committee(s) is/are not notified the police can still receive support from the NGOs.**

Table 4.41

Availability of notified advisory committee of NGO workers in AHTU.

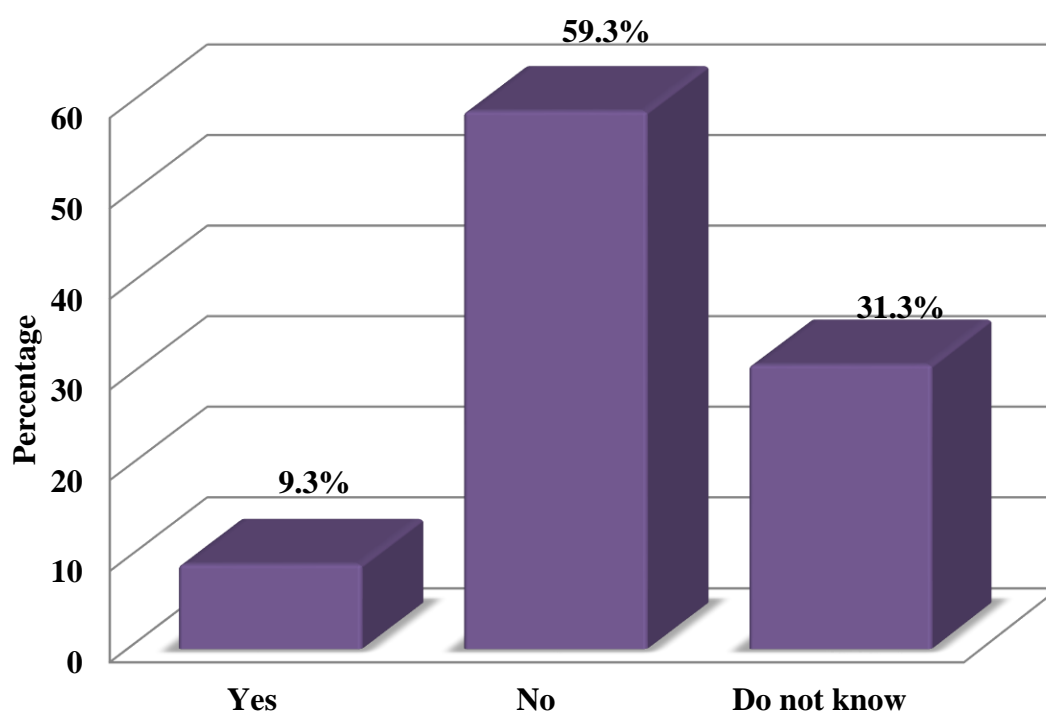
RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Yes	20	9.3
No	127	59.3
Do not know	67	31.3
Total	214	100.0

The above table shows that the majority of the respondents 59.3% (i.e. n=127) negatively replied that they have not developed any notified committee of NGO workers in their Anti-Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU). 31.3% (i.e. n=67%) respondents are not aware of any notified advisory committee of NGO workers. Whereas very few respondents 9.3% (i.e. n=20) positively replied that they have developed notified the advisory committee of NGO workers.

It is shocking to note that nearly 91% of respondents replied that till now no effort was made in their respective Anti Human Trafficking Units for the development of the NGO notified advisory committee. Very few 9% of respondents gave a positive response. It is important to develop the notified committee because NGOs can help in many ways to law enforcement agencies. NGO can help in assisting as a witness and interview process, carry out the rescue operation, home verification, prosecution-related matters, advising magistrate on rehabilitation, and accompanying police during the search. Many research studies explained NGO and Police partnerships can help in combating human trafficking collectively. To protect women's safety several respondents replied that Mahila Suraksha Samities and friends for women and children were framed in their Anti-Human Trafficking Units.

Graph 4.41.1

Availability of notified advisory committee of NGO workers in AHTU.



Availability of Notified advisory committee of NGOs workers .

The above Graph shows the availability of notified advisory committee of NGO workers in respective AHTU on horizontal x-axis and percentage on the y-axis. It is clear from the above chart that the majority of the respondents 59.3% (i.e. n=127) negatively replied that they have not developed any notified committee of NGO workers in their Anti-Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU). 31.3% (i.e. n=67%) respondents are not aware of any notified advisory committee of NGO workers. Whereas very few respondents 9.3% (i.e. n=20) positively replied that they have developed notified the advisory committee of NGO workers.

Table 4.42
Types of NGO services used in raid/rescue /search operations in respective
AHTU.

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Assisting as a witness in the court	120	56.1
Victims counseling	51	23.8
Consultation on home verification issue	16	7.0
Not using the service	7	3.3
Do not know	20	9.8
Total	214	100.0

The above table shows that the majority of the respondents 56.1% (i.e. n=120) replied that they are using NGO service by calling reputed female witnesses in the court. 23.8% (i.e. n=51) respondents replied that they are using NGO service by counseling the Victim. 9.3% (i.e. n=20) of respondents replied that they are not aware of any NGO service. 7.5% (i.e. n=16) of respondents replied that they are using NGO service by a consultation on home verification issue. Very few respondents 3.3% (i.e. n=7) replied that they are not using NGO services.

It is good to note that nearly 90% of respondents are aware of the use of NGO services. Whereas 10% of respondents replied that they are unaware. It is noted that respondents are overburden with multiple charges or work duties, as result, they are less interested in the functions of the Anti-Human Trafficking Unit.

Guideline 29: Letter date 15/9/2017 Reference no. MISSING / AHTU / SOP / 82 / 2017 prescribed that with regards to support anti-human trafficking, a special desk/helpline number should be arranged in a police station and police control room.

Table 4.43
Arrangement of special desk/helpline number in respective AHTU.

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Yes	12	5.6
No	187	87.4
Do not know	15	7.0
Total	214	100.0

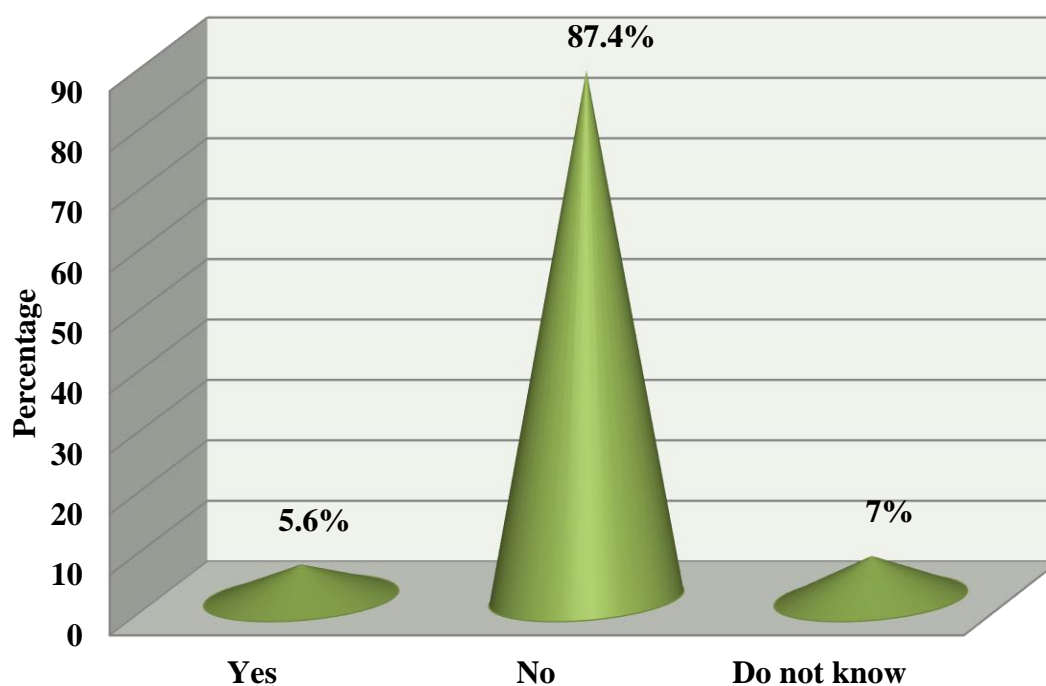
The above table shows that the majority of the respondents 87.4% (i.e. n=187) replied that the special desk/helpline number is not arranged for anti-trafficking in their Anti-Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU). 7.0% (i.e. n=15) respondents are not aware of any special desk/helpline number. Whereas very few respondents 5.6% (i.e. n=12) replied that the special desk/helpline number is arranged for anti-human trafficking in the respective Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU).

It is shocking to note that 94% of respondents negatively replied that no effort was made in their respective Anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTU) for an arrangement of a special desk. Very few respondents 6% replied positively.

It is necessary to provide and promote the helpline numbers for immediate and emergency response. Besides, these affected victims can access appropriate support services, government schemes, and programs through help-lines / special desks. It is good to know that 1091 for women and 1098 for children helpline number was initiated to protect the safety of women and children but these helpline numbers are not anti-human trafficking-specific.

Graph 4.43.1

Arrangement of special desk/helpline number in respective AHTU.



Special desk arrangement in AHTU .

The above Graph shows a special desk arrangement for victims in AHTU on the horizontal x-axis and percentage on the y-axis. It is clear from the above chart that the majority of the respondents 87.4% (i.e. n=187) replied that the special desk/helpline number is not arranged for anti-trafficking in their Anti-Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU). 7.0% (i.e. n=15) respondents are not aware of any special desk/helpline number. Whereas very few respondents 5.6% (i.e. n=12) replied that the special desk/helpline number is arranged for anti-human trafficking in the respective Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU).

Guideline 30: Letter date 15/9/2017 Reference no. MISSING / AHTU / SOP / 82 / 2017 prescribed that the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956(ITPA) **raids should be conducted with the support of a special police officer once a month at the local Anti-Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU).**

Table 4.44

Record of raid/rescue/search operations conducted in respective AHTU last year.

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
1 – 5	48	22.4
6 – 10	07	3.3
Conducted by Other branches but not AHTU	04	1.9
Conducted but not aware of the exact number	13	6.1
Not conducted at all	104	48.6
Do not know	37	17.3
No response	01	0.5
Total	214	100.0

The above table shows that the majority of the respondents 48.6% (i.e. n=104) replied that raid/rescue/search operations are not conducted at all during last year in their Anti-Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU). 22.4% (i.e. n=48) respondents replied that 1-5 raid/rescue/search operations were conducted during last year in their Anti-Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU). 17.3% (i.e. n=37) of respondents replied that they are not aware. 6.1% (i.e. n=13) of respondents replied that raid/rescue/search operations are conducted but a not aware exact number. 3.3% (i.e. n=7) respondents replied that 6-10 raid/rescue/search operations conducted during last year. 1.9% (i.e. n=4) of respondents replied that raid/rescue/search operations are conducted by other branches but not in Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU) during last year. Very few respondents 0.5% (i.e. n=1) not responded.

It is shocking to note that 68% of respondents replied that no efforts were made for conducting raid/rescue/search operations in their respective Anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTU) last year. Only 26% of respondents replied that their Anti-Human Trafficking Units are actively putting effort into such kinds of operations as per the guideline. Very few responds' 6% are unaware.

Respondents indeed have a lot of ambiguity on the information for the frequency of conducting raid/rescue/search operations. It is mentioned in the guidelines that Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU) should organize raid/rescue/search operations once a month.

According to the majority of the respondents, they are instructed to investigate only four months old missing cases. Raid/rescue/ search operation is not the responsibility of AHTU. It is conducted by other branches of the police department.

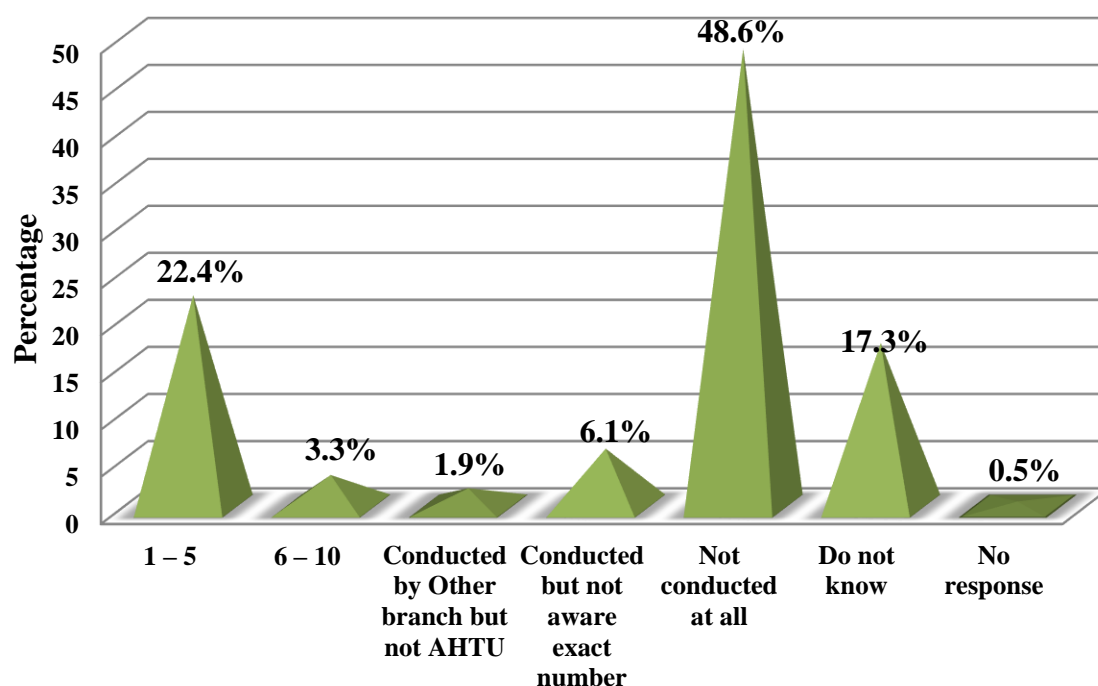
Illustration 17 Functional Ambiguity

Anti-Human Trafficking Unit in XYZ – rural internally administered under Local Intelligence Branch (LIB). The branch only investigating cases received after four months from other branches of the police department. The officials' believed that raid/rescue and search operation is functions of Modus Operandi Bureau (MOB) and Woman cell. It is not the function of the Anti-Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU).

It seems that respondents never received clarification of their duties from their senior officials. It is a more hotchpotch kind of function without job clarity. Researchers' interventions for data collection bring one positive charge that most of the functionaries received awareness on their job responsibilities.

Graph 4.44.1

Record of raid/rescue/search operations conducted in respective AHTU last year.



Record of raid/rescue/search operations in AHTU .

The above Graph shows a record of raid /rescue/ search operation in respective AHTU on horizontal x-axis and percentage on the y-axis. It is clear from the above chart that the majority of the respondents 48.6% (i.e. n=104) replied that raid/rescue/search operations are not conducted at all during last year in their Anti-Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU). 22.4% (i.e. n=48) respondents replied that 1-5 raid/rescue/search operations were conducted during last year in their Anti-Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU). 17.3% (i.e. n=37) of respondents replied that they are not aware. 6.1% (i.e. n=13) of respondents replied that raid/rescue/search operations are conducted but a not aware exact number. 3.3% (i.e. n=7) respondents replied that 6-10 raid/rescue/search operations conducted during last year. 1.9% (i.e. n=4) of respondents replied that raid/rescue/search operations are conducted by other branches but not in Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU) during last year. Very few respondents 0.5% (i.e. n=1) not responded.

Table 4.45

Result of the raid/rescue/search operations conducted during last year.

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
FIR launch and accused arrested	40	18.7
An investigation is in progress (Accused not arrested)	14	6.5
Nil reported	18	8.4
Raid not conducted at all	104	48.6
Not aware	37	17.3
No response	01	0.5
Total	214	100.0

The above table shows that the majority of the respondents 48.6% (i.e. n=104) replied that raid/rescue/search operations are not conducted in Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU) last year. 18.7% (i.e. n=40) of respondents replied that FIR launch and accused arrested. 17.3% (i.e. n=37) of respondents replied that they are not aware of the result of raid/rescue/search operation. 8.4% (i.e. n=18) of respondents replied that they have nil reported. 6.5% (i.e. n=14) respondents replied that raid/rescue/search operation investigation is in progress because accused not arrested. Whereas very few respondents 0.5% (i.e. n=1) not responded.

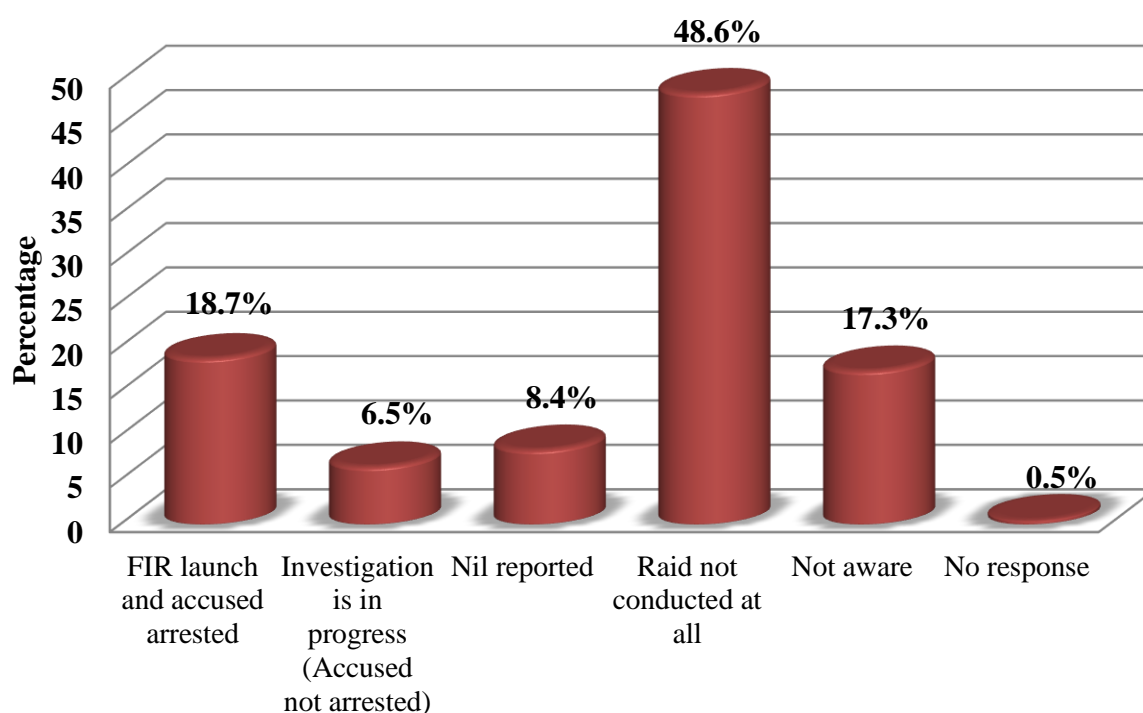
It is shocking to know that nearly 66% of respondents replied that a record of results on conducting raid/rescue/search operations is not available with them because no efforts were made in their Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTU) last year. Whereas, few respondents 24% have a proper record of the results. It is because they are conducting it as per guidelines.

Illustration 18 Lack of parent support and Secret register of employer

AHTU of XYZ region is experiencing the problem of lack of support from the parents of child labor. Particularly, from those children who are working on half wages in bricks-making units along with them. They neither filing the complaints nor supporting the police against their employer. It is because they believed that if the complaint against their employer then an additional source of basic income will stop in poverty. Respondents in detailed discussion with the researcher additionally provided information on employers' elegance of maintaining a secret register for payment to the child laborers. According to the respondents' employers are maintaining two different registers for their laborers. One is the normal register which they are keeping in office and another is covert registers at secret places. They use covert registers while paying a wage to these child laborers.

Graph 4.45.1

Result of the raid/rescue/search operations conducted during last year.



Results of raid/rescue/search operations in AHTU .

The above Graph shows results of raid/rescue/search operations in AHTU on the horizontal x-axis and percentage on the y-axis. It is clear from the above chart that the majority of the respondents 48.6% (i.e. n=104) replied that raid/rescue/search operations are not conducted in Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU) last year. 18.7% (i.e. n=40) of respondents replied that FIR launch and accused arrested. 17.3% (i.e. n=37) of respondents replied that they are not aware of the result of raid/rescue/search operation. 8.4% (i.e. n=18) of respondents replied that they have nil reported. 6.5% (i.e. n=14) respondents replied that raid/rescue/search operation investigation is in progress because accused not arrested. Whereas very few respondents 0.5% (i.e. n=1) not responded.

Guideline 31: Letter date 21/3/2014 Reference No. CID / MISSING CELL / 204 / 2014 Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs circulated advisory booklet on human trafficking prescribed that **result of the raid/rescue/search operations should be maintained in separate case register at local Anti-Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU).**

Table 4.46
Method of maintaining the results of the raid/rescue/search operations in respective AHTU.

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Maintaining in the separate Case register	44	20.6
Only specifying in police movement dairy	03	1.4
Not maintaining the detail in AHTU	113	52.8
Do not know	46	21.5
No response	08	3.7
Total	214	100.0

The above table shows that the majority of the respondents 52.8% (i.e. n=113) replied that they are not maintaining the details of raid/rescue/search operation conducted with the support of the NGO/government department in Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU). 21.5% (i.e. n=46) of respondents replied that they are not aware of any detail. 20.6% (i.e. n=44) of respondents replied that they are maintaining details. 3.7% (i.e. n=8) respondents not responded anything. 1.4% (i.e. n=3) respondents replied that raid/rescue/search operations are specifying in police movement dairy.

It is shocking to know that nearly 79% of respondents replied that no efforts are made for maintaining separate cash registers in their respective AHTUs. Very few respondents 21% are maintaining separate case registers.

Illustration 19 Escape excuse

Respondents from XYZ regions said that raids/rescue/search operations are not initiated by police officers. Police officials are just playing the supporting role. Maintenance of separate registers is not necessary for local AHTU because supporting agencies (NGOs / Government departments) are already keeping records in their department.

Guideline 32: Letter date 21/3/2014 Reference No. CID / MISSING CELL / 204 / 2014 Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs circulated advisory booklet on human trafficking prescribed that **conducting a raid in case of child labor/child beggary can be an important link of missing children and human trafficking.**

Table 4.47

An important reason for conducting a raid in case of child labor/child beggary.

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Police duty	122	57.0
Helping the family (social cause)	49	22.9
Link of human trafficking	34	15.9
Do not know	09	4.2
Total	214	100.0

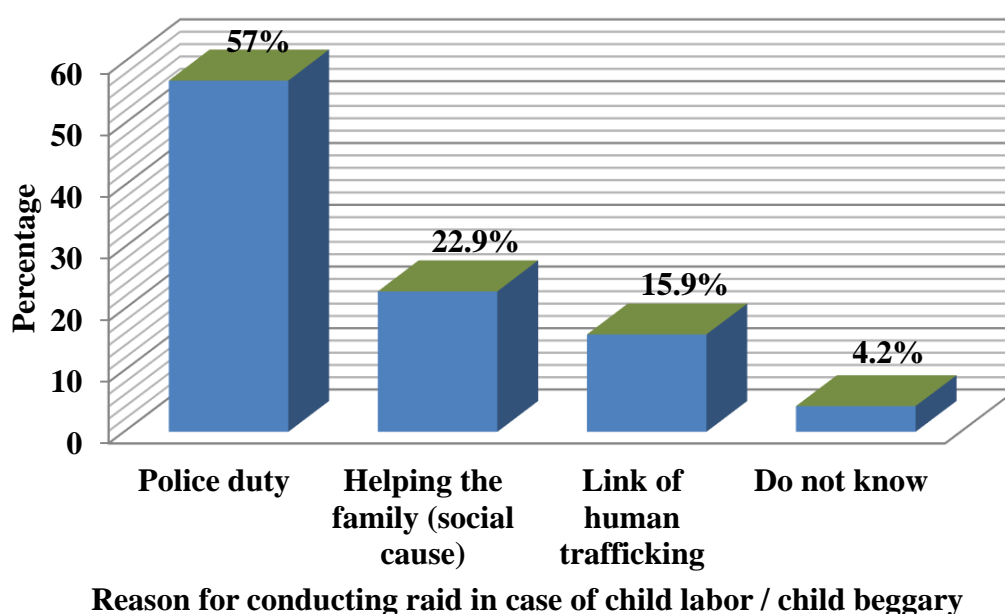
The above table shows that the majority of the respondents 57% (i.e. n=122) replied that police duty is an important reason for conducting a raid in case of child labor/child beggary. 22.9% (i.e. n=49) of respondents replied for helping the family of victims (social cause). 15.9% (i.e. n=34) respondents replied that conducting a raid in case of child labor/child beggary can be an important link to human trafficking. Whereas very few respondents 4.2% (i.e. n=9) replied that they are not aware of the reason for conducting a raid in case of child labor/child beggary.

Children are trafficked for various reasons such as labor, begging, and sexual exploitation. It is hard to track because of a lack of sensitivity, interest, awareness, and poor law enforcement.

It is shocking to know that 84% are not aware of the correct reason for conducting raids. They believed that police duty and helping the family of a missing child for a social cause are two chief reasons for conducting a raid, it is partially correct. Very few respondents 16% correctly understand the link between missing child/human trafficking and conducting a raid in case of child labor/child beggary.

Graph 4.47.1

An important reason for conducting a raid in case of child labor/child beggary.



The above Graph shows reasons for conducting a raid in case of child labor/child beggary in respective AHTU on horizontal x-axis and percentage on the vertical y-axis. It is clear from the above chart that the majority of the respondents 57% (i.e. n=122) replied that police duty is an important reason for conducting a raid in case of child labor/child beggary. 22.9% (i.e. n=49) of respondents replied for helping the family of victims (social cause). 15.9% (i.e. n=34) respondents replied that conducting a raid in case of child labor/child beggary can be an important link to human trafficking. Whereas very few respondents 4.2% (i.e. n=9) replied that they are not aware of the reason for conducting a raid in case of child labor/child beggary.

Guideline 33:Letter date 21/3/2014 Reference No. CID / MISSING CELL / 204 / 2014 Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs circulated advisory booklet on human trafficking prescribed that **the case of human trafficking should be a briefing to the victim(s) before starting a trial in the court.**

Table 4.48

The case is a briefing to the victim before trial in the court.

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Yes	99	46.3
No	115	53.7
Total	214	100.0

The above table shows that the majority of the respondents 53.7% (i.e. n=115) replied that they are not briefing the case to the victim before starting the trial in the court. Whereas very few respondents 46.3% (i.e. n=99) replied that they are briefing the case to the victim.

It is shocking to know that despite the guideline 54% of respondents are not briefing the case to the victims before the court trial. According to many respondents, a court has already a special person doing such activities for a victim. So, they strongly believed that briefing the case is neither necessary nor the responsibility of police officials. It is good to know that nearly 46% of respondents are briefing the case to the victims before starting a trial in court.

Guideline 34: Letter date 21/3/2014 Reference No. CID / MISSING CELL / 204 / 2014 Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs circulated advisory booklet on human trafficking prescribed **that the case should be de-briefing to the victim(s) after trial from the court.**

Table 4.49

The case is de-briefing to a victim after a trial in the court.

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Yes	21	9.8
No	193	90.2
Total	214	100.0

The above table shows that the majority of the respondents 90.2% (i.e. n=193) replied that they are not de-briefing the case to the victims after a trial in the court. Very few respondents 9.8% (i.e. n=21) replied that they are de-briefing the cases to the victim.

Debriefing the case after the court trial is an important activity of victim support because it assists in setting victims after the stress of their statements and courtroom experiences. It also provides scope for addressing difficulty about what happens in the courtroom, facilitating an easier transition home. Not assisting in such a way may create anxiety for the situation, it may further affect the victim's statement in court.

Guideline 35: Letter date 15/9/2017 Reference no. MISSING / AHTU / SOP / 82 / 2017 prescribed that **special officials should take initiative to collect information about sex rackets running under the lips of newspapers, escort girls, male friendship clubs, beauty parlors, massage parlors, and spas.**

Table 4.50

Initiative to collect information about sex rackets running through a newspaper, male friendship club, beauty parlor, massage parlor, and spa.

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Yes	18	8.4
No	187	87.4
Do not know	09	4.2
Total	214	100.0

The above table shows that the majority of the respondents 87.4% (i.e. n=187) replied that they are not taking any initiative to collect information about sex rackets running through a newspaper, male friendship club, beauty parlor, massage parlor, and spa. 8.4% (i.e. n=18) of respondents replied that they are positively taking initiative. Whereas very few respondents 4.2% (i.e. n=9) replied that they are not aware of any initiative.

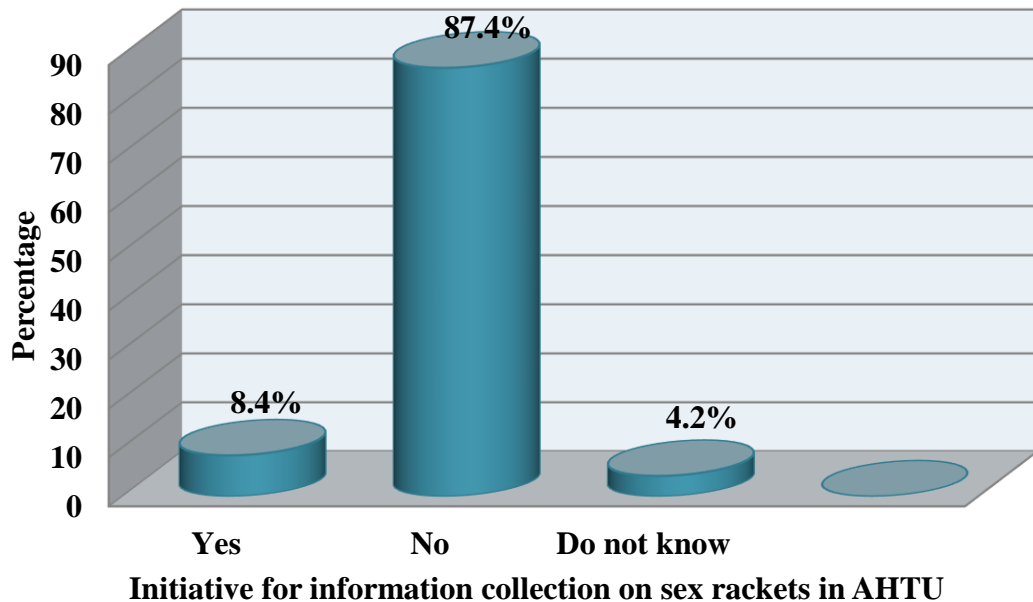
It is true that a lot of sex rackets openly running under the lips of newspapers, friendship clubs, beauty parlors, massage parlors, and spas.

Illustration 20 Classified advertisements in newspapers and police effort

ABC newspaper agencies are frequently putting "friendship club" in classified advertisements. These classifieds are generally published with contact numbers of operating club members. An initiative by police officials through secret operation may reveal truth, which is running behind friendship clubs under classified advertisements of newspaper agencies, but respondents are not putting significant efforts to collect information about trafficked victims. According to the respondents, it is because they are waiting for FIR as per the rule. They are not instructed to take advance action.

Graph 4.50.1

Initiative to collect information about sex rackets running through a newspaper, male friendship club, beauty parlor, massage parlor, and spa.



The above Graph shows respondents' initiative for collecting information on sex rackets running through various agencies on the horizontal x-axis and percentage on the y-axis. It is clear from the above chart that the majority of the respondents 87.4% (i.e. n=187) replied that they are not taking any initiative to collect information about sex rackets running through a newspaper, male friendship clubs, beauty parlor, massage parlor, and spa. 8.4% (i.e. n=18) of respondents replied that they are positively taking initiative. Whereas very few respondents 4.2% (i.e. n=9) replied that they are not aware of any initiative.

Guideline 36: Letter date 15/9/2017 Reference no. MISSING / AHTU / SOP / 82 / 2017 prescribed that **apart from police department support should be taken from other government departments (like labor department, health department, education department, social defense department, woman and child welfare department) working under same legislations of anti-human trafficking.**

Table 4.51

Support from other government officials during raid /rescue/search operation in respective AHTU.

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Yes	158	73.8
No	44	20.6
Do not know	12	5.6
Total	214	100.0

The above table shows that the majority of the respondents 73.8% (i.e. n=158) replied that they are using the support of other government officials during a raid/rescue/search operation in their respective Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU). 20.6% (i.e. n=44) of respondents replied that they are not using support. Very few respondents 5.6% (i.e. n=12) replied that they are not aware of any support.

It is good to know that majority of 74% of the respondents are taking the support of other government officials during raid/rescue/search operations in their respective Anti Human Trafficking Units. Whereas nearly 26% of respondents replied that they are not using the support.

Guideline 37: Letter date 15/9/2017 Reference no. MISSING / AHTU / SOP / 82 / 2017 prescribed that **apart from police department contact register/manual/list of other departmental government officials should be updated and maintained regularly in Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU).**

Table 4.52
Availability of contact register/manual/list of other government officials in respective AHTU.

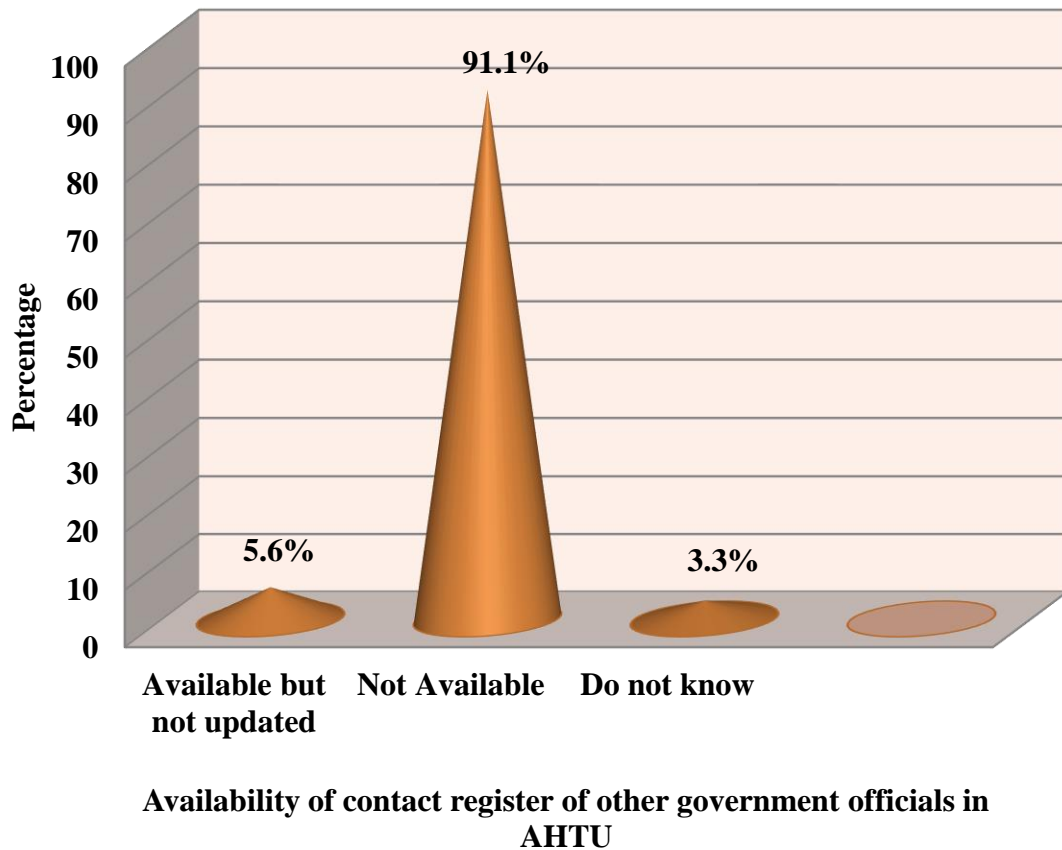
RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Available but not updated	12	5.6
Not Available	195	91.1
Do not know	7	3.3
Total	214	100.0

The above table shows that majority of the respondents 91.1% (i.e. n=195) replied that the contact register/manual/list of other government officials is not available in the Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU). 5.6% (i.e. n=12) respondents replied that contact register/manual/list of other government officials is available but not in updated condition. Very few respondents 3.3% (i.e. n=7) replied that they are not aware.

It is shocking to know that 94% of the respondents replied that no effort was made in their respective AHTU for maintaining the Contact register/manual/list of other government officials. These other government officials are like the labor department, health department, education department, social defense department, and woman and child welfare department working under the same statutory objective of anti-human trafficking. It is a reality that most of the respondents are not aware of maintaining the contact register of these officials because they are never formally instructed to do from their senior officials. Whereas contact register of these government officials is available in very few 6% anti-human trafficking units but those are not in updated condition.

Graph 4.52.1

Availability of contact register/manual/list of other government officials in respective AHTU.



The above Graph shows the availability of the contact register/manual/list of other government officials in respective AHTU on the horizontal x-axis and percentage on the y-axis. It is clear from the above chart that the majority of the respondents 91.1% (i.e. n=195) replied that contact register/manual/list of other government officials is not available in Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU). 5.6% (i.e. n=12) respondents replied that contact register/manual/list of other government officials is available but not in updated condition. Very few respondents 3.3% (i.e. n=7) replied that they are not aware.

Table 4.53
Awareness of Human Trafficking legislation in AHTU.

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Slightly Aware	117	54.7
Somewhat Aware	70	32.7
Moderately Aware	20	9.3
Not at all Aware	07	3.3
Total	214	100.0

The above table shows that the majority of the respondents 54.7% (i.e. n=117) are slightly aware of legislations used to control human trafficking in Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU). 32.7% (i.e. n=70) respondents are somewhat aware about legislations. 9.3% (i.e. n=20) respondents are moderately aware about legislations. Very few respondents 3.3 % (i.e. n=7) replied that they are not at all aware of the legislation.

It is shocking to note that most respondents are not fully aware of the legislation uses to control human trafficking in AHTU. In many anti-human trafficking units, respondents are not applying the sections directly because of a lack of awareness. They used to forward the first information report to the Superintendent's office first and respondents act accordingly.

Illustration 21 Procedure of placing legal sections in FIR.

According to the respondent of XYZ region Anti Human Trafficking Unit. They are forwarding the First information report (FIR) to the Superintendent of Police (SP) Office. The SP office provides various applicable sections based on the information given in FIR to the local AHTU. This is a basic procedure followed by the AHTU functionaries in past.

SECTION – V

STANDARD PROCEDURE FOLLOWED BY THE AHTU FUNCTIONARIES.

This section of the study closely examined the standard procedural instruction comply by the AHTU functionaries to control human trafficking. Those standard procedural instructions included response on following important information

- Knowledge of guidelines issued by the Government of India / Ministry of Home Affairs,
- Opinion on follow up on guidelines issued by Government of India / Ministry of Home Affairs,
- Availability of standard operating procedure (SOP) in Anti Human Trafficking Unit,
- Availability of supervisory officials / Trafficking officials for anti-human trafficking at the District/city level,
- The opinion of respondents for their senior officer organize workshop/seminar on human trafficking for their junior (You) in AHTU at district /city level,
- Respondents' participation in workshop/seminar at district/city level,
- Awareness of workshops/seminars organized in last one year,
- Frequency of conducting a raid in Anti Human Trafficking Unit,
- Members involved in conducting the rescue/raid// search from the police department,
- Members involved in raid/rescue team as per law from the police department,
- Awareness of the significance of witnesses,
- The person involves in the raid apart from the police department,
- Awareness of female constables' requirements,
- Opinion in managing the insufficient female police constables,
- Awareness of search warrant requirements for conducting raid/rescue/search operations,
- Legal steps undertake to prevent child labor in the unorganized sector.

Guideline 38: Letter date 15/9/2017 Reference no. MISSING / AHTU / SOP / 82 / 2017 prescribed that the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs issued an advisory **booklet on human trafficking at the office of Anti Human Trafficking Unit on 21/3/2014 with letter reference No. CID / MISSING CELL / 204 / 2014.**

Table 4.54

Guidelines issued by Government of India / Ministry of Home Affairs in AHTU.

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Not at All-Aware	201	93.9
Moderately Aware	07	3.3
Somewhat Aware	06	2.8
Total	214	100.0

The above table shows that the majority of the respondents 93.9% (i.e. n=201) replied that they are not at all aware of the guidelines issued by the government of India / Ministry of Home Affairs for Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU). 3.3% (i.e. n=7) of respondents replied that they are moderately aware. Whereas very few respondents 2.8% (i.e. n=6) replied that they are somewhat aware.

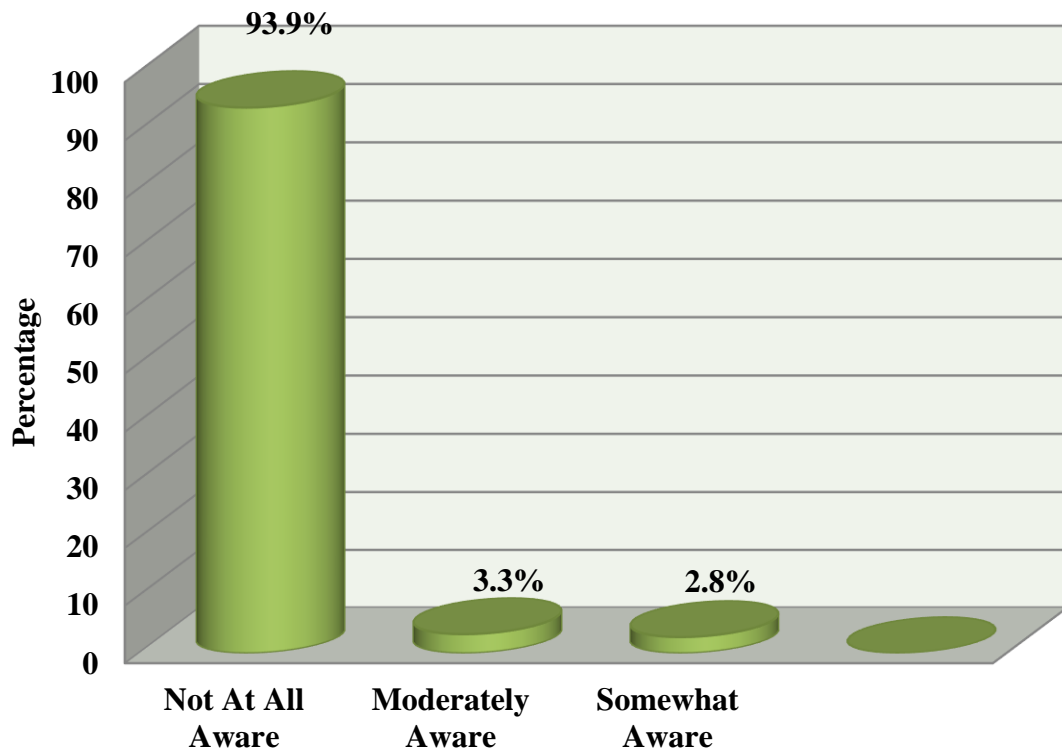
It was shocking to know that nearly 94% of respondents are not aware of the guidelines issued by the government of India / Ministry of Home affairs for the Anti-human trafficking Unit. According to the respondents they never have seen such guidelines since their inception. It may be possible because the police department is suffering from the problem of frequent transfer. Unorganized frequent transfer leads to poor knowledge transfer. While transferring from specific places respondents do not carefully hand over the records to the new staff. This is highly affecting the awareness base performance of respondents.

Illustration 22 Dysfunctional follow-up

A circular from the Additional Director General of Police (ADGP) mentioned that AHTU should run under DCB in rural areas but AHTU in XYZ-rural was administering under the Local Intelligence Branch (LIB). Respondents were not at all aware of this fact. The researcher gave the reference number of that circular to the nodal in charge of AHTU in XYZ –rural. He took that number and gave it to the record-keeping division. Divisional members took seven days to find that circular, but they were not found it from their record room.

Graph 4.54.1

Guidelines issued by Government of India / Ministry of Home Affairs in AHTU.



Respondents awareness on guidelines issued by Government of India in AHTU

The above Graph shows respondents' awareness of guidelines issued by the government in AHTU on the horizontal x-axis and percentage on the y-axis. It is clear from the above chart that the majority of the respondents 93.9% (i.e. n=201) replied that they are not at all aware of the guidelines issued by the government of India / Ministry of Home Affairs for Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU). 3.3% (i.e. n=7) of respondents replied that they are moderately aware. Whereas very few respondents 2.8% (i.e. n=6) replied that they are somewhat aware.

Guideline 39: Letter date 15/9/2017 Reference no. MISSING / AHTU / SOP / 82 / 2017 prescribed that the Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs issued an advisory **booklet on human trafficking at the office of Anti Human Trafficking Unit on 21/3/2014 with letter Reference No. CID / MISSING CELL / 204 / 2014 should be executed strongly.**

Table 4.55

Opinion on practicing instructions given in guideline in respective AHTU.

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Always practice	13	6.5
Not practice because not aware	05	1.9
No response	196	91.6
Total	214	100.0

The above table shows that the majority of the respondents 91.6% (i.e. n=196) not responded to anything. 6.5% (i.e. n=13) of respondents replied that they are always practicing instructions. Very few respondents 1.9% (i.e. n=5) replied that they are not practicing because not aware of the instructions.

It is shocking to know that 93% of respondents are not practicing the instructions given in the guideline. Whereas very few respondents 7% positively replied that they are always practicing. Most of the respondents are not aware of the functional aspects of AHTUs. However, everything is given through instructions in the guideline for AHTU functionaries, but frequent transfers disturb the system flow. Sometimes respondents consider a transfer in AHTU as a kind of punishment because here the officials supposed to manage everything independently with very less or many times without financial support. So, it seems in many cases, they are avoiding work in AHTU and not/less motivated to follow instructions given in guidelines.

Guideline 40: Letter date 21/3/2014 Reference No. CID / MISSING CELL / 204 / 2014 Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs circulated advisory **booklet on human trafficking prescribed that Standard operating procedure (SOP) should be available at local Anti-Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU).**

Table 4.56
Standard Operating procedure (SOP) availability in respective AHTU.

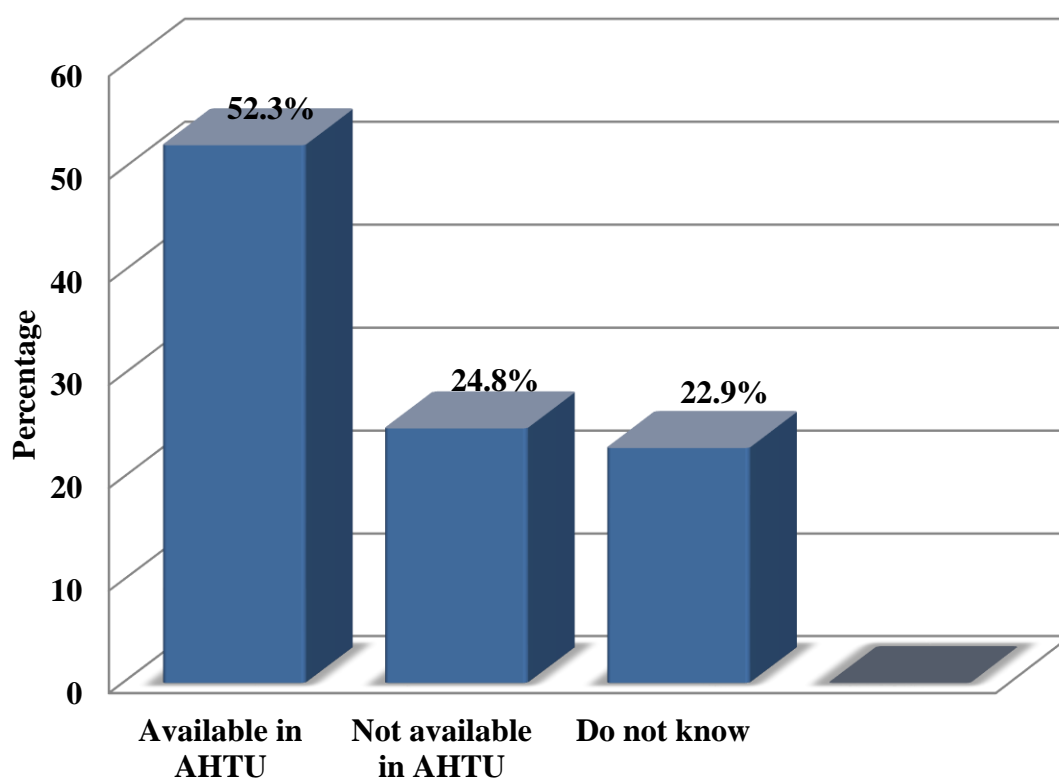
RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Available in AHTU	112	52.3
Not available in AHTU	53	24.8
Do not know	49	22.9
Total	214	100.0

The above table shows that the majority of the respondents 52.3% (i.e. n=112) replied that standard operating procedure (SOP) is available in Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU). 24.8 % (i.e. n=53) of respondents replied that standard operating procedure (SOP) is not available. Very few respondents 22.9% (i.e. n=49) replied that they are not aware of any standard operating procedure (SOP).

It was clear instructions from the Additional Director General of Police (ADGP) office that SOP should be created and maintained at a local level in each anti-human trafficking unit, but it was not available at all. It was a shocking fact that few respondents were not at all aware of the meaning of standard operating procedure (SOP) and its use. 52% of respondents replied that they have Standard operating procedure (SOP) in their anti-human trafficking unit but they were unable to show it. Few anti-human trafficking units showed the SOP to the researcher e.g. AHTUs of Ahmedabad-city, Surat City, and Gandhinagar.

Graph 4.56.1

Standard Operating procedure (SOP) availability in respective AHTU.



Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) availability in AHTU

The above Graph shows standard operating Procedure (SOP) availability in AHTU on the horizontal x-axis and percentage on the y-axis. It is clear from the above chart that the majority of the respondents 52.3% (i.e. n=112) replied that standard operating procedure (SOP) is available in Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU). 24.8 % (i.e. n=53) of respondents replied that standard operating procedure (SOP) is not available. Very few respondents 22.9% (i.e. n=49) replied that they are not aware of any standard operating procedure (SOP).

Guideline 41: The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956(ITPA) section 13 (1) (2) prescribed that **special police officers should be appointed in each region by the state government for dealing with the offenses under this Act. This special officer shall not be below the rank of an inspector of police.**

Guideline 42: Letter date 21/7/2017 reference no CID / AHT CELL / 57 / 2017 prescribed that Local Crime Branch (LCB) in charge **Police inspector must be appointed at district level Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU) and Detection Crime Branch (DCB) in charge Police inspector appointed in city-level Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU) to follow raid and other important work of Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU) as nodal officer.**

Table 4.57

Availability of special officials / supervisory officials in AHTU at district/city level.

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Available with an additional charge	208	97.2
Available with independent charge	06	2.8
Total	214	100.0

The above table shows that the majority of the respondents 97.2% (i.e. n=208) replied that special officials / supervisory officials are available with additional charges in Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU) at the district/city level. Whereas very few respondents 2.8% (i.e. n=6) replied that special official / supervisory official is available with independent charge in Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU)at district/city level.

However, it is good that most of the anti-human trafficking units have special/trafficking officers at the district/city level but all of them are with an additional charge. They all are working with I/C status and having double triple duty charges. They are handling the anti-human trafficking unit additionally along with their main duties in other branches of the police department.

Illustration 23 Vacant post in Independent AHTU

In the year of 2012-2013 resolution reference, no E-2/1536/AHTU distribution/923/2012 of government-granted two independent anti-human trafficking units one in Ahmadabad city and another in Surat city. The resolution already sanctioned the two independent posts for police inspectors (Nodal in charge) in two different districts of Gujarat. But it was shocking to know that only XYZ city has the independent nodal in charge whereas ABC city has a police inspector with an additional charge. The post is still vacant in ABC city and other 38 Anti Human Trafficking Units of Gujarat state.

Guideline 43: Letter date 21/3/2014 Reference No. CID / MISSING CELL / 204 / 2014 Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs circulated advisory booklet on human trafficking prescribed that **special police officials should organize a workshop to sensitize supporting staff on human trafficking.**

Table 4.58

District/city level participation in Workshop/seminar on human trafficking.

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Always Participating	10	4.3
Sometime Participating	77	36.2
Not Participating	118	55.5
No Response	09	4.0
Total	214	100.0

The above table shows that the majority of the respondents 55.5% (i.e. n=118) replied that they are not participating in workshops/seminars on human trafficking at the district/city level. 36.2% (i.e. n=77) of respondents replied that they are sometimes participating. 4.3% (i.e. n=10) of respondents replied that they are always participating. Very few respondents 4% (i.e. n=9) not responded to anything.

It is shocking to know that 60% of respondents are unable to participate in workshops/seminars on human trafficking at the district/city level. It is because according to them their seniors always give preferences to few selected members of their staff. All the staff members are not receiving the equal opportunity of participation. 36% of respondents are participating for a short period because this kind of program is not frequently organized by their police department. Very few respondents 4% are always participating but this number is very less.

Guideline 44: Letter date 15/9/2017 Reference no. MISSING / AHTU / SOP / 82 / 2017 prescribed that **special police officials should organize a workshop on the Juvenile Justice Act, Child labor and Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act (ITPA) for supporting staff of Anti-Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU) and Child Welfare Officers (CWO) at the district level for better update and guidance.**

Table 4.59

Nodal in charge organize workshops/seminars on human trafficking at the district level for supporting staff.

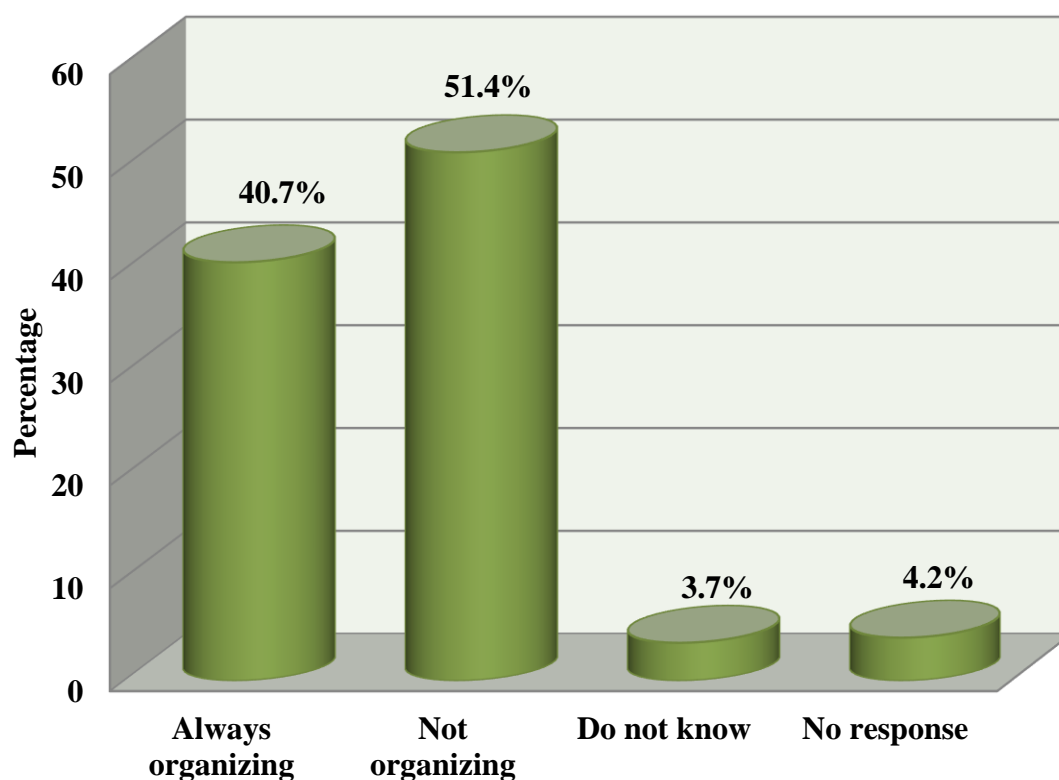
RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Always organizing	87	40.7
Not organizing	110	51.4
Do not know	8	3.7
No response	9	4.2
Total	214	100.0

The above table shows that the majority of the respondents 51.4% (i.e. n=110) replied that Nodal in charge (i.e. Police inspectors (PI) and/or Police Sub Inspectors (PSI)) are not organizing workshops/seminar on human trafficking for supporting staff (i.e. Assistant Sub Inspector (ASI), Head Constables (HC), Police constables (PC) and Lok-Rakshak (LR)) at district level Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU). 40.7% (i.e. n=87) of respondents replied that Nodal in charge is always organizing. 4.2% (i.e. n=9) not responded anything. 3.7% (i.e. n=8) of respondents replied that they are not aware.

It is shocking to know that 59% of respondents replied that no effort was made by the nodal in charge of Anti-Human trafficking Units for organizing training workshops/seminar on human trafficking for their supporting staff. According to the respondents, nodal officers (i.e. police commissioner, Superintendents of Police (SP), and/or Deputy Superintendent of Police (DSP) at the city and rural level in Gujarat state) are organizing training workshops/seminars on human trafficking for Nodal in charge at a local level. Few respondents 41% replied that their nodal in charge are always organizing a workshop for them.

Graph 4.59.1

Nodal in charge organize workshops/seminars on human trafficking at the district level for supporting staff.



Nodal incharge organise workshop for supporting staff in AHTU

The above Graph shows the nodal in charge organize a workshop for supporting staff in AHTU on the horizontal x-axis and percentage on the vertical y-axis. It is clear from the above chart that the majority of the respondents 51.4% (i.e. n=110) replied that Nodal in charge (i.e. Police inspectors (PI) and/or Police Sub Inspectors (PSI)) are not organizing workshop/seminar on human trafficking for supporting staff (i.e. Assistant Sub Inspector (ASI), Head Constables (HC), Police constables (PC) and Lok-Rakshak (LR)) at district level Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU). 40.7% (i.e. n=87) of respondents replied that Nodal in charge is always organizing. 4.2% (i.e. n=9) not responded anything. 3.7% (i.e. n=8) of respondents replied that they are not aware.

Guideline 45: Letter date 15/9/2017 Reference no. MISSING / AHTU / SOP / 82 / 2017 prescribed that **special police officials should organize workshops (on Juvenile Justice Act, Child labor and Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act (ITPA)) every month for supporting staff** of Anti-Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU) and Child Welfare Officers (CWO) at the district level.

Table 4.60
Number(s) of Workshops organize on human trafficking in the last year.

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
1 - 5	75	35.0
6 - 10	02	0.9
11 - 15	07	3.3
No Workshop organized	72	33.6
Do not know	54	25.2
No response	04	1.9
Total	214	100.0

The above table shows that the majority of the respondents 35% (i.e. n=75) replied that 1-5 workshops organizes on human trafficking last year. 33.6% (i.e. n=72) of respondents replied that no workshop organizes. 25.2 % (i.e. n=54) respondents are not aware. 3.3 % (i.e. n=7) respondents replied that 11-15 workshop organize. 1.9 % (i.e. n=4) respondents not responded anything. Whereas very few respondents 3.3 % (i.e. n=7) replied that 6-10 workshops organize on human trafficking last year.

It is shocking to know that nearly 61% of respondents replied that no workshop organizes in their AHTU for supporting staff. 36% of respondents gave partially correct answers that workshops are organized but not as per the guidelines. Very few respondents 3% replied that the workshop as per the guideline correctly organizes in their Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs). It seems that respondents are active and aware of the functions of a. But it is a little disappointing too, in most of AHTUs that workshop/seminars are not organized at throughout this year. It may be because of frequent transfer of their nodal in charge, lack of interest, and unavailability of NGOs. Respondents from the majority group are unaware and ignored because they belong to different branches of police departments.

Guideline 46: Letter date 15/9/2017 Reference no. MISSING / AHTU / SOP / 82 / 2017 prescribed that **Special police officials should conduct a raid and drive once every month through the support of district-level social justice officials and NGOs.**

Table 4.61
Frequency of conducting raid/rescue/search operations in AHTU.

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Once in a month	10	4.7
Once in two months	02	0.9
Once in four-months	02	0.9
No fix duration	80	37.4
Not Conducted at all	119	55.6
No response	01	0.5
Total	214	100.0

The above table shows that the majority of the respondents 55.6% (i.e. n=119) replied that no effort was made in their Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) for conducting raid/rescue/search operations so, they have not participated. 37.4% (i.e. n=80) respondents replied that no fix duration is set. 4.7% (i.e. n=10) of respondents replied that they are conducting raid/rescue/search operations once a month. 0.9% (i.e. n=2) respondents replied that they are conducting raid/rescue/search operations once in two months. 0.9% (i.e. n=2) respondents replied that they are conducting raid/rescue/search operations once in four months. Very few respondents 0.5% (i.e. n=1) not responded anything.

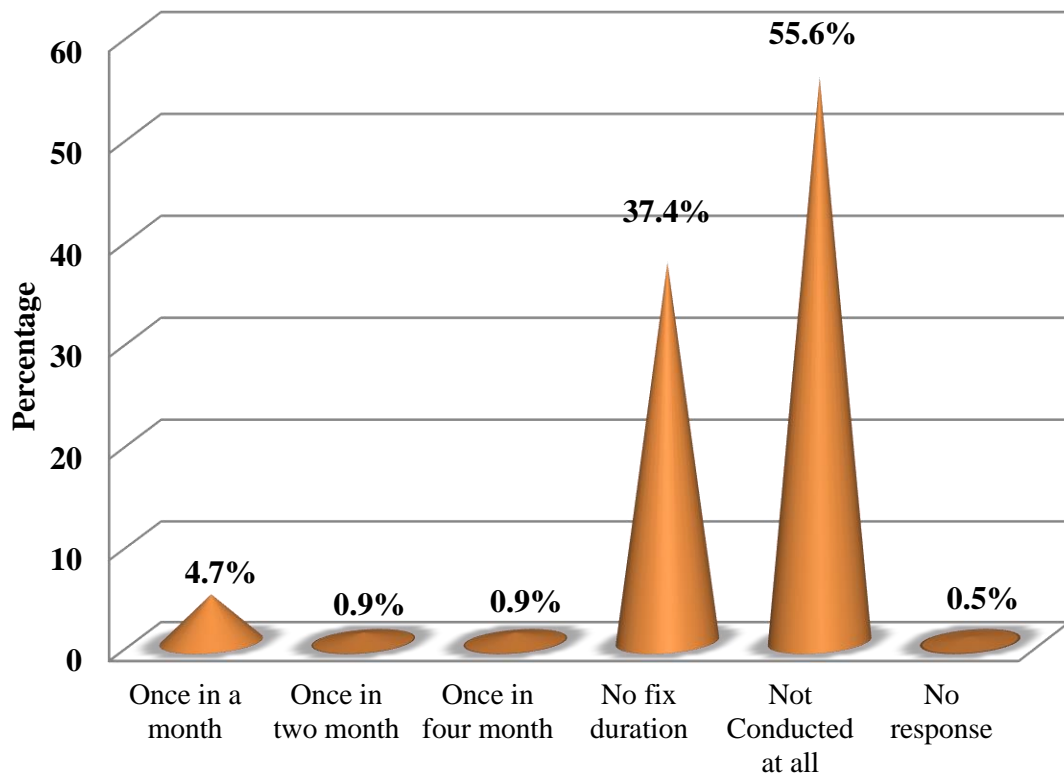
It is shocking to know that 95% AHTUs are not putting in serious efforts as per the guideline. Only 5% AHTUs are conducting raid/rescue/search operations once a month. However, the circular clearly explained it should be performed once every month, but they are not conducting it. It is because of limitations of instructions, not have resources, lack of interest, and lack of awareness.

Illustration 24 Instructional limitations

Anti-Human Trafficking Units in XYZ places are strictly instructed to investigate only missing cases received after four months. As a result, they are not focusing on other functional aspects of AHTUs which are necessary along with investigation.

Graph 4.61.1

Frequency of conducting raid/rescue/search operations in AHTU.



Frequency of conducting raid/rescue/search operations in AHTU

The above Graph shows the frequency of conducting raid/rescue/search operations in AHTU on the horizontal x-axis and percentage on the y-axis. It is clear from the above chart that the majority of the respondents 55.6% (i.e. n=119) replied that no effort was made in their Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) for conducting raid/rescue/search operations so, they have not participated. 37.4% (i.e. n=80) respondents replied that no fix duration is set. 4.7% (i.e. n=10) of respondents replied that they are conducting raid/rescue/search operations once a month. 0.9% (i.e. n=2) respondents replied that they are conducting raid/rescue/search operations once in two months. 0.9% (i.e. n=2) respondents replied that they are conducting raid/rescue/search operations once in four months. Very few respondents 0.5% (i.e. n=1) not responded anything.

Guideline 47: Letter date 21/3/2014 Reference No. CID / MISSING CELL / 204 / 2014 Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs circulated advisory booklet on human trafficking prescribed that **special police officer including all supporting staff of Anti-human trafficking Unit (AHTU) shall involve in raid/rescue/search operation from the police department.**

Table 4.62

Number(s) of a person involved in raid/rescue/search operation from the police department in AHTU.

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
1 – 5	18	8.3
6 – 10	16	7.5
16 and above	01	0.5
Number(s) depend on information received from a source	75	35.2
Raid not conducted	104	48.5
Total	214	100.0

The above table shows that the majority of the respondents 48.5% (i.e. n=104) replied that no raids have been conducted in their Anti-Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU) so, they do not know the involvement of the exact number. 35.2% (i.e. n=75) respondents replied that the number of the person involve in raid/rescue/search operations is dependent on information received from a secret network from the police department. 8.3% (i.e. n=18) respondents replied that 1-5 person taking involvement in raid / rescue / search operation from police department. 7.5 % (i.e. n=16) respondents replied that 6-10 person taking involvement. Very few respondents 0.5 % (i.e. n=1) replied that 16 - above person taking involvement.

It is shocking to know that 92% of respondents are not taking involvements in raid/rescue/search operations in their AHTUs. It is because they were never informed. According to many respondents in raid/rescue/search operation is organizing by other departments of police, not by AHTUs. Only 8% of respondents correctly gave the exact number. It is mentioned in the guideline that all the supporting staff should include in raid/rescue/search operations from the police department, but involvement is found inadequate in many places.

Guideline 48: The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956(ITPA) section 15(2) prescribed that **special police officers shall call upon two or more reputed person (at least one of whom shall be a woman) of the locality in which the raid/rescue/search operation located to attend and witness.**

Table 4.63
Importance of two witnesses in which one must be female during
raid/rescue/search operation.

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Fully Aware	205	95.8
Not Aware	09	4.2
Total	214	100.0

The above table shows that the majority of the respondents 95.8% (i.e. n=205) replied that they are fully aware of the importance of two witnesses in which one must be female during raid/rescue/search operation. Whereas very few respondents 4.2 % (i.e. n=9) respondents replied that they are not aware.

It is good to know that nearly 96% of respondents were aware of the importance of a minimum of two witnesses in which one must be female during such kind of secret operational activities. However, 4% of respondents were not aware. It seems they need proper job-oriented training.

Guideline 49: The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956(ITPA) section 15(2) prescribed that **witness shall be two or more reputed inhabitants (at least one of whom shall be a woman) of the region where the raid/rescue/search operation situated.**

Table 4.64
Witness required during raid/rescue/search operation apart from a police department in AHTU.

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
One from NGO and One from the Government department	04	1.9
Two witnesses from NGO with reputed position	23	10.7
Two witnesses from the government department	16	7.5
Any two volunteer witnesses from local public	127	59.4
Not involving witness in the raid	05	2.3
Do not know	39	18.2
Total	214	100.0

The above table shows, majority of the respondents 59.4% (i.e. n=127) replied that apart from the police department, and two volunteer witnesses from the public can be used during raid/rescue/search operation in Anti-Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU). 18.2% (i.e. n=39) of respondents replied that they are not aware of the witness obligation. 10.7% (i.e. n=23) respondents replied that apart from the police department, and two volunteer witnesses from NGO with the reputed position. 7.5% (i.e. n=16) of respondents replied that apart from the police department, and two witnesses from other government departments. 2.3% (i.e. n=5) of respondents replied that they are not involving witnesses. 1.9% (i.e. n=4) of respondents replied that apart from the police department, One from NGO and One from the Government department.

It is shocking to know that 80% of respondents are not aware of the exact kind of witness as per the guideline. It is prescribed that witnesses should be from reputed inhabitants among this one must be female, but respondents are using public volunteers as a witness. It is also surprising that few AHTUs are not using any

witnesses as per the reply from respondents. Very few respondents 20% are correctly aware and following the instructions given in guidelines.

Guideline 50: The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956(ITPA) section 15(6)(a) prescribed that **a special officer or trafficking officer shall be accompanied by at least two women police officers while making a search and interrogation under this section.** In case of interrogation If the woman police officer is not available then it shall be done in presence of a lady member of a recognized welfare organization only.

Table 4.65

Number(s) of female police require during raid / rescue / search operation.

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Two is mandatory	17	7.9
Number(s) depend on information	16	7.5
Do not know	181	84.6
Total	214	100.0

The above table shows that the majority of the respondents 84.6% (i.e. n=181) do not know the number(s) of female police require during raid/rescue/search operations in Anti-Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU). 7.9% (i.e. n=17) respondents replied that two female police require. Very few respondents 7.5% (i.e. n=16) replied that the number of female police requirements depends on information received from a secret network.

It is shocking to know that nearly 92% of respondents gave an incorrect answer and are not aware of the exact numbers of female police require during raid/rescue/search operations. Very few respondents 8% gave correct answers and were aware of it. As per guidelines, it is mandatory to have a minimum of two-woman police officials in raid/rescue/search operations.

Illustration 25 Unequal ratios of female staff at a local level

However, overall female police staff throughout Gujarat state (Anti Human Trafficking Unit) is above 33% but this ratio is unequal and compromised at local level AHTUs.

There are many AHTUs in Gujarat state where the female staffs are not at all available. AHTUs with insufficient female staff are a force to manage from other police stations in critical situations.

Guideline 51: The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956(ITPA) section 13(2)(a) prescribed that **in case of an insufficient woman police officer, district magistrate confers upon a retired police officer or military officer concerning a particular case under the Act. The retired police officer at the time of his/her retirement was holding a post, not below the rank of an inspector, and the retired military officer at the time of his/her retirement was holding a post, not below the rank of a commissioned officer.**

Table 4.66

Request on ensuring enough numbers of female staff during raid/rescue/search operation.

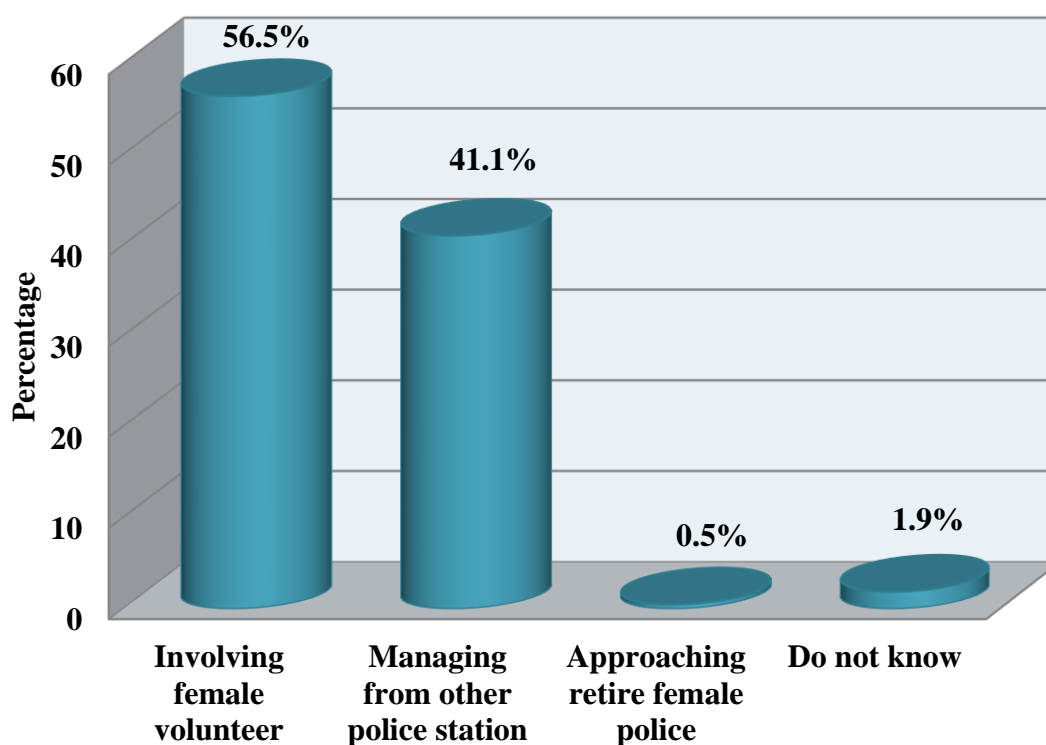
RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Involving female volunteer	121	56.5
Managing from other police station	88	41.1
Approaching retire female police	01	0.5
Do not know	04	1.9
Total	214	100.0

The above table shows that the majority of the respondents 56.5% (i.e. n=121) replied that they are involving female volunteers in case of insufficient female police during a raid/rescue/search operation in Anti-Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU). 41.1% (i.e. n=88) of respondents replied that they are managing from other police stations. 1.9% (i.e. n=4) of respondents replied that they are not aware. Very few respondents 0.5% (i.e. n=1) replied that they are approaching retire female police.

It is shocking to know that, 99% of respondents are incorrectly responded. According to the majority of the respondents, they can approach the female volunteers or/and manage from other police stations during raid operations. Female volunteers are a good option, but they may lack inexperience. Some believed it to have it from nearest other police station but this kind of stretching activity may disturb the entire work. It is prescribed in guidelines that in such cases respondents can approach retired police officers or military officers. Only 1% of respondents correctly answered that they involve retiring female official(s). Involving retired police officer(s) is a good option because this activity help in restoring the dignity of retired people. Their experienced opinions can help in solving the problems smartly.

Graph 4.66.1

Request on ensuring sufficient numbers of female staff during raid/rescue/search operation.



Request for ensuring female staff during raid/rescue/search operations

The above Graph shows the opinion of respondents on managing female staff in case of raid/rescue/search operations on the horizontal x-axis and percentage on the vertical y-axis. It is clear from the above chart that the majority of the respondents 56.5% (i.e. n=121) replied that they are involving female volunteers in case of insufficient female police during a raid/rescue/search operation in Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU). 41.1% (i.e. n=88) of respondents replied that they are managing from other police stations. 1.9% (i.e. n=4) of respondents replied that they are not aware. Very few respondents 0.5% (i.e. n=1) replied that they are approaching retire female police.

Guideline 52:The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956(ITPA) section 15 prescribed that **special police officers does not require a search warrant for conducting the raid.** Special / trafficking police officials can search the premises without a warrant on logical grounds.

Table 4.67

Special/trafficking police officials require a Search warrant for conducting a raid.

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Yes	14	6.5
No	174	81.3
Do not know	26	12.1
Total	214	100.0

Above table shows that majority of the respondents 81.3% (i.e. n=174) replied that Special / trafficking police officials does not require a search warrant for conducting raid/rescue/search operation. 12.1% (i.e. n=26) of respondents replied that they are not aware. Very few respondents 6.5% (i.e. n=14) replied that special/trafficking police officials require a search warrant.

It is good to know that 81% of respondents are aware of the correct guideline that special/trafficking officials do not require a search warrant for conducting the raid. Very few respondents 19% are incorrectly replied. It is because they may have a lack of interest in the function of AHTUs and never experience such kind of situation during their work.

Guideline 53: Letter date 15/9/2017 Reference no. MISSING / AHTU / SOP / 82 / 2017 prescribed that **maximum raid shall be conducted in unorganized sectors to prevent child labor and child beggary because it can be an important connection of missing and trafficking children.**

Table 4.68

Respondent(s) initiative to prevent child labor from unorganized sector.

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Regularly Organize awareness activities	42	19.6
Regular drive/raid in coordination with NGO / Government department	38	17.8
Action is taken only after NGO / Government officials inform in a police station	11	5.1
Regular patrolling	14	6.5
No initiative	87	40.7
Do not know	01	0.5
No response	21	9.8
Total	214	100.0

The above table shows that the majority of the respondents 40.7% (i.e. n=87) replied that they are not taking any initiative to prevent child labor from the unorganized sector. 19.6% (i.e. n=42) of respondents replied that they are regularly organizing awareness activities. 17.8 % (i.e. n=38) of respondents replied that they are regularly conducting drive/raid in coordination with NGO / Government department. 9.8% (i.e. n=21) not responded anything. 6.5% (i.e. n=14) of respondents replied that they are regularly patrolling the potential spots. 5.1% (i.e. n=11) respondents replied that they are acting only after NGO / Government officials inform in a police station. Very few respondents 0.5% (i.e. n=1) replied that they are not aware of any initiative.

It is shocking to know, 71% of respondents replied that no efforts were made in their AHTUs for preventing child labor from the unorganized sector. It is because they are not sensitive and aware about child labor that it can be an important link of missing

and trafficking children. Very few 29% respondents are organizing awareness activities with the help of NGO, several are performing regular drive with the help of NGO and government department, some among them are regularly patrolling the unorganized sectors (like hotels, beauty parlors, tea stalls, bricks kiln, sugar factory, BT cotton fields, and dangerous industry) where the chances of meeting child labor are high.

Guideline 54: Letter date 15/9/2017 Reference no. MISSING / AHTU / SOP / 82 / 2017 prescribed that work done by senior officials of the Anti-Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU) is monitored by higher authorities. **The work shall publish in a monthly pamphlet and send to local Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTU).**

Table 4.69
Awareness on a monthly pamphlet published by senior officials.

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Not Aware	214	100.0
Total	214	100.0

The above table shows that the majority of the respondents 100% (i.e. n=214) replied that they are not aware of monthly pamphlets publish by senior officials.

It is shocking to know that all respondents are not aware of the monthly pamphlet published by their senior officials. It is significant to publish monthly pamphlets because they keep updating police officials and motivates the staff members in their work. It provides an opportunity to increase awareness and understanding of the functions of anti-human trafficking units, too. Intelligently published cases in monthly pamphlets can help other anti-human trafficking units in solving their internal and external problems.

SECTION VI

DIFFICULTIES FACED BY THE AHTU FUNCTIONARIES IN GUJARAT

This section of the research study closely examined the problems faced while executing their actual work in the field. The following important key used to collect the information from the respondents through open-ended questions.

- Difficulties faced while dealing with the victims of Human Trafficking in the Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU).
- Difficulties faced by respondents in their job at an administrative level.
- Internal pressure that affects respondents' job performance.
- External pressure that affects respondents' job performance.
- Opinion for present services.
- Awareness on information about monthly pamphlet published by senior officials
- Opinions for improvement of this system / Law base on their practice wisdom.

Table 4.70**Major difficulty face while dealing with victims of human trafficking.**

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Language related problems	16	7.5
Victims are not aware of their exploitation	12	5.6
A problem in face recognition especially in children	11	5.1
Lack of interest from the parent	11	5.1
Lack of public response	10	4.7
Less response from relatives	05	2.3
The time-consuming medical procedure of the victim	05	2.3
Fake victim identification and the problem of mainstreaming and repatriation.	03	1.4
Orphan cases consume more time	04	1.9
No response	19	8.9
No problem face	118	55.1
Total	214	100.0

The above table shows that the majority of the respondents 55.1% (i.e. n=118) replied that they have not faced any problem while dealing with victims of human trafficking. 8.9% (i.e. n=19) respondents not responded anything. 7.58% (i.e. n=16) of respondents replied that they are facing language-related problems. 5.6% (i.e. n=12) of respondents replied that Victims are not aware of their exploitation. 5.1% (i.e. n=11) respondents are facing a problem of face recognition, especially in children. 5.1% (i.e. n=11) of respondents are facing a problem of lack of interest from the parent. 4.7% (i.e. n=10) of respondents are facing a problem of lack of public response. 2.3% (i.e. n=5) respondents are facing a problem of less response from relatives. 2.3% (i.e. n=5) respondents are facing a problem of time-consuming medical procedures. 1.9% (i.e. n=4) respondents replied that orphan cases consume more time while dealing with victims of human trafficking. Very few respondents 1.4% (i.e. n=3) replied that they are facing a problem of fake victim identification in the case of refugees while dealing with victims of human trafficking.

Table 4.71
Problem(s) face in AHTU by respondents*.

Problems in AHTU	Frequency	Percent	Rank
Overburden of work because of Extra work like security in VIP functions, Additional charges, etc.	57	19.7	1
No Problem.	43	14.9	2
Shortage of staff members including female staff	37	12.8	3
No basic facilities and dependence on other departments for GPS tracking in AHTU.	35	12.1	4
No independent trained staff/Lack of knowledge	31	10.7	5
Lack of guidance/support from senior officials.	14	4.8	6
Constant transfer.	12	4.2	7
Lack of inter-departmental coordination/support.	11	3.8	8
Lack of interest among the staff members for AHTU work.	8	2.8	9
TA & DA related problem	8	2.8	9
A problem in establishing investigation links in old cases. (AHTU is receiving cases 4 months later)	7	2.4	10
No response.	6	2.1	11
Jurisdiction limitation of court.	4	1.4	12
Geographically large areas need to cover (For example 10 or more district police stations are covered by GRP-WR)	4	1.4	12
Permission procedure is time-consuming / No emergency permission.	4	1.4	12

No secret fund allocation in AHTU.	3	1.0	13
Careless attitude of other investigation branches, they are just waiting for 4 months and immediately transferring the cases to AHTU with less or no progress on it.	3	1.0	13
The problem is temporary accommodation of victims of human trafficking	1	0.3	14
Total	288	100.0	-

***Multiple responses**

The above table shows multiple responses of respondents on various problems faced by them in their Anti-Human Trafficking Units. The researcher gave rank to the multiple common responses. The first highest i.e. 19.7% multiple responses were received for overburden of work because of extra work burdens like VIP security, multiple duty charges, etc as a problem in AHTU. The second highest i.e. 14.9% multiple responses are not facing any problem in AHTU. The third highest i.e. 12.8% multiple responses received for staff shortage including a female staff member. Fourth highest i.e. 12.1% multiple responses received for unavailability of basic facilities and dependence on other departments for GPS tracking in AHTU. Fifth highest i.e. 10.7% multiple responses received for AHTU do not have trained staff. Sixth highest i.e. 4.8% multiple responses received for lack of support from senior officials. Seventh highest i.e. 4.2% multiple responses received for constant transfer. Eighth highest i.e. 3.8% multiple responses received for lack of inter-departmental coordination/support. Each ninth highest i.e. 2.8 % multiple responses received for lack of interest among the staff members for AHTU work and TA-DA-related problems. Tenth highest i.e. 2.4 % multiple responses received for a problem in establishing investigation link in old cases. (AHTU is receiving cases 4 months later). Eleventh highest i.e. 2.1 % multiple responses received for no response. Each twelfth highest i.e. 1.4% multiple responses received for large geographic location need to cover, time-consuming permission procedure, and jurisdictional court limit. Each thirteenth-highest i.e. 1% multiple responses received for unavailability of secrete funds and Careless attitude of other investigation branches, that they are just waiting for 4 months to be completed and immediately transferring the cases to AHTU with less or no progress on it.

Fourteen i.e. 0.3% multiple responses received for Problem in temporary accommodation of victim of human trafficking.

Table 4.72

External pressure stops respondents from performing their duty.

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
No external pressure	214	100.0
Total	214	100.0

The above table shows that the majority of the respondents 100% (i.e. n=214) replied that they have no external pressure that stops them from performing their duty.

It is good to know that most of the respondents are not facing any external problems that stop them from performing their duty.

Table 4.73

Internal pressures that stop them perform their duty.

RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
No internal pressure	213	99.5
Pressure face from senior officials	01	0.5
Total	214	100.0

The above table shows that the majority of the respondents 99.5% (i.e. n=213) replied that they have no internal pressure that stops them from performing their duty. Very few respondents 0.5% (i.e. n=1) replied that he/she is facing pressure from senior officials that stop him/her while performing a duty.

It is good to know that most of the respondents are not facing internal pressure that stops them to perform their duty. One lady police official raises her voice and shared her problem that she is facing internal pressure from her senior official. She shared her situation as follows.

Illustration 26 Case of the lady police officer and lack of support

A lady Police Inspector (PI) From the XYZ region was working in a woman Police station as in charge along with an additional charge of the Anti-Human Trafficking Unit. She has a staff of female Police sub Inspector, and other supporting personnel. After, a month an official order was issued to her mentioning relief from the main charge of a woman police station. The order was also, issued for the independent charge of the Anti-Human Trafficking Unit. The entire charge of a woman police station was given to a female Police Sub Inspector. All the supporting staff members are working under the woman police station and their names are mentioned in the Anti Human Trafficking Unit as additional supporting personnel. The female police inspector was complaining that they issued an order without providing proper infrastructure in Anti Human Trafficking Unit. The supporting staff was not supported at all in Anti-Trafficking matters. She tried to get support from the personnel for court-related matters, but they were excusing and avoiding her by showing the workload of the woman police station. Apart, from this, she has admitted and agreed to do work even in this condition, but she needed one reader who can properly manage the cases. Often, she has requested her senior police officials, but they use to scolded her (Gujarati word-Dam Mare Che) by saying that she should learn properly how the job gets done from supporting staff. She became emotional and criticized that supporting staffs are not ready to work under the Anti-Human trafficking Unit. She is presently working alone with very poor infrastructure.

Table 4.74

Respondent(s) satisfaction with present service in Anti-Human Trafficking Unit.

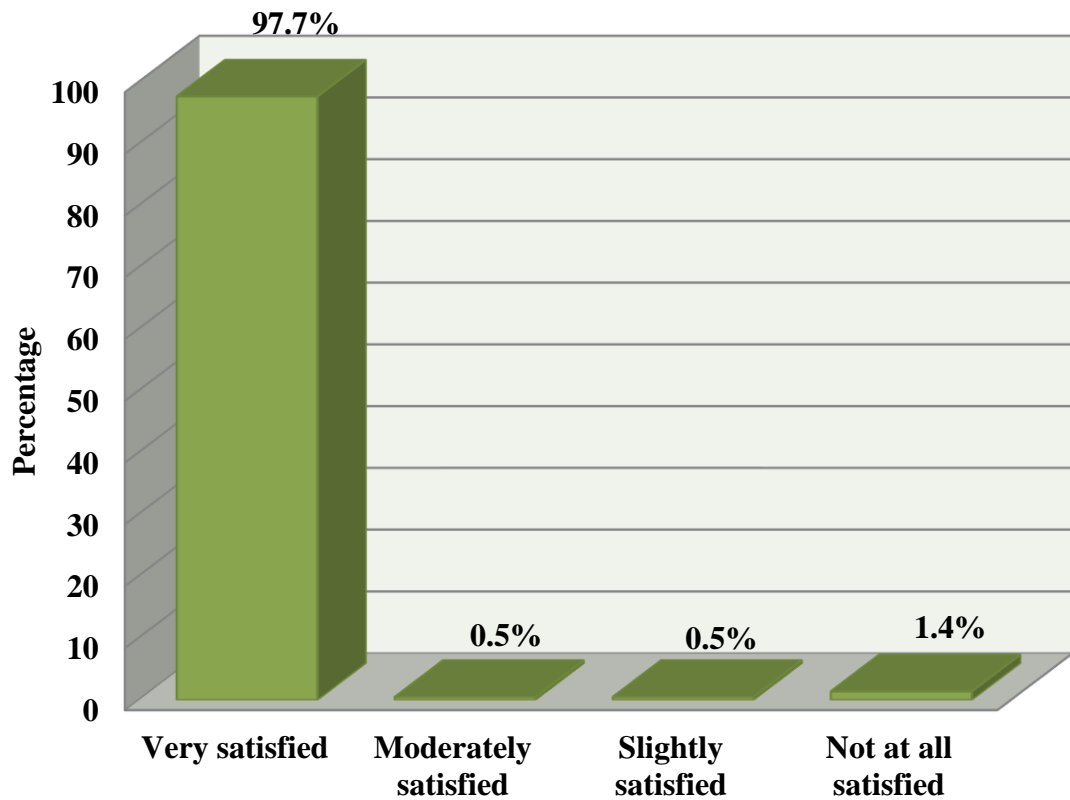
RESPONSE	FREQUENCY	PERCENT
Very satisfied	209	97.7
Moderately satisfied	01	0.5
Slightly satisfied	01	0.5
Not at all satisfied	03	1.4
Total	214	100.0

The above table shows that the majority of the respondents 97.7% (i.e. n=209) replied that they are very satisfied with the present service in Anti-Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU). 1.4% (i.e. n=3) respondents replied that they are not at all satisfied with the present service. 0.5% (i.e. n=1) respondents replied that he/she is slightly satisfied with the present service. 0.5% (i.e. n=1) respondents replied that he/she is moderately satisfied with the present service.

It is good to know that nearly 99% of respondents are satisfied with the police services. Only 1% is not satisfied with their police service. According to the response of many respondents that working in Anti Human Trafficking Unit is more like punishment. It is because here officials are transferred with less or without facilities. Sometimes they are forced to manage the AHTU's expenses from their salaries.

Graph 4.74.1

Respondent(s) satisfaction with present service in Anti Human Trafficking Unit.



Respondents job satisfaction while serving AHTU

The above Graph shows respondents' job satisfaction while serving AHTU on the horizontal x-axis and percentage on the y-axis. It is clear from the above chart that the majority of the respondents 97.7% (i.e. n=209) replied that they are very satisfied with the present service in Anti-Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU). 1.4% (i.e. n=3) respondents replied that they are not at all satisfied with the present service. 0.5% (i.e. n=1) respondents replied that he/she is slightly satisfied with the present service. 0.5% (i.e. n=1) respondents replied that he/she is moderately satisfied with the present service.