

CHAPTER - 5
RESULTS OF THE STUDY
OR
MAJOR FINDINGS

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FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

SECTION I: PROFILE OF RESPONDENTS

Staff in Independent AHTU.

- The researcher found only two independent Anti Human Trafficking Units working in Gujarat state. These two independent units incorporated nine independent supporting staff. total 4 staff members in Ahmadabad city AHTU. These four incorporated three independent supporting staff (i.e. Assistant Sub-Inspector (ASI) - 1, Head Constable (HC) - 1, and Police constable (PC) -1) and 1 Police inspectors additional in charge in AHTU with the main charge of the woman police station. However, the resolution reference no E-2/1536/AHTU distribution/923/2012 granted total of 6 vacant places in Ahmadabad-city (AHTU) in the year 2013.
- It was found that Surat city has 6 staff members (i.e. Police inspector-1, Assistant Sub Inspector-1, Head Constable -3, and Police constable). All are independent staff as per the guidelines. However, the resolution Reference No E-2/1536/AHTU distribution/923/2012 granted Police inspector-1, Assistant Sub Inspector-1, Head Constable -1, and Police constable-3 in the year of 2013.

Manpower in AHTU.

- The study found that majority of the police inspectors (PI) 8.9% ((i.e. n=19) out of 17.8% (i.e. n=38) are post graduate. Majority of the police sub inspectors (PSI) 6.5% (i.e. n=14) out of 11.7% (i.e. n=25) are undergraduate. Majority of the assistant sub inspectors (ASI) 11.2 % (i.e. n=24) out of 16.4% (i.e. n=35) are undergraduate. Majority of the head constables (HC) 15.4% (i.e. n=33) out of 27.6% (i.e. n=59) are undergraduate. Majority of the police constables (PC) 13.1% (i.e. n=28) out of 21.5% (n=46) are undergraduate. Majority of the lok-rakshak (LR) 3.7% (i.e. n=8) out of 5.1% (i.e. n=11) are

undergraduate. Majority of the police constables (HC) 13.1% (i.e. n=28) are undergraduate.

Gender wise manpower in AHTU.

- It was found that the 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 was noted in many Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTU) that the ratio of female staff is not maintained. The study observed that many Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTU) of Gujarat state where the female police officials were not at all available. However, Letter date 21/3/2014 Reference No. CID / MISSING CELL / 204 / 2014 Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs circulated guidelines on human trafficking prescribed that each Anti Human trafficking Unit (AHTU) should have a minimum of 30% female staff.

Education of the respondents.

- 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.

Work experience in the Police department.

- The study reveals 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.

Work experience in AHTU.

- It was found 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.

Posting in AHTU (with I/C status).

- The study reveals that the majority of the respondents 96.35% (i.e. n=205) are working with additional charges (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).

Designation wise posting in AHTU (With I/C Status).

- It was found that majority of the police inspectors (PI) 16.8% (n=36) out of 17.8% (i.e. n=38), Police sub Inspectors (PSI) 11.2% (i.e. 24) out of 11.7% (i.e. n=25), Assistant sub inspectors (ASI) 15.4 % (i.e. n=33) out of 16.4% (i.e. n=35), Head constables (HC) 25.7 % (i.e. n=55) out of 27.6% (i.e. n=59), Police constables (PC) 20.6% (i.e. n=44) out of 21.5% (n=46), Lok-rakshak 5.1% (i.e. n=11) out of 5.1% (n=11) are working under additional charge of Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU).

The main branch of respondents.

- It was found that the majority of the respondents 30.4% (i.e. n=65) are working in the women's 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 is observed in many AHTUs that many respondents are feeling more difficulty with an additional charge of AHTUs. As result, they are facing a problem of overburden and not able to focus primarily on Anti Human Trafficking Units. It was found that many Anti-human trafficking units are internally administered/formed under the various main branch of the police department. For instance

- 1) Anti-Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU) in XYZ rural is internally formed and administering under the main Local Intelligence Branch (LIB)).
- 2) Anti-Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU) in XYZ city is internally formed and administering under the main Local Crime Branch (LCB)).

Awareness of AHTU work order.

- The study reveals that the majority of the respondents 72% (i.e. n= 154) respondents are fully aware of the work order issued in their name by 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.

Work experience in AHTU and Awareness of Work order.

- 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 work orders issued to them in Anti Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU).

SECTION II: RESPONDENTS' AWARENESS OF THE PREVALENCE OF ANTI-HUMAN TRAFFICKING CASES.

Yearly reported case in AHTU.

- The study revealed 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.

Most vulnerable victims in respective AHTU.

- The study revealed 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.

Time compliance for investigating missing cases.

- The study found 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. However, Guideline No. 3 prescribed that 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 are investigated by Anti Human Trafficking Unit. It was noted during the discussion that respondents are experiencing problems in establishing investigation links in old cases and sometime Careless attitude of the primary investigation branch that they are just waiting for four months and immediately transferring the cases to AHTU with no progress.

Pending ITPA cases in AHTU.

- The study revealed 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.

Reasons for Pending ITPA cases.

- The study revealed 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 (the 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.

Time compliance for submitting charge sheet in a court.

- The study revealed 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 charge sheets 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.

Awareness of ITPA compliance for the trial in fast track board in the court by AHTU.

- The study found that the majority of the respondents 81.8% (i.e. n=175) replied that no effort is made for bringing Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act-related cases on a fast track board in their Anti-Human Trafficking Unit (AHTU). 10.7% (i.e. n=23) 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 trial 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).

Awareness on Compliance for filing official complains.

- The study found 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 knew that official complain can be filled by police in special cases.

Clarification on the jurisdictional controversy.

- It was found 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.

SECTION III: EXPERIENCE RELATED TO VICTIMS / PERPETRATORS

Statement collection of victims.

- The study found that the majority of the respondents i.e. 72.9% (i.e. n=156) replied that they are collecting statements of a 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.

Designation wise Statement collection of a victim in AHTU.

- 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. The 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. 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. The majority of female Police Sub-Inspectors (PSI-F) 2.8% (n=6) replied that female police are taking interviews of the victims. Very few of the female PSI 0.9% (n=2) replied that male police officers in presence of female NGO workers are taking interviews of a victim. 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 female Assistant Sub-Inspectors (ASI-F) 0.5% (n=1) replied that they are not aware of the person taking the interview of 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. 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 majority of the female Police Constable (PC-F) 8.4% (n=18) replied that female NGO workers 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 of the respondents 0.5% (n=1) are not aware of the person taking an interview of the victims. However, The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 (ITPA) section 15(16a) prescribed that the victim's interview 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.

Availability of standard victim identification tool.

- The study found 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.

Person collecting statement of victim in AHTU.

- The study found 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.

Manners of carrying interrogation.

- The study revealed that the majority of the respondents 71.5% (i.e. n=153) replied that they are carrying interrogation of victims /witnesses by calling at 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.

Time compliance on calling woman witness for statement collection.

- It was found 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.

Statement collection frequency.

- The study found 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.

The technique of recording victim statement.

- The study found 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.

Age verification of victim.

- The study revealed 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.

The technique of recording witness statement (Cr.P.C. u/s 164).

- It was found 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.

Custody of children found in a raid.

- The study revealed 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 operation can be sent to an observation home. That can be sent to an orphan home.

Preventive measures to stop repeat victimization.

- It was found 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.

Source of information.

- The study revealed 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 a newspaper.

Awareness on website details.

- The study found 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.

Familiarity with data entry on a computer.

- It was found that the 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.

Awareness of home verification for a victim.

- The study revealed 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.

Whether respondents trained for AHTU.

- It was found 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.

Legal support for the victim in AHTU.

- It was found 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.

List of advocates in AHTU.

- The study revealed 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.

Medical help in AHTU.

- The study found 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.

Victim rehabilitation scheme in AHTU.

- It was found that 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.

Preventive measures to stop a repetition of bail traffickers.

- It was found 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.

SECTION IV: CURRENT PROCESS OF ACTUAL FORMAL / INFORMAL PRACTICE FOLLOWED BY ANTI-HUMAN TRAFFICKING UNITS.

Number of NGOs working.

- The study revealed 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.

Availability of NGO list.

- The study revealed 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.

Availability of NGO Notified committee.

- It was found 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.

Awareness of the use of NGO services.

- The study revealed 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.

Arrangement of special desk /helpline for the victim.

- It was found 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).

Last year record of raid/rescue/search operation.

- It was found 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 are 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.

Result of Raid/rescue/search operation.

- It was found 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.

Method of maintaining the record of raid/rescue/search operation.

- The study revealed that the majority of the respondents 52.8% (i.e. n=113) replied that they are not maintaining the details of raid/rescue/search operations conducted with the support of the NGO/government department in the 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.

Reason for conducting raid/rescue/search operation in case of child labor/child beggary.

- It was found 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.

Case briefing before the trial.

- It was found 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.

Case de-briefing after a trial.

- It was found 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.

Initiative for collecting information on sex rackets.

- It was found 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.

Support of Government officials.

- It was found 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.

Availability of contact registers of government officials.

- It was found 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.

Awareness of Human Trafficking laws.

- The study revealed 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.

SECTION V: STANDARD PROCEDURE FOLLOWED BY RESPONDENTS.

Awareness of Government of India guidelines.

- It was found 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 practicing.

- The study revealed 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.

Availability of Standard Operating Procedure (SOP).

- It was found 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).

Availability of Special officer in AHTU.

- The study revealed 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.

Workshop/Seminar participation.

- It was found 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.

Nodal in charge organized workshop for supporting staff.

- It was found 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) respondents replied that they are not aware

Number of workshops/seminars organized last year.

- The study found 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.

Frequency of conducting raid/rescue/search operations.

- It was found 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.

Number of people involved in raid/rescue/search operation from the police department.

- It was found 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 secret networks 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.

Awareness on minimum numbers of witness importance.

- The study revealed 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.

Witness required apart from police in raid/rescue/search operations.

- It was found that the majority of the respondents 59.4% (i.e. n=127) replied that apart from the police department, 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.

Minimum numbers of female staff required in raid/rescue/search operations.

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

Management of insufficient number(s) of female staff in raid/rescue/search operation.

- It was found 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 retired female police.

Awareness of the search warrant requirement.

- The study revealed that majority of the respondents 81.3% (i.e. n=174) replied that Special / trafficking police officials do 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.

Preventive initiatives to stop child labor from the unorganized sector.

- It was found 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 taking action 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.

Awareness on a monthly pamphlet published.

- The study revealed that the majority of the respondents 100% (i.e. n=214) replied that they are not aware of the monthly pamphlet publish by senior officials.

SECTION VI: DIFFICULTIES FACED BY THE RESPONDENTS.

Difficulties faced while dealing with victims of human trafficking.

- It was found 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. 7.58% (i.e. n=16) of respondents replied that they are facing language-related problems while dealing with victims of human trafficking. 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 of the 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 and repatriation.

External work pressure.

- It was found 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.

Internal work pressure.

- The study revealed 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 of the 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.

Police Service satisfaction.

- It was found 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.