
UNIT 15 WHY SYNERGY?

Structure

- 15.1 Introduction
- 15.2 Objectives
- 15.3 Meaning of Synergy
- 15.4 Multiple Stake Holders
 - 15.4.1 Non Government Functionaries
 - 15.4.2 Anti Trafficking NGOs
- 15.5 Coordination between the Stake Holders
- 15.6 Project “Aasara”
 - 15.6.1 Objectives
 - 15.6.2 Strategy of Project Aasara
- 15.7 Summary
- 15.8 Terminal Questions
- 15.9 Answers and Hints
- 15.10 Glossary
- 15.11 References and Suggested Readings

15.1 INTRODUCTION

Human trafficking is the crime of crimes. There is the involvement of many persons in it. They plot together and work together for their selfishness means of monetary and other types of benefits. Tracing the spots of crime and transiting of the victims is not the thing done by an individual.

There should be intermediation, mutual organizational cooperation among the various stake holders such as police, Judiciary, Law - enforcement agency N.G.O's and so on. The unified strife of governmental and non governmental stake - holders is synergy. According to the recent research of N.H.R.C, the integration of response systems in investigating the crime is more effective than the individual efforts.

The conviction of the offenders is the final test of successful investigation. In taking the remedial steps even after the judgment also the synergy is needed among the stake holders. In a country that prides itself as civilized, human trafficking is not only a form of slavery but also far worse than any form of slavery.

It is a crime that shames us all. It shames us because we have not done enough to remove the same. It must be eliminated and extermination from this civilized world. For that we need the better coordination of Anti Trafficking efforts including the development of a global plan of action. The plan of action while recognizing the best practices and comparative advantages and focus of the various anti trafficking efforts should concentrate on a perpetual assessment of the quality of communication, coordination, cooperation and linkages among all stake holders is needed in anti trafficking. Hence synergy is unavoidable between the stake holders. Therefore the respondents of synergy can be fruitful in this success if they work with unified cooperation, service motive, duty mindedness, sincerity and target orientation.

Self Assessment Question

- 1) a) What is needed among the stake holders of synergy?
- b) What is the final test of successful investigation?
- c) _____ is unavoidable among the stake holders.
- d) How can the synergy be fruitful?

15.2 OBJECTIVES

After reading this unit, you should be able to:

- 1 To attain mutual cooperation and co-ordination among all the stake holders;
- 1 To tackle the issue of offending early by preventing young people from embarking on careers of trafficking and becoming prolific offenders;
- 1 To make frequent raids on prostitution dens, arrest of the organizers, procurers, brothel keepers and pimps under ITPA and IPC;
- 1 To rescue the victims of trafficking;
- 1 To maintain history sheets / suspect sheets of traffickers for surveillance;
- 1 To conduct counseling and awareness programmes on AIDS and other Vulnerable diseases;
- 1 To provide rescue, rehabilitation and empowering the victims;
- 1 To provide education in bridge school to the children of trafficked to avoid 2nd generation trafficking;
- 1 To conduct meetings for all the stake holders to share their hurdles;
- 1 To restrain from all the constraints for providing better prospects for the victims;
- 1 To open new help lines with the establishment of proper and functional net works;
- 1 To involve local self govt. agencies as they have lot of sway over the local public to render the services effectively towards the prevention strategies;
- 1 To create awareness among the public by providing key messages;
- 1 To adopt a human right approach in all the activities and programmers and discard the welfare act orientation which requires change of mind set; and
- 1 To ensure that the repatriated / rehabilitation person is reintegrated properly by taking regular feed back.

15.3 MEANING OF SYNERGY

The prevailing ‘culture of silence’, ‘culture of tolerance’ and the ‘culture of non-concern’ not only permits but, promotes and perpetuates Human Trafficking and gives a free hand to the traffickers to continue with impunity, the merchandising of human beings. So it is a severe crime.

Law Enforcement Agencies are mandated to respond to the challenges of this transitional organized crime. However, the very complex nature and manifold dimensions of human trafficking requires concerted and synergic response especially in the context of rehabilitation of the trafficked persons. Therefore, the anti-human trafficking response cannot be exclusively left to the domain of a police official at the police station. What is

appropriate is an integrated and holistic response by a host of agencies including law enforcement officials, agencies concerned with justice delivery, social welfare and development, as well as civil society organizations, the media, academicians etc.

A synergy of efforts is therefore indispensable during the '3 P's' of anti human trafficking, namely, **Prevention, Prosecution and Protection**.

- 1 A multi-pronged **Prevention** strategy for creating awareness, sensitization and dealing with vulnerability factors of specific areas/communities can be effectively implemented with the involvement of the concerned government departments, law enforcement agencies, NGO's along with the assistance of corporate/business houses can play a stellar role by ensuring the economic rehabilitation of rescued victims/survivors. Prevention also calls for addressing the demand factors, which includes demand for child labour, demand for children in sex tourism, etc. Captains of industry and the tourism sector can play a substantial role in this area.
- 1 An effective and successful **prosecution** is not the responsibility of law enforcement agencies alone, but can be brought about by the combined endeavors of NGO's (for e.g. by preparing a victim to face a court room situation, etc.) and the media (for e.g. by a continuous follow-up on the progress of the trial, by being vigilant to ensure that justice is delivered with clarity, certainty and surety).
- 1 **Protection** of the rights of the victim during the criminal justice system process (investigation and trial) can be effectively undertaken by all the stakeholders involved. The care and attention of the rescued person can be broadly classified into two; firstly, counseling, de-traumatisation and psychosocial and medical attention. Secondly, empowerment programmes and providing sustainable livelihood options. In these areas, every one can be a stakeholder, with a specific role to play; this includes law enforcement agencies, civil society organizations, media, political personalities, celebrities' business houses, academics, and every citizen who is concerned with human rights issues.

Self Assessment Question

- 2) a) Synergy is needed especially in the context of _____ of the victims.
- b) _____ are the 3 P's.
- c) _____ is the role of NGO's in synergy.
- d) _____ are mandated to respond to the challenges of the crime.

15.4 MULTIPLE STAKE HOLDERS

All the stake holders of govt. and non govt. functionaries form partners of synergy.

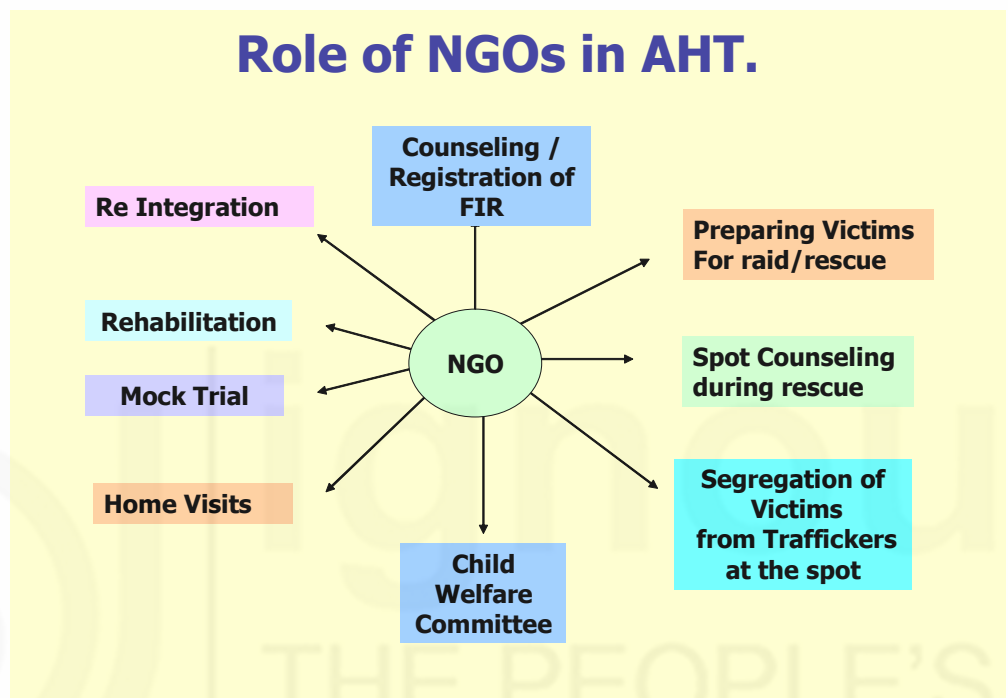
The govt. functionaries

- 1) Police
- 2) Revenue
- 3) Women and child development
- 4) DRDA
- 5) Education

- 6) Health
- 7) Panchayati Raj
- 8) Judiciary
- 9) C.W.C.

Non Govt. functionaries are:

- 1) Corporate Industries
- 2) Anti trafficking N.G.Os



15.4.1 Non Government Functionaries

As we have already discussed about the role of govt. functionaries in the previous chapter now let us look into details of the non-govt. functionaries.

a) Corporate Industries

In the present day business world there are good numbers of corporate industries flourishing like mushrooms. These can acquire good fame and business in the society by rendering its helping hand towards the eradication of H.T by providing employment and provisions for the victims. It also puts aside a large amount of money as fund to help these victims as a part of Corporate Social Responsibility. For example - In Aasara Project of Nalgonda District Police of A.P., Microsoft has given grant to CAP project to conduct employability training to victims and vulnerable persons.

15.4.2 Anti Trafficking NGOs

a) Prajwala

It is a Hyderabad based NGO run especially by women to protect the exploited women and children. This organization gives assurance to the victims that they would be safe in the hands of Prajwala by providing rescue and rehabilitation and Sunita Krishna, founder of 'Prajwala', working for the victims of women trafficking.

A decoy operation conducted by her organization in Hyderabad had led to the rescue of 12 year old high school girl from the sex work. Alarming, even the children in 3-4 years age group were being used for shooting of pornographic films to be sold in the European market.

Prajwala, Hyderabad is working with the corporate sector and rehabilitating several young women, who are victims of trafficking and sexual assaults for a long period. Prajwala has tied-up with AMUL cooperative, to help and train these young women in the sale process and, thereafter, the corporate sector utilized their services for sale and marketing of their products. This is a landmark initiative in involving the corporate sector in the rehabilitation and empowerment of trafficked girls. This has been recognized to be a 'good practice' in permanent rehabilitation.

b) Other Voluntary Organizations

There are many other voluntary organizations like Ankuram, STHREE, REDS, HELP of Andhra Pradesh, Odanadi of Karnataka, STOP of Delhi, Sanalap of Kolkata working on rescue as well as relief and repatriation of trafficking victims. There is a need for greater vigilance by the reintegration passport, Emigration authorities, and by the police to nab traffickers and unscrupulous agents. Thousands of girls and women who faked their age and were sent to work as house maids, beauticians, hairdressers and baby sitters are now languishing in the sex trade in UAE, Kuwait, Oman, Singapore and Malaysia. There is little point in making rules and regulations to safeguard women from sexual exploitation when the rules are so easily and blatantly flouted. To check the racket in sex trafficking of women who seek to work overseas, the emigration rules say that no 'Emigration Certificate Not Required' (ECNR) stamp will be issued to unskilled or semiskilled women seeking to work abroad who are below 30 years of age. This rule was introduced because many girls and young women were being recruited for what they thought were genuine jobs overseas, and then pushed into the sex trade. However, unscrupulous recruiting agents have found a way around this age provision due to the laxity of the Enforcement authorities and a flourishing trade in bogus age certificates. Recently two sisters from Mandapeta, one aged 18 and the other 21, were recently rescued from their employer in Dubai who was sexually exploiting them. Says the 18-year-old "Three of us from Mandapeta went to Deira in Dubai because we were promised a salary of Rs.13,000 a month for domestic work. Each of us paid Rs.60,000 to get a work permit. I was only 16 at the time, but in the affidavit the agent put my age as 30. From the very second day they began torturing us and exploited us sexually. We got in touch with one Raju, a native of Valigonda in Nalgonda district, a trader. He informed to the Dubai police who rescued us and we landed in Hyderabad on March 2, 2010."

All these non - govt. personnel try to rescue the victims with the help of police. They take the victim into their rehabilitation homes right from the moment of their rescue. They see through the trial and prosecution and give assurance of better life for the trafficked. These organizations with their good network and follow up of the victim to see that they are not re-trafficked. They give employment or work according to the caliber and taste of the victim. They also provide care for the pregnant women and provide education to their children to avoid 2nd generation trafficking.

c) Hurdles in Synergy

To have a wider discussion, let us see the hurdles in synergy.

Let us look into the details of the case of Mona.

When Mona was 13 years, her mother died and her father remarried. The stepmother was uncomfortable with Mona and wanted to send her away for some job, where she would be able to look after herself. Along came a “contractor” who arranged jobs for youngsters as domestic help, etc. He paid a certain sum of money to the stepmother and took Mona to a town far away. He got her a job in a massage parlour as a ‘receptionist’. Even before Mona got to know the work profile, she realized that she had been trapped into sexual exploitation. She had become a sexual slave to the ‘customers’ who frequented the place for full-body massage.

Mona is no exception. She is one of the millions of women and children being trafficked and exploited. Mona’s case presents a typical trafficking scenario. Human trafficking (HT) is one of the gravest violations of human dignity and human rights.

CSE could take place in a brothel or anywhere else like massage parlours and bars. The cause of trafficking is two - dimensional. One is the demand factor and the other is the vulnerability of the person being victimized. More the demand, more the crime. The vulnerability of the trafficked victim is another dimension. Vulnerability, as often quoted, is not exactly attributable to poverty. It is a culmination of several factors, including awareness of right, lack of access to rights, illiteracy, disparities, disparities of income, the scope for exploitation of the victim, poor law enforcement, lack of public awareness and the “culture of silence” to violation of rights of others.

Article 23 of the Constitution of India prohibits trafficking in any form. We have special legislations like the Immoral Traffic Prevention Act (ITPA), 1956, the Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976 and the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, 2000. The law enforcement scenario, seen from the traditional viewpoint, presents a dismal picture. Research conducted by the National human Rights Commission during 2002-2004 shows that the major issues in law enforcement are as follows:

- 1) **Lack of Priority-** The law enforcement agencies and justice delivery agencies, for various reasons, accord lowest or nil priority to HT issues.
- 2) **Insensitivity-** The lack of sensitivity to human trafficking is a major challenge. It is more of an attitudinal issue.
- 3) **Victimization of the victim-** More often, the trafficked women have been arrested and penalized for ‘soliciting’.
- 4) **Improper Investigation- trafficking involves a long trail, starting from** the source point, covering several transit points before terminating at the destination. But the investigation is more or less confined to the place where the victim is rescued. Victims remain more often unheard and unrepresented.
- 5) **Organized crime perspective is lacking in investigation-** HT involves several offenders like recruiters, transporters, traffickers, harbourers, exploiters and conspirators. But often, investigation is limited to those present at the scene of rescue. Human trafficking being an organized crime requires sharing of intelligence and an in-depth investigation into all linkages but this is rarely done.
- 6) **Lack of co-ordination-** The response to human trafficking requires coordination among the various government departments, like police, public welfare, health, women and child. The gap in coordination is a major challenge to the response system.
- 7) **Lack of coordination with NGO’s-** The ITPA and labour laws do assign specific role to NGO’s however there is no institutionalized system of co-ordination between the law enforcement agencies and NGO’s.

- 8) **Appreciation-** Several instances of good work done by the police officers, researchers, NGO's, etc, in controlling human trafficking can be cited. However such actions are not acknowledged and disseminated; often good news is no news and bad news is good news.
- 9) **Emphasis on Rehabilitation-** This is a major challenge which leads to not only victimization of victims but also re-trafficking of the rescued person. Despite the fact that several corporate set aside large funds for social responsibility, lack of synergy with the law enforcement agencies and NGO's has been an impediment in effective dovetailing of such sources for rehabilitating the victim.

However, the emerging scenario is certainly positive. There are several initiatives launched across the country to address human trafficking in a comprehensive and effective manner. Some of these initiatives may be initiated by individuals who are committed to the cause and due to their initiatives, such steps are getting institutionalized. In fact, during the last six years of this century, there has been a growing momentum against human trafficking. The reasons may be many. First of all, credit should go to NGOs who have brought the HT issue into the national agenda. Secondly, several law enforcement officers and human rights activists have provided leadership and proper orientation in achieving better results in anti human trafficking (AHT).

Increased awareness: There is a national momentum, involving various stake holders, especially the media, the corporate, government agencies including the law-enforcement wing and human right agencies. One of the best examples is the Global Initiative in Fighting Human Trafficking (GIFT), initiated by UNODC (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime).

Holistic approach: Several agencies working together and attending to the issues of 'PPP' (Prevention, Protection and Prosecution), in a concerted manner has been one of the features of the new response system. While police undertake rescue operations along with NGO's other government departments immediately move in, to provide interim relief to the victims. The NGOs take over post-rescue care and attention in association with the government agencies concerned.

Synergy in action: The UNODC, New Delhi, in partnership with the government of India and State government agencies as well as civil society has set up 'anti human trafficking units' (AHTU) in 5 States. AHTU is a special task force set up under the State Police, by involving chosen police officers, NGOs and others who are specially trained for the purpose. UNODC has provided training and empowerment to these officers with focus on knowledge, skills and attitudinal orientation. These units are making a tremendous impact on the law enforcement scenario - for example, in a span, the AHTUs in Andhra Pradesh have rescued more than victims of which more than are children under 18. The rescued victims are being promptly taken care of by the government as well as NGOs, most of them having been rehabilitated with the help of corporate and business houses. Excellent rehabilitation has been achieved through synergetic action.

AHT is an area, which beckons all those who are concerned with human rights. There is much to do and something to be done by everybody. It is everybody's business. The question is whether one is a part of the problem or part of the solution. There is no third option. Therefore, all who are committed to human rights must join hands in this global initiative to fight human trafficking. We can together ensure that, Mona is safe in our home and community and that Mona lives with dignity, like all of us and it will be so with all the Mona's.

Self Assessment Question

- 3) a) _____ are Govt. Functionaries.
- b) _____ are NGO's.
- c) Mona became a victim because of her _____.
- d) CSE stands for _____.

15.5 COORDINATION BETWEEN THE STAKE HOLDERS

An in-depth understanding of the dimension of trafficking will clearly bring to focus the essentiality of multi stake holder partnership in good coordination in preventing and combating against trafficking. The law enforcement agencies need to have close association with other departments like health social welfare, labour, department of women and child development, department of correctional administration, Panchayati Raj institutions as they need to have symbiotic partner ship with the NGO's working in this field. The police department has to take the initiative in maintaining the coordination.

Training police and other law enforcement agencies:

Experience shows that NGO association has been fruitful and effective in the training process for developing training module and getting the appropriate resource persons, organizing training campus, supplying resource materials, process documentation of training programmes and impact assessment. During the sessions NGO's can present the details of the story which the law enforcement official may not be aware of. This would help in getting a complete picture and a holistic understanding of the issues.

Protection and care of the victims:

It commences with proper rescue process. Victims should not be criminalized. FIR should be only against traffickers and abusers but never against the victims. All further steps in investigation and justice delivery should follow this principle. Simultaneously the victims can be empowered and properly provided with the rehabilitation to prevent the re-trafficking. It is the sole responsibility of all the stakeholders. It is essential to rehabilitate the trafficked victim. The survey proves that a large number of rescued persons are re-trafficked, the reasons are many. Victimization of the victims & arrest of the trafficked persons as accused under criminalization are some of the reasons. Improper and inadequate rehabilitation, empowerment lead to lack of livelihood options which in turn, make these persons highly vulnerable and subjects of prey by traffickers, Hence all the stake holders should work in coordination with each other to eradicate this evil practice.

Self Assessment Question

- 4) a) Who takes the initiative in maintaining the coordination of synergy?
- b) Should there be a case booked against the victims?
- c) Who gives training to the students and individuals to serve selflessly?
- d) How do the corporate industries help the victims?

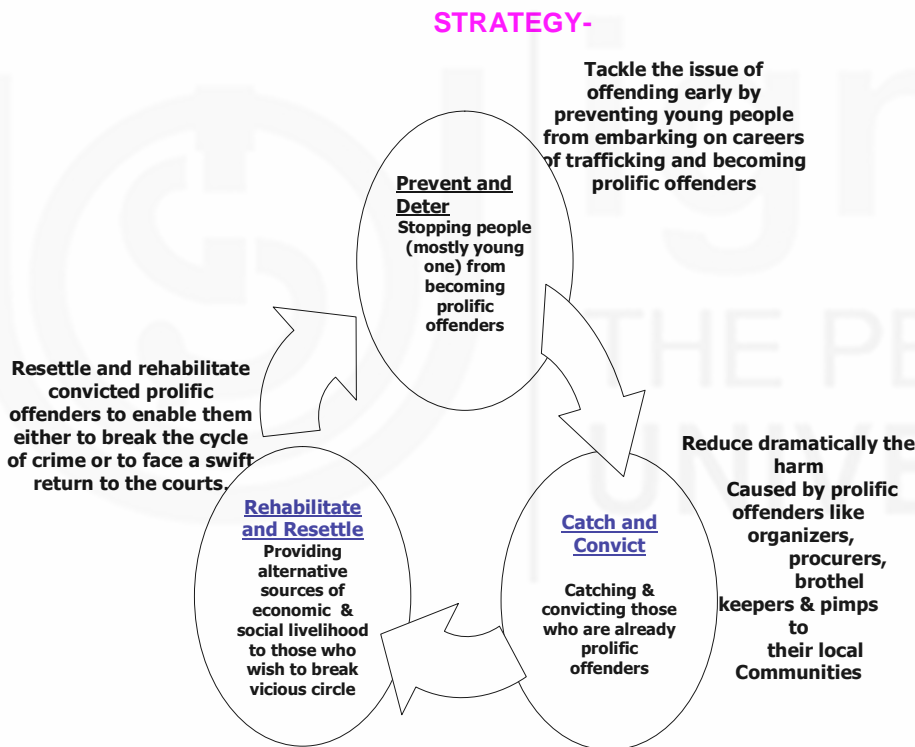
15.6 “PROJECT AASARA”

Project Aasara (Aasara means support or shelter) was a pilot project launched at Yadgirigutta in Nalgonda dist of Andhra Pradesh state of India in April, 2005 with mission of combating trafficking of women and children with emphasis on 3P’s - prevention, protection & prosecution and three R’s - rescue, rehabilitation and reintegration with synergy among stake holders and convergence of different Government and non Government programmes.

15.6.1 Objectives

Project Aasara was launched by the Nalgonda District Police in Andhra Pradesh in the Southern part of India. This antitrafficking project in partnership with Government and Non Government agencies sought to prevent organized human trafficking using a Two-pronged strategy to fight Crime and institute rehabilitation to give dignified life to the victims of Commercial and Sexual Exploitation and Trafficking (VOCSET).

15.6.2 Strategy of Project Aasara



It aimed to stop people especially young people from becoming prolific offenders.

To catch and convict them by providing alternative sources of economic and social livelihood to those who wish to break vicious cycle, resettle and rehabilitate them to enable them either to break the cycle of crime or to face a swift return to the courts hence the harm will be reduced by prolific offenders like organizers, procurers, brothel keepers and pimps to their local communities.

The fact that every one of us should be ashamed of is Dommara community of Yadagirigutta of Andhra Pradesh has accepted sex trafficking as a profession, the reasons may be because of unemployment, illiteracy, social stigma, lured to luxurious life style, not interested to opt for other jobs and finally accepted that prostitution as profession since ages.

Customary practice of prostitution by some communities in A.P. and other states since generations is due to social and economic problems as well as law enforcement related. With integrated approach of law enforcement against traffickers and socioeconomic rehabilitation and reintegration of victims and their dependents will stop first and second generation trafficking. We should identify the vulnerable situation because of which women and children are being trafficked. Victims of trafficking should be treated with dignity and respect to prevent revictimization. General crime and prostitution activities at particular place are closely related. Anti social behaviour can be controlled by controlling prostitution and arrest of trafficker which will help in prevention of crime. While providing rehabilitation to trafficking victims alternative sources of livelihood should be viable and should match the life style of victim in order to prevent re-trafficking. Customer is a demand and in order to stop supply Customers should be arrested under Section 5 & 7 of ITPA, 1956 and in case victim is minor he can be booked for rape charges u/s 376 IPC r/w 114 of I.E. Act

On 21 April 2005, Nalgonda Police in the Yadgirigutta town launched a special drive to arrest organized traffickers. Subsequently, 77 children were identified in Yadagirigutta who needed to be rehabilitated. Out of them, 24 were not going to any school and in all likelihood would have ended up joining the sex trade. The one positive aspect was that the parents of these children were supportive and were keen on having them educated.

The partners in this project were a coalition of several government departments such as the Police, District Rural Development Agency (DRDA) and Velgu, Women and Child Welfare, Education, Health, Panchayati Raj, people's representatives like MLA's, MP's and others, State Bank of Hyderabad and the BC Corporation. Besides this several NGO's are also part of Project including Child & Police (CAP)/ SARIQ Project, Red Cross Organization Nalgonda Unit and Prajwala, NGO, Hyderabad.

Project Activities

a) Law enforcement and prevention

As a part of law enforcement and prevention work the traffickers were identified and stern action had been taken by prosecuting them under IPC sections and immoral Traffic Prevention Act in more than 220 organizers, procurers and brothel keepers were arrested and being prosecuted in 75 cases registered in one year.

b) Women and Youth empowerment

With the help of the District Administration, loans were provided to the trafficking victims for self-employment and to initiate small scale production. Working in groups was also encouraged. As part of rehabilitation and to have alternative source of livelihood, training was imparted to trafficking victims at Yadagirigutta, under the CAP/SARIQ project with 100% Employment guarantee. District Collector also launched a training programme to four self help groups of 26 members organized under Indira Kranti Pathakam scheme and the District rural development agency (DRDA). The members were given training for Two months to make Agarbattis (incense sticks), plates and bowls of dry leaves, baskets and were also imparted training to learn tailoring at Yadgirigutta in order to provide them with the alternative sources of livelihood. District Collector made Rs. 3.5 Lakhs available as micro finance to these groups to start their activities.

Two girls have been appointed as Home Guards with police department otherwise they could have been dragged into hereditary profession of prostitution

Twelve youth from Dommara community who were other wise working as pimps and procurers are trained by Police & employed as security guards at Yadagirigutta temple.

The Mandal revenue officer, Yadagirigutta has issued 50 cards to the families of the Dommara community under Antyodaya (AAY) scheme on request of the police department.

c) Social awareness

It was created by conducting camps on personality Development through behavioral training with the help of Red Cross Society.

A police picket was posted near the houses of Dommara in Ganesh Nagar locality of Yadagirigutta (v) and persisted with, in order to provide protection to Dommara ladies from pimps and teasers.

One-day excursion tour of sex workers and children at risk was organized to Hyderabad in which they have been given exposure to outside world. Further their interaction with rehabilitated and reintegrated sex workers was organized at Prajwala rehabilitation centre in Hyderabad.



d) Education

The identified 24 illiterate children of sex workers in the age group of 7-15 were joined in a local Bridge school at Yadagirigutta started under Sarva Siksha Abhiyan by Indian Red Cross, Nalgonda preventing second generation trafficking. After one year in Bridge schools these children are sent to join in regular schools. One library was also opened to provide access to these children by taking help from one philanthropist.



e) Health

Health camps and AIDS awareness programmes have been conducted with the help of medical and Health departments and private organizations like the Red Cross and others.

Result

- 1 After launching this project Commercial and Sexual exploitation of trafficking victims is prevented by 90% at temple town of Yadgirigutta.
- 1 This project aimed at confidence building measures to create trust with the government, the police and the victims.
- 1 Crime rate in Yadagirigutta Town was controlled due to control of antisocial behaviour.
- 1 This Project was selected as Pilot Project. As per memo dated 29 August 2005 of Andhra Pradesh state the then DGP Sri Swaranjit Sen. DGP has appreciated the initiative taken by the Nalgonda district police and issued a circular memo for implementation of it in all the Districts and Police Commissionerates.
- 1 The image of police has improved. The media and people appreciated this initiative. A documentary prepared on Project Aasara was broadcasted on DD1 National channel under “Kiran” programme.

Highlights

Hence we can understand that traditional methods of Law enforcement were not successful in breaking the vicious circle of Sex trade. But an integrated approach adopted in Project Aasara providing rehabilitation to victims and dependents on them and taking stern action against exploiters has helped

Project Aasara won many laurels for their good work. It won 2006 IACP/ Motorola Webber Seavey law enforcement award along with Beaverton Police, Oregon State, USA & Royal Canada mounted police. It also won 2006 Civil Rights award in Law enforcement of IACP (USA) with 6 other agencies from world.

- 1 Both the awards were received by the then SP of Nalgonda District Mr. Mahesh M. Bhagwat, IPS & Inspector of Yadgirigutta circle Mr. G. Venkatesh, in 113th IACP Conference at Boston, USA, from 14-18th October, 2006; attended by 3000 law enforcement officers from 71 countries.

This project has brought an attitudinal change in Police force as well as local community towards the victims of Sex trafficking.

Success Story of one empowered victim

“My name is Neha (name changed). I was born on 6th of June 1985. My father’s name is Mr. Raju. He is working as a daily wage laborer. My mother is a housewife. I have three sisters and two brothers. I studied till SSC in Zillah Parishad High school at Yadagiri Gutta. I passed SSC with 61% marks, but couldn’t join Junior college because of financial problems, although I was very much interested to continue my further studies. As the eldest daughter, I became bread earner of my family. Suddenly my father met with an accident and was not able to walk. As I belong to Dommara community, which is in prostitution profession since ages, the community leader forced me also to enter into prostitution, taking advantage of my vulnerability. One day, I reluctantly entered in to prostitution business; I will never forget that day. There was no other alternative for me. Fortunately, I heard about CAP/SARIQ program organized by Nalgonda District Police for victims of sex trafficking and those who are vulnerable one. Immediately I

joined that program. There was 90 days of training, I learned about punctuality, communication skills and importance of time management, which gave me a lot of confidence. After joining that program, I completely left the prostitution field. Currently I am working in Andhra Pradesh Police department as a "Home guard" and am earning a salary of Rs.4,500/- per month. CAP/ SARIQ under Aasara programme have given new birth to me and a life with dignity & self respect protecting my rights. There are many victims like me who are benefited through the Aasara programme and leading a life with self-respect and dignity".

Here is a best proof for the success of project Aasara.

International Association of Chiefs of Police
515 North Washington Street
Alexandria, VA 22314-2357
Phone: 703/836-6767; 1-800/THE IACP
Fax: 703/836-4543
Cable Address: IACPOLICE
August 1, 2006

Mahesh Bhagwat IPS
Superintendent of Police
Nalgonda District Police
Government of Andhra Pradesh
Nalgonda District
AP
India 508001

Dear Superintendent Mahesh Bhagwat:

Law enforcement officers are often recognized and lauded for their efforts to enforce criminal law and promote public safety. Their broader role in contributing to a more just and civil society receives less recognition. Yet, everyday members of the law enforcement community protect and promote human and civil rights, consistent with the professional missions espoused by their agencies and the constitutional principles they have sworn to uphold. The IACP maintains that law enforcement agencies and officers should be recognized among the most ardent and visible champions of civil rights.

Within this spirit, our Civil Rights Committee established the IACP Civil Rights Award in Law Enforcement. This award is "...bestowed upon the law enforcement organization and/or individual who demonstrate exemplary performance in the investigation and/or prevention of civil rights crimes, the enforcement of civil rights statutes, and education efforts regarding civil rights issues."

I am pleased to notify you that the Nalgonda District Police, Government of Andhra Pradesh has been selected to receive a 2006 Civil Rights Award for your Programme Aasara. Although the committee received an unprecedented number of submissions this year, members determined that your agency's submission is among those that most clearly exemplify the ideals that inspired this award. The Civil Rights Awards will be presented at a ceremony on October 13 in Boston at IACP's annual conference. We hope that a representative from your department is able to attend the ceremony. IACP staff will contact you with the specific details.

Congratulations for this achievement and the outstanding example your agency provides to the law enforcement profession. I also commend you for the services you have provided to your constituency and for improving the quality of life in your community.

Sincerely,
Chief Mary Ann Viverette
IACP President

How happy would have been the dignitaries of the project for their fruit full work.

Self Assessment Question

- 5) a) Define the word AASARA.
- b) When was AASARA established?
- c) What is the full form of UNODC?
- d) Name the SP of Nalgonda who received civil rights award?

15.7 SUMMARY

- 1 Synergy is nothing but unity of two or more departments working together for single motive to eradicate HT altogether.
- 1 It is the team work of various departments of Government and voluntary organization of NGO's. The survey of NHRC states that the investigation of response systems in investigating the crime is more effective than the individual efforts. Synergy focuses on perpetual assessment of the quality of communication, coordination, cooperation and linkages among all stake holders. It is to attain mutual sharing of the burdens in dealing the case and also rescue and rehabilitation even during the trial. Counseling the victims and creating the awareness regards HIV and other fatal diseases. The stake holders should open help lines with the establishment of proper and functional networks. Panchayat Raj and other voluntary organizations should involve towards the eradication of H.T. The key messages should be popularized among communities and families to be aware. Synergy can be triumphant by ensuring that the reintegrated / rehabilitated persons are integrated properly by taking regular feed back. Such synergy has no limit in its responsibilities towards the victims.
- 1 The prevailing 'culture of silence', 'culture of tolerance' and 'the culture of non-concern' not only permits but, promotes and perpetuates H.T. and given a free hand to the traffickers to continue with impunity the merchanding of human beings.
- 1 Synergy is the energized, empowered and unified mandatory body of stake holders which responds to this transitional crime of flesh business, and to take the prominent steps especially in the context of rehabilitation of the trafficked, with the help of civil society organizations, the media, academicians etc.
- 1 Mona, the thirteen years girl's case is the best example for the success of synergy of H.T. By basing on this case it is understood that C.S.E. could stake place in a brothel or any where like massage parlours and bars, by basing on the two dimensional cause of the demand factor and the vulnerability of the person. More the demand more the crime. It is a culmination of several factors including unawareness of rights, lack of access to rights, illiteracy, disparities of crime, the scope for exploitation, poor law enforcement, lack of public awareness and the "culture of silence" to violation of right of others, cause to vulnerability.
- 1 According to the research done by the National Human Rights Commission, (1) Lack of priority in delivering justice (or) nil priority to H.T. issues. (2) Lack of sensitivity to H.T (3) Improper Invigilation (4) Lack of multiple investigation on all the respondents of the crime. (5) Lack of coordination among the stake holders are the lapses in jurisdiction and justice. So it is recommended that increased awareness, Holistic approach, sincere dedicational service, are necessary for

synergy of stake holders. It is a well known fact that there is no, any other option to eradicate this sinful crime than fighting in synergy, by following the three points of the A.H.T. namely prevention, prosecution and protection.

Self Assessment Question

- 6) a) Culture of silence leads to _____.
- b) The traffickers continue the crime with _____ to sell people.
- c) _____ is the culmination of several factors.
- d) _____ is the full form of NHRC.

15.8 TERMINAL QUESTIONS

- 1) What is synergy and why is it necessary among stake holders?
- 2) State at least 10 objectives of synergy.
- 3) How can the NGO's help in AHT?
- 4) Why AASARA model way successful in prevention of H.T.?
- 5) Summarize the unit synergy?
- 6) Write about empowerment of synergy with reference to any two cases.

15.9 ANSWERS AND HINTS

Self Assessment Questions

- 1) a) Mutual organizational cooperation.
- b) Conviction of the offenders.
- c) Co-ordination.
- d) If it works with unified co-operation, service-motive, duty mindedness, sincerity and target orientation.
- 2) a) Rehabilitation.
- b) Prevention, Prosecution and Protection.
- c) Preparing a victim to face the court room situation.
- d) Law Enforcement Agencies.
- 3) a) Health, Education, Panchayati Raj.
- b) Red Cross, Prajwala, SARIQ.
- c) Stepmother.
- d) Commercial sexual Exploitation.
- 4) a) Police
- b) No, there should be a case booked against the culprit.
- c) Red Cross.
- d) by providing employment and provisions.
- 5) a) Support or shelter.
- b) 2005.

- c) United Nations Office on drugs and crime.
- d) SP Mahesh Bhagwat
- 6) a) Trafficking.
- b) The Impunity.
- c) Human trafficking.
- d) National Human Rights Commission.

Terminal Questions

- 1) Refer to Section 15.3
- 2) Refer to Section 15.3
- 3) Refer to Sub-section 15.4.2
- 4) Refer to Section 15.6
- 5) Refer to Section 15.3
- 6) Refer to Section 15.3

15.10 GLOSSARY

- NHRC - National Human Rights Commission.
- NGO - Non Governmental Organization.
- ITPA - Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, 1956.
- IPC - Indian Penal Code.
- AIDS - Acquired Immuno Deficiency Syndrome.
- CSE - Commercial Sexual Exploitation.
- EL - Exploitative Labour.

15.11 REFERENCES AND SUGGESTED READINGS

- 1) Compendium on Best practices.
- 2) Project 'Aasara' from www.aasara.blogspot.com <<http://www.aasara.blogspot.com>>
- 3) Trafficking women and children for sexual exploitation by P.M. Nair
- 4) www.antitrafficking.com <<http://www.antitrafficking.com>> on the net.

