



Action against Trafficking and Sexual Exploitation of Children

Winds of Change

Special issue July, 2011



ATSEC India

Advocacy workshop on Role of Civil society in community policing to Prevent Cross Border Trafficking , Mutual Legal Assistance and Repatriation between Bangladesh , India and Nepal was organized by ATSEC India with support from UNODC . It was attended by participants from Bangladesh , Nepal and West Bengal , India . The program was held on 28th and 29th June 2010 at the Ramakrishna Mission Institute of Culture , Kolkata . The program was attended by 52 participants . The program was inaugurated by Justice Chittatosh Mukherjee former Chief Justice of Calcutta High Court and Mumbai High Court . Prof. Malani Bhattachrya chairperson West Bengal Women Commission was the Guest in Chief , Justice Monoranjan Mullick former Judge Calcutta High Court presided over the inaugural session . Justice Molay Sengupta former Chief Justice Sikkim High Court was the Guest of Honour .



Justice Chittatosh Mukherjee inaugurating the workshop



Inspector D Chatterjee of Kolkata Police



Mr. AKM Masud Ali with Justice M Sengupta

Introduction

Dear friends,

This is the fourth issue of the ATSEC India News Letter . ATSEC as a networking has developed country chapters in Bangladesh, Nepal , Pakistan , Srilanka and India . Most of the prominent organizations working in the field of Anti Human Trafficking are members of ATSEC South Asia . We request all our member partners to send us news about their activities for the news letter . we would like to have case studies and best practices from the state chapters as well as the country chapters .

Any suggestion for including this news letter is most welcome .

Manabendra Mandal

National Coordinator
ATSEC India & Chairperson
ATSEC South Asia



Ms. Swapna Ghosh from CID, West Bengal

Remaining Part

HUMAN TRAFFICKING - PAST AND PRESENT

Ms. Kumudini Achchi
Prof.Y.S.Siddegowda

Defining Human Trafficking in the present day context:

Trafficking is defined by General Assembly of the United Nations as 'the illicit and clandestine movement of persons across national borders with the end goal of forcing women, girls and children into sexually oppressive and exploitative situations for the profit of recruiters, traffickers and crime syndicates, as well as other illegal activities related to trafficking such as forced labour, false marriage, clandestine employment and false adoption'.

Whereas, the United National Convention Against Trans-National Organisation crime in its Article 2 defines trafficking as:

] "Trafficking in Persons" shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring



or receipt of persons by means of the threat or use of force other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse

of power or of a position of vulnerability or of giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other form of sexual exploitation forced labour or services, slavery or practice similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.

(a) The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation shall be considered 'trafficking in person' even if this does not involve any of the means set forth in subparagraph of (a) of this article.

Child shall mean by any person less than 18 years of age.

It is important to clarify the difference between trafficking and smuggling. The elements of a trafficking relationship are the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, abduction, fraud, deception or abuse of power, while smuggling generally implies a degree of consent between the transporting agent and the smuggled individual. Trafficking implies an absence of such consent during some stage of trafficking cycle. In the case of trafficked children, the issue of consent is irrelevant. Another distinguishing feature of trafficking relates to the conditions in which a smuggled worker is kept in the destination country. Through corrupt government officials, unscrupulous labour agents and poor enforcement of the law, economic migrants may be deceived or coerced into situations of forced labour and slavery-like practices. If the work is exploitative, involving illegal force labour or debt bondage, or is below national and international labour standards, this too is considered to be trafficking.

Human trafficking represents a severe violation of an individual's human rights. The modern era of economies strongly bound to believe in the existence of human rights. In other words, the international policies and laws do not tolerate the crimes like Human Trafficking. The first anti-slavery legislation was passed in the 1807 by UK and US, making it illegal to buy, sell or



Community Policing Workshop Participants



transport slaves. Later, other countries followed suit. But this attempt failed to abolish the institution of slavery. A new law was introduced in 1834 to abolish the institution of slavery, as the institution was quite strongly based in the society, no legal intervention worked out. The year 2007 had marked the 200th anniversary of the abolition of slave trade. There are a number of domestic and international laws existing to combat trafficking in persons. But, unfortunately, the world is facing slavery and trafficking in easier, broader and innovative forms - humans, particularly women and children, are traded as chattels in more modernistic shackles to, from and across new geographies and demographics for a variety of purposes - sex, marriage, labour, begging, and adoptions, to name but some instances. All this is more convoluted because of the advent of globalization of a different kind; faster and more extensive communications, tourism, travel, the Internet and more. While there is money-laundering, there is also "human laundering" in that the victims are often hidden from view and are often under various (dis)guises. The supply factor and the demand factor have become much more integrated and globalized. Particularly in regard to sexual exploitation, there is the additional question of male behavior aggravated by cultural discrepancies coupled with chauvinism, patriarchy and paternalism - all of which lead

to the globalization of negative practices of a cultural, physical and psychological kind. Hence, there is an emergency to the global community and the governments to re-look into life style, deteriorating human values and also to find a solution to respect the human rights of its community members while chasing speedy opportunities for their socio-economical survival.

Reference:

1. Monzini Paola, Sex Traffic -Prostitution, Crime and Exploitation, Books for Change, Bangalore, 2006
2. Vitit Muntarbhorn, Human Rights versus Human Trafficking in the Face of Globalization

Completed

CROSS BORDER TRAFFICKING AND COMMUNITY POLICING

Mr. Manabendra Mandal

It is expected that the Government, the police and the Community should all participate equally to build a good atmosphere and environment in the Community.

'Community policing as a strategy uses different tactics, such as foot patrol and problem-solving at the neighbourhood level, seeking to improve the quality of life and to increase citizen satisfaction with police (and other) services.'

Community policing in United States is acting as model for other countries are the principles developed over several years at the National neighborhood, foot petrol centre at Michigan State University, these principals are :

1. Community policing is a philosophy and a strategy
2. It requires implementation by all police personnel
3. It requires a new type of police officer, the community policing officer (CPO)
4. The CPO should work with the volunteers
5. It introduces a different link of relationship between officers and citizens

6. It adds a proactive dimension to police work
7. It aims to protect the most vulnerable in society



8. It seeks to balance human skills with technological innovations.
9. It must be implemented and integrated force - drive
10. It emphasizes decentralization.

In India a community policing could be organized in border areas at the panchayat level involving police, BSF, SSB, ITBP, Panchayat representatives, representatives from local women's organizations, youth groups, teachers, medical personnel, parents / guardians, local govt. officials, hotel staffs, bus conductors and others. If we can develop a safety ring to protect the vulnerable girls / children / women then it will be difficult for the traffickers to take away these girls / children breaking the safety net; but it requires creation of awareness on human trafficking at all level. This also need cooperation and commitment from all the involved people so that trafficking at the source point, transit point and destination point could be minimized if not stopped. To combat human trafficking community policing need to be developed in all the cross border areas as well as in source areas.

Under Immoral Traffic Prevention Act. voluntary organizations are recognized and civil society organizations have a role to play. Community policing is a philosophy and an organizational strategy that allows the police and community to work closely together in new ways to solve the problem of crime, fear of crime, physical and social disorder and neighborhood, decay.

Under the community policing philosophy the ultimate goal is the creation of a professional, representatives, responsive and accountable institution that works with the public. Police forces become more than crime fighters.

SLARTC is the National Secretariat of ATSEC India and has worked on community policing with the support of UNODC in Basirhat sub division of North 24 Pgs in West Bengal. Here we have orientated Police and BSF on the Human Trafficking and Law we have also trained school children and teachers, panchayet members, self help groups, Mahila Samity members, youth club members, hoteliers and bus conductors and others. We have regularly organized field level discussion at tea stall, courtyard meetings and with gram sabha members when they meet. Then we have brought them together to finally helped them in working hand in hand in the border areas so that any traffickers brings women and girls are apprehended with the help of the police / BSF.

Now the community policing to prevent cross border trafficking could be practiced and replicated and the police should take the lead.

NB : acknowledge with thanks the following authors of the articles which has helped to develop this note paper.

- i) Community policing - Dr. Stephen James Males
- ii) Strategic review in policing - Abdul Murad Bin Hazi Hadi.
- iii) Strategic review in Policing - George Mofolo
- iv) Key issues in Policing - Hanaman in Samudayik Prahari Published by DFID, UK and Nepal Police



Presentation of country reports from Bangladesh, Nepal & India

Views expressed by authors are their own

ATSEC State Chapters

Manabendra Mandal
National Coordinator & Secretary General
ATSEC India
P-112 Lake Terrace, Kolkata - 700029
Phone: 033-2464 5430/6098
Fax: 033-2466-5659
Email: atsec@vsnl.net

Sandeep Khare
State Coordinator ATSEC UP State Chapter
Vigyan Foundation, D-3191 India Nagar
Lucknow - 16 U.P.
Ph: 522-2359583, 0-9415011703, Fax: 5222359583
Email: vigyanfoundation@yahoo.com

Dr. V.P. Balodi
State Coordinator ATSEC Uttaranchal State Chapter
Praaj samajik Sanstha, Uppar Chopra, Pouri, Garhwal-246001,
Uttaranchal
Ph: 0-9719255507, Fax: 01368222830
Email: vishesh_balodi@yahoo.com

Ms. Hasina Kharbhih
State Coordinator ATSEC Meghalaya State Chapter
Impulse NGO Network, Rannee's Abode, Near Horse Shoe
Building, Lower Lachumiere, Shilong-793001, Meghalaya Ph:
03642500587/2503140
Fax: 03642229939, Email: ingon@rediffmail.com

Annie Mangsatbam
State Coordinator ATSEC Manipur State Chapter
Thangemiband, Yumanam Leikai, Lamphelpat, Imphal
iwcdcanis@yahoo.com, Ph: 03851-2415147
Fax: 038512424889, Email: iwcdcani5@yahoo.com

Dr. Lalsangliani
State Coordinator ATSEC Mizoram State Chapter
SHALOM, A/48/1, Lalrenga Bldg, Lower Zarkant, Aizawal,
Mizoram, Ph: 0389-2316911, 09436142208
Fax: 038923469017, E-mail: shaloma_azl

Dr. Sreelekha Ray
State Coordinator ATSEC Tripura State Chapter
Voluntary Health Association of Tripura, Circuit House Area,
Kunjaban - 799006, Agartala - Tripura
Ph: 0381-2222849, 0-9436129317
Fax: 0381-2300482, Email: vh_tripura@rediffmail.com

Dr. Shova Mishra
State Coordinator ATSEC Haryana State Chapter
Development Support Team, D-2049 Palam Vihar
Gurgaon-122017, Haryana
Ph: 0124-2365541/246985, 0-993024049

Fax: 0124-23655541
Email: shobha_mishra@hotmail.com

Y. K. Gautam
State Coordinator, ATSEC Bihar State Chapter
30 B Patliputra Colony, Patna-13, Bihar
Ph: 0-9431687863, Email: jjsnalanda@sify.com

Sanjay K Mishra
State Coordinator, ATSEC Jharkhand Chapter
Bhartiya Kishan Sangh, Sreeram Nagar Hehal, Ranchi
Ph: 0-9431114532, 0651-2511669
Email: ksanjaymishra@rediffmail.com

Prabhakar Goswami
State Coordinator, ATSEC Rajasthan State Chapter
Jaipur, 23, M.G.Nagar, D.C.M.
Ajmer Road Jaipur- 302021
Fax- 2351804, Email: goswami10@hotmail.com

Dipak Prasad
State Coordinator, ATSEC Chhatisgrah State Chapter
Ware House Road, Bilaspur - Chattisgrah
Ph: 0657-2290023, 094334454493
Email: cendev@rediffmail.com

Mr.K.V. Stanly
State Coordinator, ATSEC Karnataka State Chapter
Odanadi Seva Trust, 15/2B SRS Colony, Hootagali
Mysor-571186, Ph: 402155
Email: odanadisevatrust@yahoo.com

Mr. Ramamohan
State Coordinator, ATSEC Andhrapradesh State Chapter,
Help,D No, 7-4-44 Lawyerapet
ONGOLE - 523002. A.P., Ph: 08592-21209/70664
Email: natsap@rediffmail.com, Helpap2002@yahoo.com
Help org2002@yahoo.co.uk

Ms. Roma Dehabrata
State Coordinator, ATSEC Delhi State Chapter
STOP, A 47 Chittaranjan Park, N.Delhi
Ph: 91-11-26276293/1874, Email: romadeba@vsnl.com

Mr. S. M. Farooque
State Coordinator, ATSEC Orissa State Chapter
Fellowship, Tarini Bhawan, Bhadrak 756100
Ph: 06784250308, 9437266492
Email: sm_farooque@hotmail.com

Dr. Rajeeb Sharma
State Coordinator, ATSEC Assam State Chapter
C/O Global Organisation for Life Development (GOLD)
Pubsarania, 1A Bye Lane, NH -14, Guwahati - 3
Email: rks_ghy@yahoo.com
Phone: 0-9864071827

Mr. Prabin Patkar
State Coordinator, ATSEC Maharashtra State Chapter

Prerana, 7th Lane Kamathipura Municipal School
Shuklaji Street, Kamathipura, Mumbai - 400008
Email: pppatkar@giasbm01.vsnl.net.in

Tapan Bhattacharya
State Coordinator ATSEC M.P. State Chapter
402, Ishan Apartment
13/2, Snehalatagang Indore - 452003, M.P.
Ph: 9826011413, 0731-2434934
Email: atsecmp@rediffmail.com

Mr.A J Hariharan
State Coordinator, ATSEC Tamil Nadu, State Chapter Plot
No-1369,
18th Mani Road, 6th street, Vallalar Colony
anna Nagar (West, Chennai-40, Tamil Nadu
Ph: 044-26184392
Email: fieldmaster2000@hotmail.com,

Ms. Aloka Maitra
State Coordinator, ATSEC West Bengal, State Chapter
UIF, 21/1 Old Ballygunge 2nd Lane, Kolkata 700 019
Ph: 033 22815508, Email: wilnk@vsnl.net

Mr. Balwinder Singh
State Coordinator, ATSEC Punjab State Chapter
1504-C/2, W. No. 5
Ranjit Nagar Kharar, Dist- Mohali
Ph: 0160-2281594, 0985578775
Email: etrdiindia@yahoo.com

Mr. Fiaz Ahmed
State Coordinator ATSEC J & K State Chapter
J&K People Welfare Institution & Research Centre, Sulanpora,
Kandi, Baranala
Ph: 9906633937, 9419460233

W.C. Humtsoe
State Coordinator
ATSEC Nagaland, Chapter, Bethesda Youth Centre
Dimapur-797112, Nagaland
Ph: 9436003976, Fax- 03862-229046
Email: bethesda2@rediffmail.com

Rapten Barfungpa - Sikkim
ATSEC State Coordinator Sikkim
The Firm C/o Karma Bldg.
31A, National Highway
opp - Tenzing & Tenzing (Gangtok)
Email: the firm2006@rediffmail.com

ATSEC South Asia
Country Coordinators

Ms. Anuradha Koirala
ATSEC Nepal

Mr. Gerald Lodwick
ATSEC Sri Lanka

Mr. Zia Awan, Advocate
ATSEC Pakistan

Ms. Salma Ali, Advocate
ATSEC Bangladesh

Mr. Manabendra Mandal, Advocate
ATSEC India



Participants of community policing workshop