

**PROJECT MUKTI**

**IMPLEMENTED**

**BY**

**GLOBAL ORGANIZATION FOR LIFE DEVELOPMENT**



**ECPAT**

**Luxembourg**



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## **PREFACE**

There is not any definition accepted of trafficking for sexual exploitation. The term encompasses the organized movement of people, usually women, who were being trafficked in the name of jobs and marriage and sold them in different places of the country. Women and children are the targeted groups for trafficking as because they are the vulnerable section who can be easily trapped and also forcefully engaged them in any work as for eg: prostitution, child pornography, bondage labor etc. Most of the cases of trafficking are found from the states of Assam.

Assam is situated in the northeast region of the Indian subcontinent. Assam is surrounded by the states of Arunachal Pradesh in the east and north-east, Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram, Tripura and Meghalaya in the south and it also has a common international boundary of 500 km with Bhutan and 200 km with Bangladesh. Human Trafficking is become a burning issue in Assam. Especially from the remote villages of Assam it is reported to have highest number of trafficking of women and children for commercial sexual exploitation. Migration of people from the international borders in search of livelihood is a common problem in Assam and it is seen that due to the migrant population the chance of trafficking is very much high in Assam. It is also seen that there are no suitable strategies to prevent cross border trafficking. The region is considered as one of the poorest and underdeveloped provinces of the country. Assam is known as the gateway of the entire North-eastern region. Children and women from native villages and native states are trafficked to the Assam region and force them to work in brothels and also sell them in different States of India namely Haryana, Bihar etc. and also outside the country.

The study is a baseline study of common people and it is done to understand the concern of common people of Assam regarding human trafficking as most of the cases of trafficking is seen from Assam. The study is also conduct for the law enforcement as to understand their level of concern about the cases of human trafficking. A study is also conducted with survivors and also with the family members of the survivor to understand the reason behind trafficking of children and women.



### **Sampling Procedure:**

Sampling is a process of selecting a representative group from the population under study. The target population is the total group of individuals from which the sample might be drawn. Both probability and Non probability Sampling is used in this research. The sampling method used for the research was Simple Random sampling and Purposive Sampling.

### **Sample Size:**

The sample size is for the baseline study of common people is 1174 and they were selected by using purposive sampling means the researcher purposively decide whom have to select for the research questions, for Law and Enforcement is 100 and for both survivor family and survivor it is 20 which is done through simple random sampling means the researcher decide who can be select for the data collection but everyone participation is done.

### **Methods of Data Collection:**

Both primary and secondary methods were used for data collection. Quantitative form research was conducted for the method of data collection. For primary source Questionnaire and interview schedule is used. For common people questionnaires and for law and enforcement, families and survivors interview schedule is used.

## **7. Findings**

The common people here reveals the general population of different districts of Assam where the risk of trafficking is high namely Kamru(m), kamrup®, Nalbari, Nagaon, Goalpara, Baksa, Udalguri, Golaghat, Karbi Anglong, Lakhimpur, Darrang and Sonitpur. It is also found that 56.4% of the respondents belong to the age group 21-30 years of age and this age group is

the one who must be a trafficker or the victim. It is also found that 55.6% of the respondents are unmarried. It is also found that 58.7% of the total respondents are male population This is because male population concern regarding trafficking is very important so that they might come together with women to combat trafficking. It is also found that 27.7% respondent complete higher secondary study. It is also found that 45.1% of the respondents were unemployed. From the survey 33% of the respondent found to be not any idea regarding human trafficking and rest of the 66.3 respondents have idea regarding trafficking but still trafficking is going on in Assam and all these is because though people have idea about trafficking now also people were not unite to combat trafficking.

## 8. Suggestions

Through the above findings it might be suggested that we need to arrange programs to unite people for combat trafficking. Though people have knowledge about trafficking but still they have not come forward to deal with it. The youth should be involved in such cases because the concern of the youth population may be helpful to combat issues of trafficking. It is not possible to involve all but at least 30%. Here in Assam people need to be aware of one thing more and more as the people are not easily concerned about anything so the main focus should be to involve more and more people by conducting more and more awareness programs.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

The project Mukti team would like to express gratitude for get the opportunity to conduct the baseline study on Human Trafficking. We will hope that the recommendations reached in the report will be useful for Ecpat Luxembourg in launching its effort to combat this menace in Assam.

The team would particularly like to thank the Law and Enforcement officers of different districts for giving their valuable time for our study. We would also like to thank the common people who give us time and support to conduct the baseline study smoothly.

## **INTRODUCTION**



## **1.1 OVERVIEW OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING IN ASSAM**

Human Trafficking is a serious crime and it becomes increase in our country. According to NCRB, kidnapping of women increased in 2015 as compared to 2014. In 2015 the number of cases was 59277 whereas it was 57311 in 2014. Assam is one of the states where the number of trafficking is high. Assam and West Bengal have recorded the highest number of trafficking in the country. According to the NCRB data there are 6,877 cases of Human Trafficking in the country in the year 2015. And among it 3,490 i.e 51% are Children. Out of 6,877 cases of human trafficking 1494 cases were from Assam and among it 1317 were Children.

It is seen that the remote villages of Assam are still suffering from very poor conditions. Most of the people belong to below poverty line and so they are easily trapped by some clever people who cheat them in the name of jobs and marriages. Women were found to be the vulnerable section so they easily get trapped by the cheaters. Some other reasons which may lead to the risk of trafficking in North-eastern region are like military insurgency, persistent flood etc.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Human Trafficking is become a dangerous crime which involved only children and women and forced them in the crimes like Prostitution, bonded labor, child pornography, domestic worker etc. In trafficking the traffickers select those women or the families who are needful and suffering from crisis. The women are mostly trafficked in the name of jobs and in the case of children mostly they are being sold by their own family members. In trafficking cases the involvement of relatives, friends etc are seen. Trafficking can be said as Kidnapping and Abduction, where kidnapping means taking away or enticing a minor (female less than 18 years and a male of less than 16 years of age) without the consent of the lawful guardian. Abduction is forcibly, fraudulently or deceitfully taking away of a woman with intent of seducing her to illicit sex or compelling her to marry a person against her will. Assam is found with increase number of cases of human trafficking. The law enforcement should be trained specially to deal with the cases of human trafficking.

### **1.3 Rationale of the Study**

Human Trafficking is recognized as a serious problem all over the world. In India mostly women and girls are being trafficked from the North-eastern areas. Cross-Border trafficking is very much relevant in the North-East region. The Indo-Bhutan border districts are more relevant for immoral trafficking of women and children. This is because in these areas 70% of the population were below the poverty line, and natural disaster is also a big problem, illiteracy etc. The communities who lived in these areas were the Bodo, Nepali, Tea-tribes, and Muslims etc who were most vulnerable for trafficking. The people of urban slums also faced the problem of immoral trafficking.

Human trafficking is increasing day by day in Assam. To understand the common people view about trafficking a baseline survey is done with the common people. The common people's concern is very important because the support of common people is very important to combat immoral trafficking. And for that first of all it is important to take the concern of common people about trafficking.

The law and enforcement is very needed for combat trafficking. To combat trafficking from Assam the government of Assam take various steps and one of that is Anti Human trafficking Unit(AHTU). The AHTU is created in the CID office IGP CID being the Nodal officer. The law and enforcement should have to be strong to stop trafficking. To understand the concern of law and enforcement a baseline survey is done with the law and enforcement.

### **1.4 About the Organization:**

At present government and non government ( GOLD, Assam Centre for Rural development) agencies were worked to combat human trafficking. Among them, one of the non-government organizations Global Organization for Life Development is 'Mukti' which is supported by the ECPAT Luxembourg.

The overall objective of the project is "Prevention of trafficking of children and women from commercial Sexual exploitation Assam, India. To fulfill the objective various works are done which is discussed below.

## **METHODOLOGY**

To conduct any research the most important part is methodology. Methodology is the systematic, theoretical analysis of the methods applied to the field of study. It comprises the theoretical analysis of the body of methods and principles associated with a branch of knowledge. The methodology part which is used to conduct the survey is given below:

This study in women and children in Assam is pioneering and exploratory. To understand the trends and patterns of trafficking and the structural and functional mechanism that reproduces and reinforces the processes. Research methodology helps out in carrying the research smoothly.

### **Universe of the Study:**

The research is conducted in the remote villages of and districts of Assam where the risk of trafficking is very high. In such places meetings and awareness programs were organized by the organizations as because most of the victims were belongs from those particular areas and through the awareness programs and meetings people were provided with information regarding human trafficking.

### **Sampling Procedure:**

Sampling is a process of selecting a representative group from the population under study. The target population is the total group of individuals from which the sample might be drawn. Both probability and Non probability Sampling is used in this research. The sampling method used for the research was Simple Random sampling and Purposive Sampling.

### **Sample Size:**

The sample size is for the baseline study of common people is 1174 and they were selected by using purposive sampling means the researcher purposively decide whom have to select for the research questions, for Law and Enforcement is 100 and for both survivor family and survivor it is 20 which is done through simple random sampling means the researcher decide who can be select for the data collection but everyone participation is done.

### **Methods of Data Collection:**

Both primary and secondary methods were used for data collection. Quantitative form research was conducted for the method of data collection. For primary source Questionnaire and interview schedule is used. For common people questionnaires and for law and enforcement, families and survivors interview schedule is used.

### **Limitation of the Study:**

The limitation of the study is a problem in collecting data. As the number of bandhs in Assam is higher , it is quite difficult to collect the data as needed for the project. There is also one problem that the respondents do not give proper information and are not used to getting any information.

## **PROFILE OF THE STUDY AREA**

The study area is Assam and the survey is conducted in different districts of Assam where the risk of trafficking is high. As human trafficking is high in northeast region so the study is to be carried out in Assam. The people of Assam were not much aware about trafficking and also the number of girl children is higher in Assam than any other country. So the rate of trafficking is higher in Assam than any other place. The study should be conduct in the districts namely Morigaon, Sonitpur, Dhemaji, Nagaon, Goalpara, Baksa, Darrang Nalbari Golaghat, Udalguri, Cachar, Kokrajhar, Dima Hasao, Hailakandi, Kamrup, Barpeta.

### **Targeted groups**

The targeted groups who are being selected for the study were the victims who were being trafficked, the common people, and the family of the survivor, the law and enforcement officers. The common people view regarding human trafficking can help to get the idea what necessary step should be take to combat trafficking from Assam. The law and enforcement is always an important part and the study is carried out with them to understand their level of training to combat trafficking as they were the one who can punish the traffickers. The victim and the victim's family concern is another important part because they can give proper information about trafficking and through that it can be easy to find ways to combat trafficking.

**FIELD DETAILS**



The research is conducted in the different districts of Assam where a number of trafficking cases are found. Along with it awareness program, training program are also done to make people understand about human trafficking and how to deal with it.

### **Programs Carried Out by the Organization:**

Various activities were done in order to fulfill the objective of the project. The list of the activities was given below:

#### **□ Baseline Survey:**

Baseline study will be the tool for analysis of current situations to identify points from the start of the project. In case of Common people the baseline survey is first conducted on Kamrup (m) and then along with meetings in different districts given below their also common people concern is taken.

Conducting awareness campaigns against trafficking in seventy high risk areas.

Formation and training of seventy Vigilance Committees in the vulnerable areas.

Legal awareness generation campaigns prevent violation of human rights.

Use of local folk, media groups, posters, leaflets, hoardings for communication.

Sensitization of Government machineries including Police and Judiciary.

Sensitization of lawyers and formation of legal cells.

Holding State level workshops for orientation and drafting suitable policies.

Rescue, safe shelter and rehabilitation of the victims of trafficking

Temporary shelter, counseling and legal aid medical care for the survivors.

Free legal aid to the survivors and vocational training for the victim for self employment.

Networking program with other NGOs, Women organizations and other similar bodies.

Along with some of the districts of Assam meetings were held and in the particular area a “Vigilance Committee” was formed which helped to prevent trafficking to some extent. The committee has one president and one secretary which are formed as per the interest shown in the meeting.

List of the Places where awareness program is done and vigilance committee is formed is given below:

SL No	Date	Place of Awareness Camp	Total no of Participant	Name of president of vigilance committee	Name Of Secretary of Vigilance committee
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1	21.11.1	Mikirbheta(Morigaon)	16	Ramdhan Nath	Bhaben Ch. Nath
2	5	Rikamari(Tezpur)	15	Joya R.Chetia	Gopal Deka
3	22.12.1	Jonai(Dhemaji)	11	Hira Lal Pegu	Bhaben Kaiday
4	5	Salna(Nagaon)	15	Rambilas Tanti	Pabitra Kazur
5	31.01.1	Mornoi( Goalpara)	31	J.L.Ahmed	Aporna Rabha
6	6	Kumarikata(Baksa)	15	Thakur Das	Prabin Guwala
7	23.2.16	Dalgaon(Darrang)	19	Gajiul. H. Chaudhary	Dulumoni Saikia
8	29.2.16	Nalbari	16	Pradip Kr. Das	Samudra
	9.3.16				Basumatary
9	31.3.16	Merapani(Golaghat)	17	Biren Ghatowar	Ashok Panika
10	27.5.16	Udalguri		Maniram	Tamir Ali
11		Damra(Goalpara)		Basumatary	Purnananda Rai
12	30.5.16	Karbi Anglong	21	Uday Rabha	Purna Bd. Chetry
	30.6.16			Ambeswar Chetia	
	18.7.16				
	30.7.16				

These are the list of places where awareness camps were done and a vigilance committee was formed. A Pre test and post test questionnaire is given to be filled up before and after the meeting to see the awareness level of people.

Human Trafficking is a serious issue which needs to be solved as soon as possible. To combat trafficking the support of common people is also important. The view of common people is to look out first. The common people here are the general population of different places namely Kamrup(m), Kamrup®, Morigaon, Tezpur, Lakhimpur, Baksa, Nagaon, Goalpara, Darrang, Udalguri, Golaghat and Karbianglong. Among it 504 respondents are from kamrup(m), 100 from kamrup®, 80 from Nalbari, 70 from Nagaon, 50 from Goalpara, 70 from Baksa, 40 from

Udalguri, 30 from Golaghat, 50 from Karbi Anglong, 40 from Lakhimpur, 80 from Darrang and 60 from Tezpur. The number of respondents is high from Kamrup(m) i.e in Guwahati because many people from different states and districts are staying here and they have a better idea about their home place. And one another reason is also that Guwahati is the connecting place to all the other north-eastern states and also trafficking cases are caught in Guwahati mainly. So the common people here are much concerned about immoral trafficking.

The main objective of research is with the common people because their sense of knowledge is an important part to combat trafficking. To what extent the general population is alert about Immoral trafficking. And for that reason a survey is conduct to look after the awareness of common people regarding human trafficking. The data collected from the survey is given below.

## **ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF BASELINE DATA OF COMMON PEOPLE**

### **Common People: 1174**

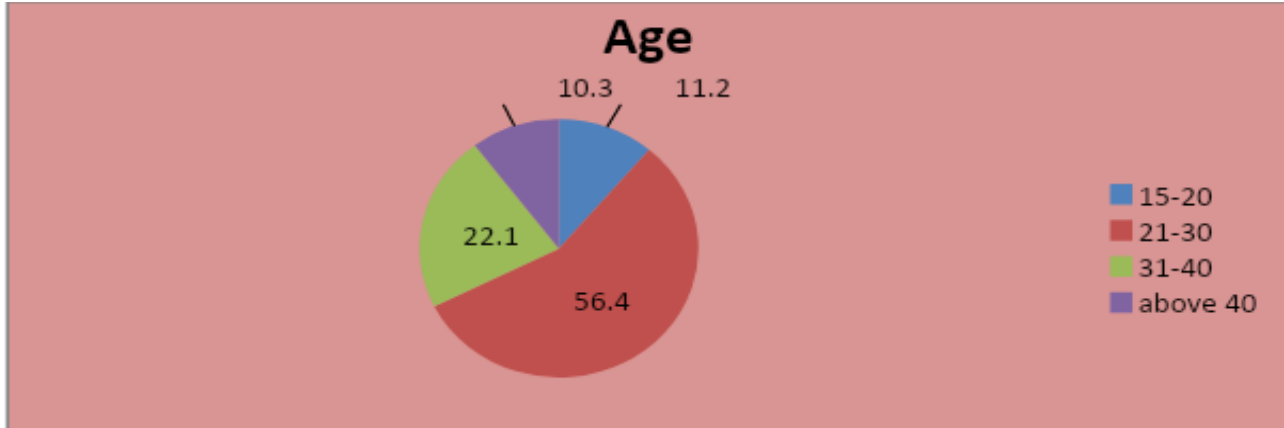
**Table No.1**

□ **Age of the Respondent ( from different districts given above total 1174 respondents)**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 15-20	132	11.2	11.2	11.2
21-30	662	56.4	56.4	67.6
31-40	259	22.1	22.1	89.7
above 40	121	10.3	10.3	100.0
Total	1174	100.0	100.0	

### Analysis

From the above Table it is seen that out 1174 i.e 100% respondent, 11.2% of respondent are of the age group 15-20, 56.4% of respondent are of the age group 21-30, 22.1% are of the age group 31-40 and rest of the 10.3% are of the age group above 40.



### Interpretation:

From the above Table it is seen that 56.4% of the respondent are of the age group 21-30

### Table No.2

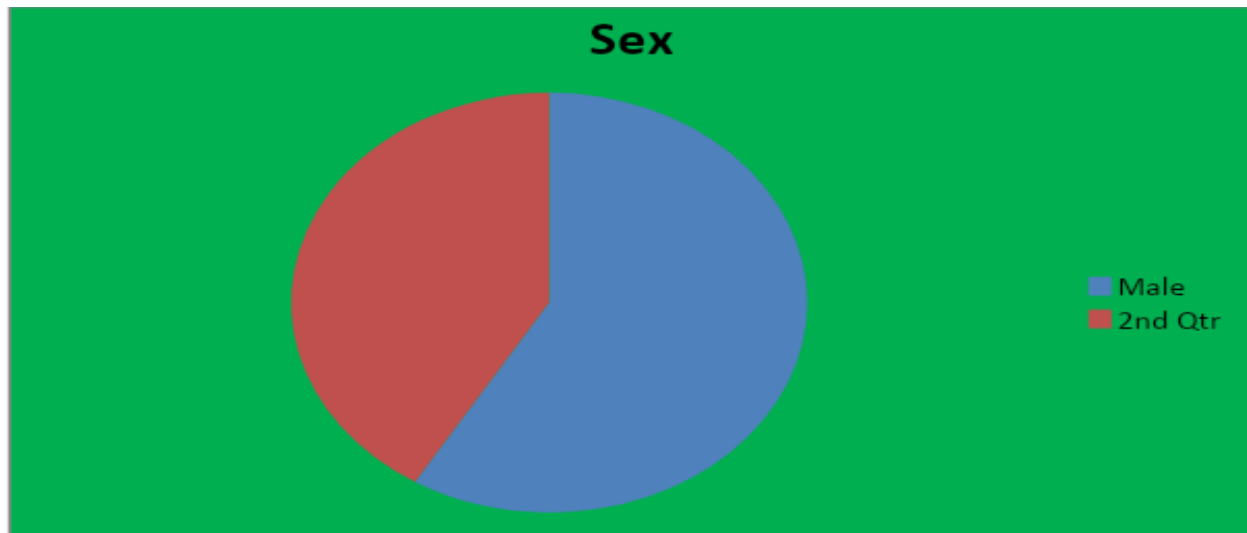
#### □ Sex:

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Male	689	58.7	58.7	58.7
Female	485	41.3	41.3	100.0
Total	1174	100.0	100.0	

### Analysis

From the above Table it is seen that out of 1174 i.e 100% respondent, 58.7% were male population and 41.3% were female population. The male population is more to understand their

sense about trafficking because in Assam women were going from such situations and they were concerned about such issues.



**Interpretation:**

From the above Table it is seen that 58.7% of the respondents were male.

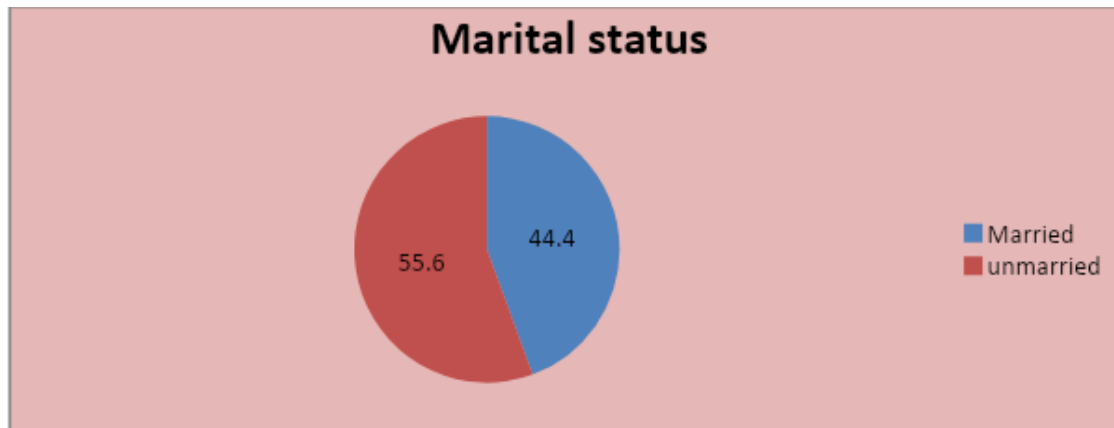
**Table No 3**

**□ Marital Status of the Respondent**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid married	521	44.4	44.4	44.4
unmarried	653	55.6	55.6	100.0
Total	1174	100.0	100.0	

**Analysis**

From the above Table it is seen that out of 1174 i.e 100% respondent, 44.4% were married and 55.6% were unmarried.



**Interpretation:**

From the above Table it is seen that 55.6% of the respondents were unmarried.

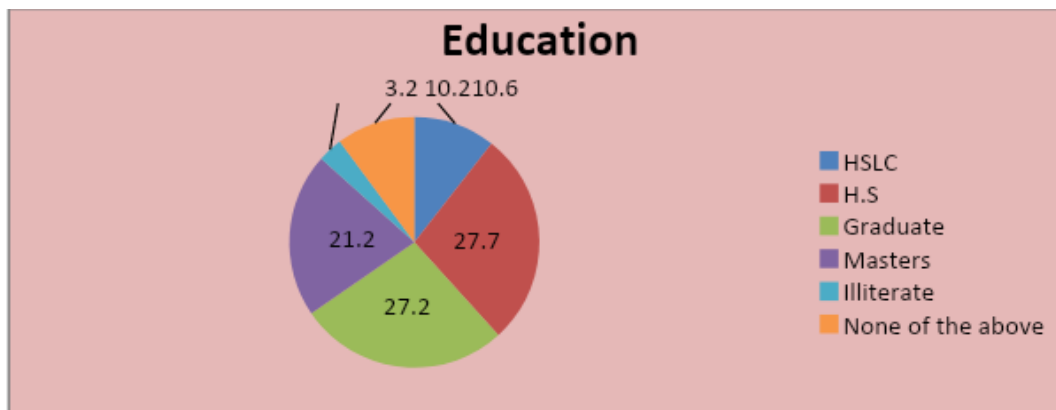
**Table No.4**

**Education Status**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid HSLC	124	10.6	10.6	10.6
Higher Secondary	325	27.7	27.7	38.2
Graduate	319	27.2	27.2	65.4
Masters	249	21.2	21.2	86.6
Illiterate	37	3.2	3.2	89.8
None of the above	120	10.2	10.2	100.0
Total	1174	100.0	100.0	

**Analysis**

From the above Table it is seen that out 1174 i.e 100% respondent, 10.6% of respondents were complete HSLC, 27.7% of respondent complete Higher Secondary, 27.2% complete Graduation, 21.2% doing Masters, 3.2% of respondent were illiterate and 10.2% of respondent not come under the given list.



**Interpretation:**

From the above Table it is seen that 27.7% of the respondents were complete Higher Secondary.



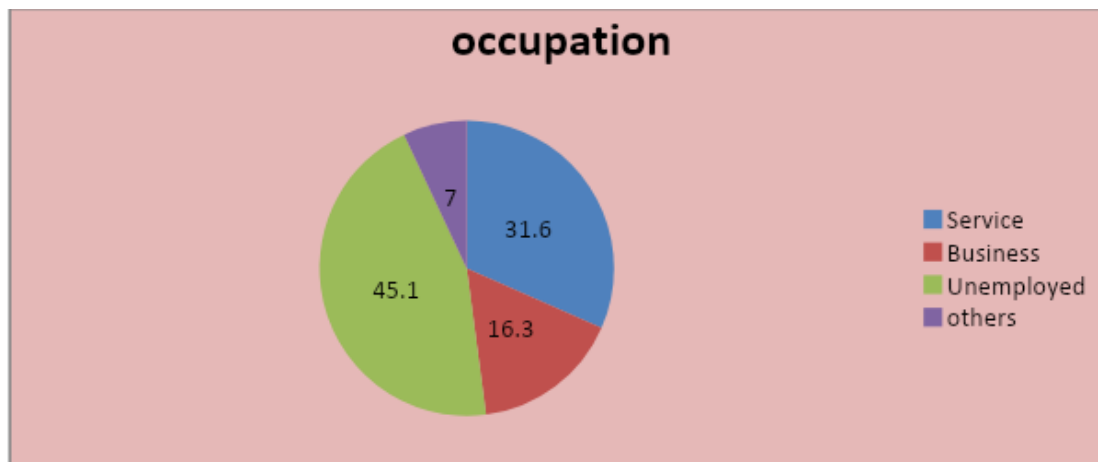
**Table No.5**

**Occupation Status**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Service	371	31.6	31.6	31.6
	Business	191	16.3	16.3	47.9
	Unemployed	530	45.1	45.1	93.0
	Others	82	7.0	7.0	100.0
	Total	1174	100.0	100.0	

**Analysis**

From the above Table it is seen that out of 1174 i.e 100% respondent, 31.6% of respondents doing service, 16.3% doing Business, 45.1% were unemployed and 7% were doing some other work.



**Interpretation:**

From the above Table it is seen that 45.1% of the respondents were unemployed.

**Table No.6**

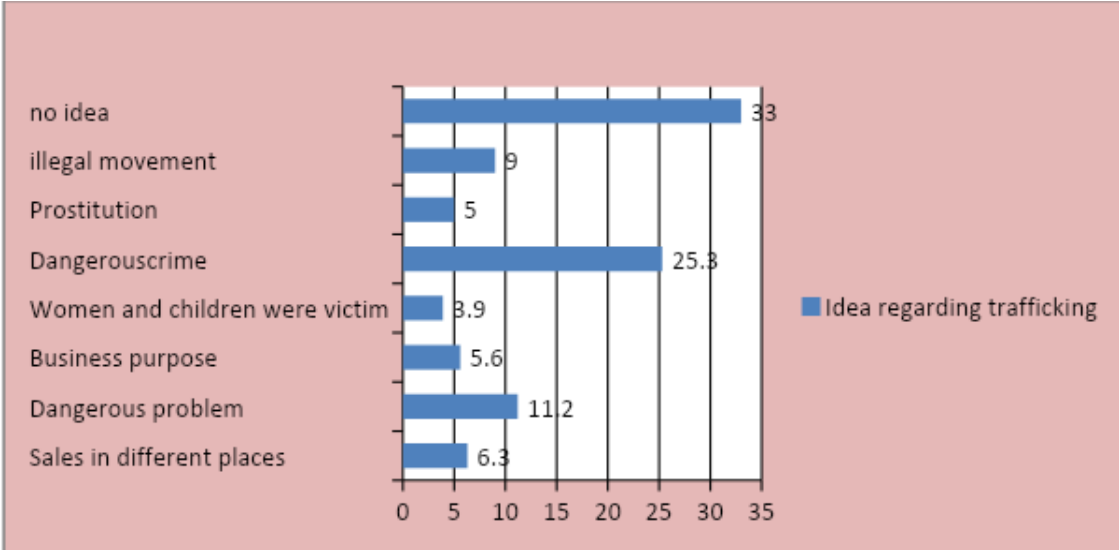
**Idea regarding human trafficking**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Women and Children Trafficked and Sales in different places	74	6.3	6.3	6.3
	It is a dangerous Problem in our society	131	11.2	11.2	17.6
	For business purpose	66	5.6	5.7	23.2
	Mostly women and children were victim	46	3.9	3.9	27.2
	It is a serious crime and burning issue now a days	297	25.3	25.5	52.7
	mostly trafficking is done to involve women in prostitution	59	5.0	5.1	57.7
	illegal human movement done in name of provide jobs and education	106	9.0	9.1	66.8
	no idea	387	33.0	33.2	100.0
	Total	1166	99.3	100.0	
Missing	300	8	.7		
Total		1174	100.0		

**Analysis**

From the above Table it is seen that out 1174 i.e 100% respondent, 6.3% of respondent said women and children after trafficking sale in different places, 11.2% said that it is a dangerous

problem in our society, 5.6% said for business purpose, 3.9% said mostly women and children were victim, 25.3% said it is a hilarious crime and a burning issue, 5% said for prostitution, 9% said illegal movement of human and 33% has no idea about it, as some data are missing so it put in missing value which is .7%



**Interpretation:**

From the above Table it is seen that 33% of the respondent said that they don't have any idea regarding human trafficking.

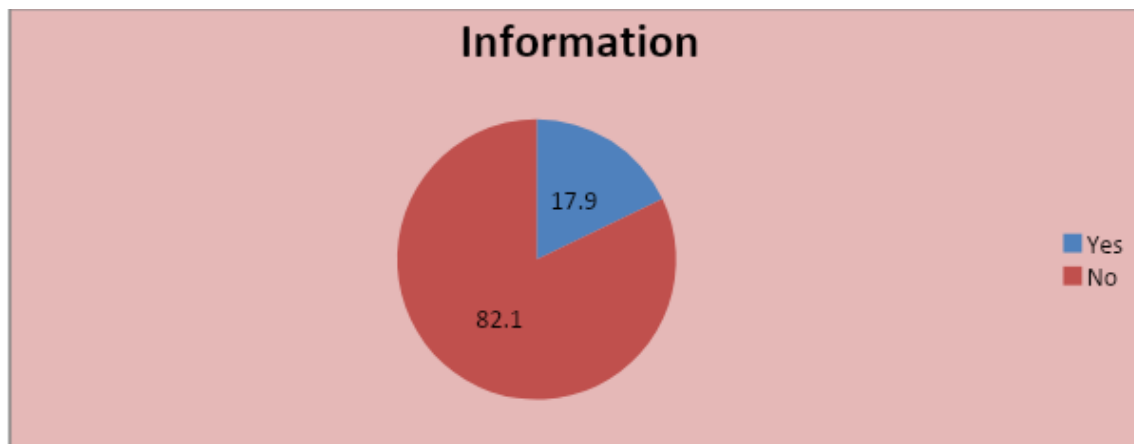
**Table No.7**

□ **How people were aware about the missing children:**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	210	17.9	17.9	17.9
No	955	82.1	82.1	82.1
Total	1174	100.0	100.0	100.0

**Analysis**

From the above Table it is seen that out of 1174 i.e 100% respondent, 17.9% of respondents have information about missing children and 82.1% have not any information about missing children.



**Interpretation:**

From the above Table it is seen that 82.1% of the respondents said that they don't have any information about missing children.

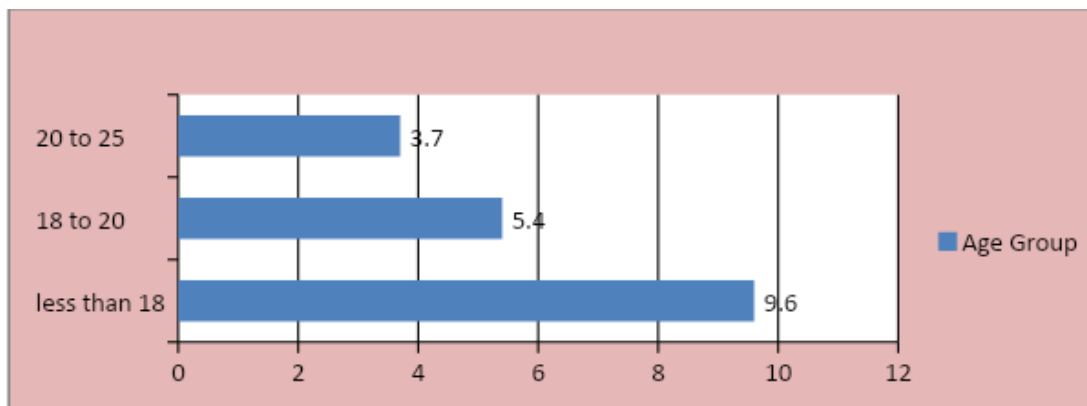
**Table No.8**

□ **What is the age group of the missing children as from the information get:**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	less than 18	113	9.6	51.6	51.6
	18 to 20	63	5.4	28.3	79.9
	20 to 25	43	3.7	18.7	98.6
	Total	219	18.7	100.0	100.0
Missing	300	955	81.3		
Total		1174	100.0		

**Analysis**

From the above Table it is seen that out of 1174 i.e 100% respondent, 9.6% of respondents said that below 18 years, 5.4% said that between 18 to 20, 3.7% said Between 20 to 25. As those who have information about missing children were asked the age group so for that the rest of the 81.3% is missing values.



### **Interpretation:**

From the above Table it is seen that 9.6% of the respondents said that they are less than 18 years of age.

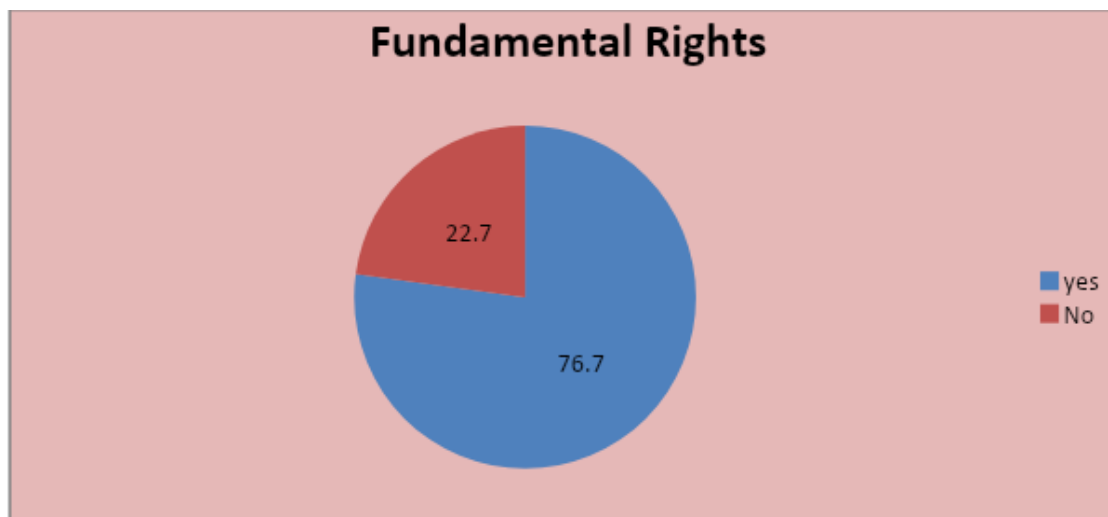
**Table No.9**

□ **How much people aware about the fundamental rights:**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	900	76.7	76.7	76.7
No	266	22.7	22.7	99.3
300	8	.7	.7	100.0
Total	1174	100.0	100.0	

### **Analysis**

From the above Table it is seen that out of 1174 i.e 100% respondent, 76.7% of respondents said yes they are aware about fundamental rights, 22.7% said Not aware about fundamental rights and .7% has no response so missing value.



**Interpretation:**

From the above Table it is seen that 76.7% of the respondents said that they are aware about fundamental rights.

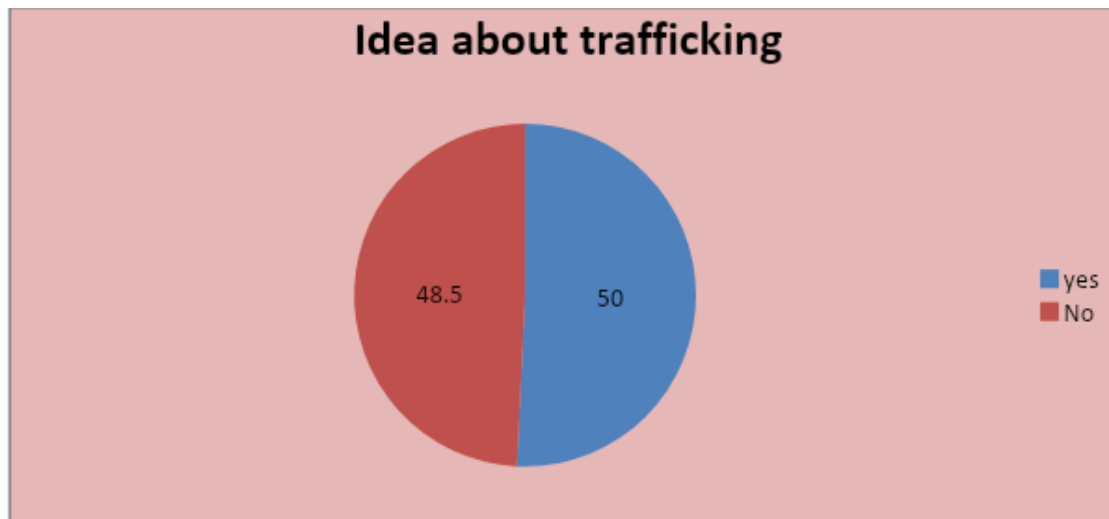
**Table No.10**

**Idea why children and women trafficked:**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	587	50.0	50.0	50.0
No	569	48.5	48.5	98.5
400	18	1.5	1.5	100.0
Total	1174	100.0	100.0	

**Analysis**

From the above Table it is seen that out of 1174 i.e 100% respondent, 50% of respondents said Yes, 48.5% said No and 1.5% were put in missing value due to no response.



**Interpretation:**

From the above Table it is seen that 50% of the respondents said that they have an idea about why women and children were missing.

[ the questionnaire format is attached below in the annexure part]

**Table No.11**

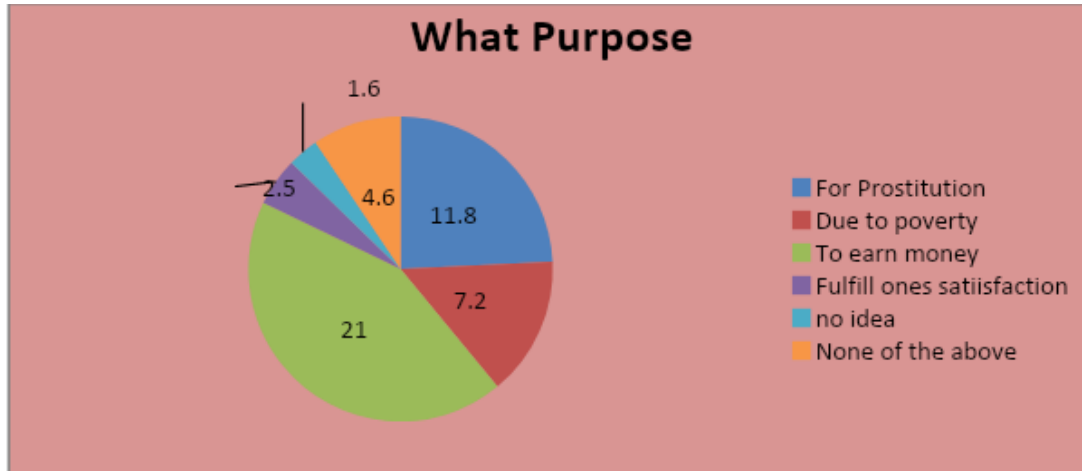
**□ For what Purpose Children and Women were trafficked:**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	for prostitution	139	11.8	24.3	24.3
	due to poverty for earn money	84	7.2	14.7	39.0
	for used children and women for earn money	247	21.0	43.2	82.2
	to fulfil ones own satisfaction level and entertainment	29	2.5	5.1	87.2
	no idea	19	1.6	3.3	90.6
	None of the above	54	4.6	9.4	100.0
	Total	572	48.7	100.0	
Missing	300	27	2.3		
	350	575	49.0		
	Total	602	51.3		
Total		1174	100.0		

**Analysis**

From the above Table it is seen that out 1174 i.e 100% respondent, 11.8% respondent said for prostitution, 7.2% said due to poverty, 21% said to earn money, 2.5% said fulfill one's satisfaction, 1.6% said they don't have idea, 4.6% said none of the above among it 51.3% are missing values.





**Interpretation:**

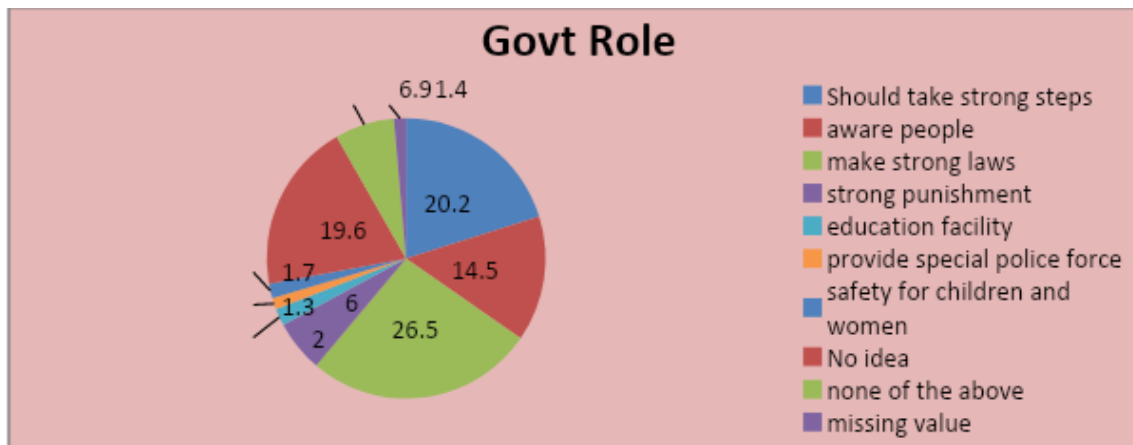
From the above Table it is seen that 21% of the respondents said that to earn money due to poverty.

**Table No.13****□ What should be the role of the Government:**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	should take strong steps for stop trafficking	237	20.2	20.5	20.5
	aware people as much as possible about trafficking	170	14.5	14.7	35.1
	Make strong laws against trafficking	311	26.5	26.9	62.0
	strong punishment for traffickers	71	6.0	6.1	68.1
	education in facility increase for children and women	23	2.0	2.0	70.1
	should provide special police force	15	1.3	1.3	71.4
	Safety for children and women	20	1.7	1.7	73.1
	No Idea	230	19.6	19.9	93.0
	None of the above	81	6.9	7.0	100.0
	Total	1158	98.6	100.0	
Missing	400	16	1.4		
Total		1174	100.0		

## Analysis

From the above Table it is seen that out 1174 i.e 100% respondent, 20.2% of respondent said that should take strong steps, 14.5% said aware people about trafficking, 26.5 said make strong laws against trafficking, 6% said strong punishment for traffickers, 2% said Education facility increase for women and children, 1.3% said should provide special police force, 1.7% said safety for children and women, 19.6% said they had no idea, 6.9% said none of the above and 1.4% is missing value.



## Interpretation:

From the above Table it is seen that 26.5% of the respondents said to make strong laws by the government against trafficking.

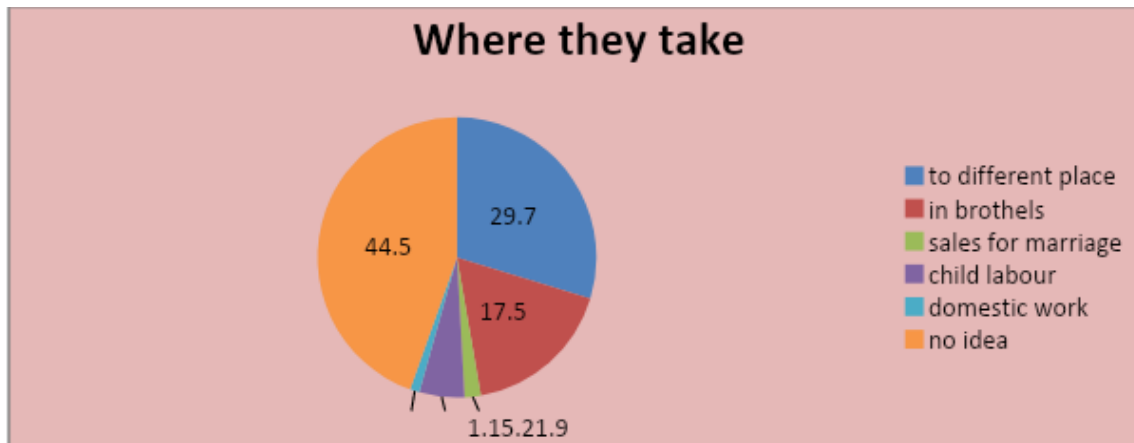
**Table No.14**

□ **Where such women and children is trafficked for:**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid to different places	349	29.7	29.7	29.7
in brothels	206	17.5	17.5	47.3
sales for marriages	22	1.9	1.9	49.1
kidnapped for begging or child labour	61	5.2	5.2	54.3
sales for domestic work	13	1.1	1.1	55.5
no kdea	523	44.5	44.5	100.0
Total	1174	100.0	100.0	

**Analysis**

From the above Table it is seen that out 1174 i.e 100% respondent, 29.7% of respondent said that to different places, 17.5% said in brothels, 1.9% said sales for marriage, 5.2% said for child labour, 1.1% said for domestic work, 44.5% said no idea.



**Interpretation:**

From the above Table it is seen that 44.5% of the respondents said that they don't have any idea about this thing.

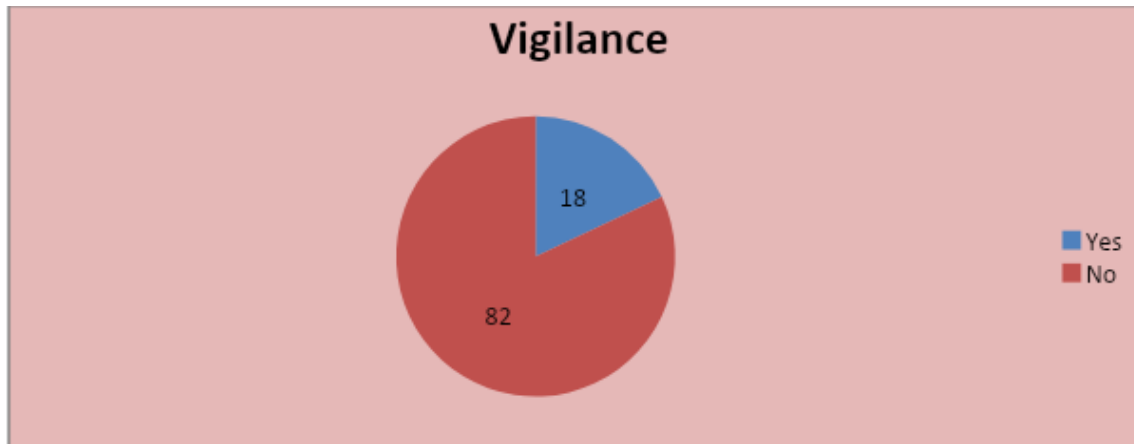
**Table No.15**

□ **Is there any vigilance in nearby area:**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid yes	141	18.0	12.0	12.0
no	986	82.0	84.0	96.0
				100.0
Total	1174	100.0	100.0	

**Analysis**

From the above Table it is seen that out 1174 i.e 100% respondent, 18% of respondent said that there is a vigilance centre in their area and 82% said don't have



**Interpretation:**

From the above Table it is seen that 82% of the respondents said that they don't have vigilance in their area.

[ yes they were provide information about it before]

These data is collected from the baseline data of common people and is analyzed by using SPSS and Microsoft office Excel.

## Response of Law and Enforcement Officers

### REPORT OF THE LAW AND ENFORCEMENT

Number of Respondent: 100

#### Name of the Police Station

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Baihata	2	2.0	2.0	2.0
Basistha	1	1.0	1.0	3.0
Bhangagarh	5	5.0	5.0	8.0
Bharalumukh	1	1.0	1.0	9.0
Bordawa	1	1.0	1.0	10.0
Changsari	1	1.0	1.0	11.0
Dalgaon	1	1.0	1.0	12.0
Dhola	1	1.0	1.0	13.0
Dispur	1	1.0	1.0	14.0
Fatasil	1	1.0	1.0	15.0
G.R.P.P.P	1	1.0	1.0	16.0
Geetanagar	1	1.0	1.0	17.0
Ghograpar	1	1.0	1.0	18.0
Goalpara	1	1.0	1.0	19.0
Gorchuk	14	14.0	14.0	33.0

Govt Railway	3	3.0	3.0	36.0
Hatigaon	29	29.0	29.0	65.0
Jalukbari	2	2.0	2.0	67.0
Kamrup S.P. rural	1	1.0	1.0	68.0
Kathiyatali	8	8.0	8.0	76.0
Mangaldoi	1	1.0	1.0	77.0
Mangaldoi	1	1.0	1.0	78.0
Nalbari	1	1.0	1.0	79.0
Noonmati	1	1.0	1.0	80.0
North Guwahati	2	2.0	2.0	82.0
Paltanbazar	12	12.0	12.0	94.0
Panbazar	3	3.0	3.0	97.0
Raha	1	1.0	1.0	98.0
Satgaon	1	1.0	1.0	99.0
Tamulpur	1	1.0	1.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Above mentioned name in the table is the name of the Police Station from where the study is done. The Law and Enforcement result is important as because it is the duty of the officers to give the survivors of human trafficking justice. So for that reason Police Personals were included in the research.



**Table No.1**

**\_\_\_Is it an AHTU:**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid NO	100	100.0	100.0	100.0

**Analysis**

From the above Table it is seen that out of 100 i.e 100% respondent, 100% of respondent said that the Police Station is not an AHUT

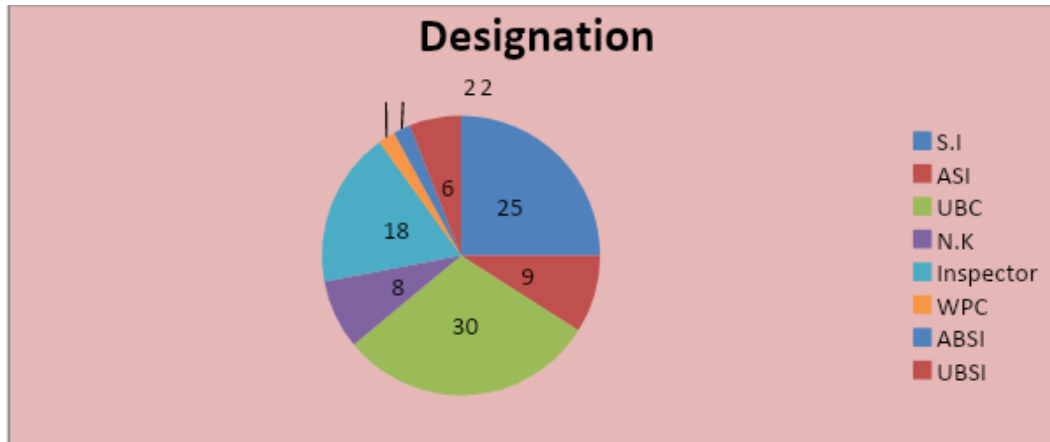
**Table No.2**

**Rank of the Police officers**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid S.I	25	25.0	25.0	25.0
ASI	9	9.0	9.0	34.0
UBC	30	30.0	30.0	64.0
N.K	8	8.0	8.0	72.0
Inspector	18	18.0	18.0	90.0
WPC	2	2.0	2.0	92.0
ABSI	2	2.0	2.0	94.0
UBSI	6	6.0	6.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

### Analysis

From the above Table it is seen that out of 100 i.e 100% respondent, 25% of respondent are S.I, 9% of respondent are ASI, 30% are UBC, 8% are N.K, 18% are Inspector, 2% are WPC, 2% are ABSI, 6% are UBSI.



### Interpretation

From the above table it is seen that 30% of the respondent designation is UBC.

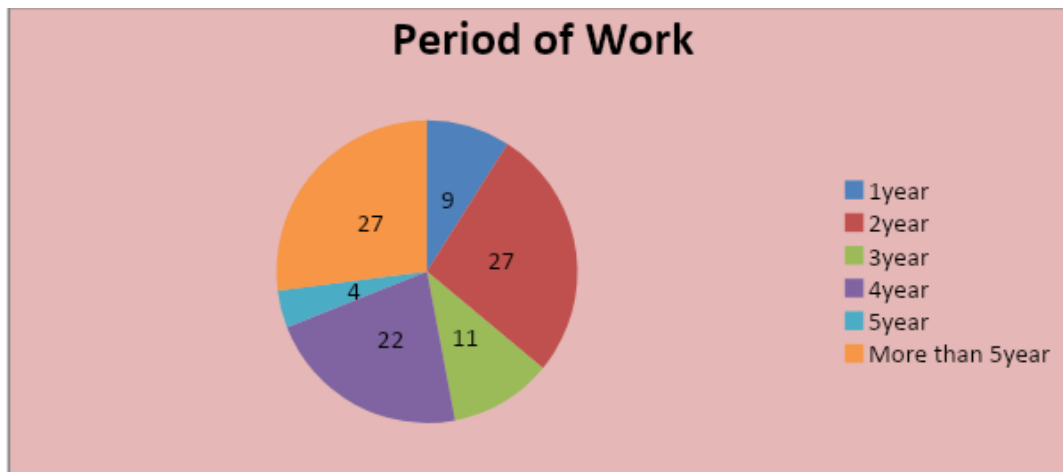
**Table No.3**

**□ From how long in Police Department:**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid 1 year	9	9.0	9.0	9.0
2 year	27	27.0	27.0	36.0
3 year	11	11.0	11.0	47.0
4 year	22	22.0	22.0	69.0
5 year	4	4.0	4.0	73.0
more than 5 year	27	27.0	27.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

**Analysis**

From the above Table it is seen that out of 100 i.e 100% respondent, 9% of respondent are 1 Year old in the department, 27% of respondent are 2 Year old, 11% are 3 Year old, 22% are 4 Year old, 4% are 5 Year old, 27% are more than 5 years in the department.



**Interpretation**

From the above table it is seen that 27% are working from 2 year in the department.

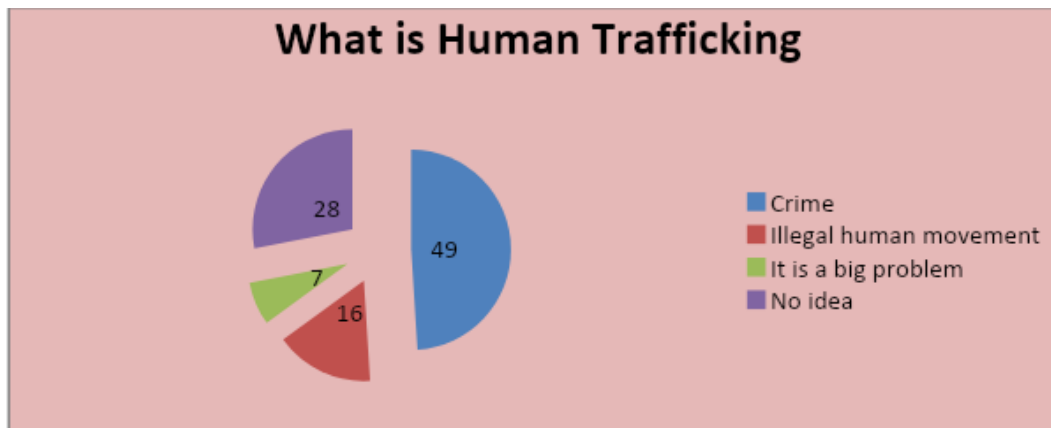
**Table No.4**

**□ What you understand about Human Trafficking:**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid crime	49	49.0	49.0	49.0
illegal human movement	16	16.0	16.0	65.0
it is a big problem	7	7.0	7.0	71.0
No Idea	28	28.0	28.0	99.0
				100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

**Analysis**

From the above Table it is seen that out of 100 i.e 100% respondent, 49% of respondent said it is a crime, 16% of respondent said illegal human movement, 7% said it is a big problem, 28% said they don't have any idea.



**Interpretation**

From the above table it is seen that 28% of the respondent said that they don't have any idea regarding human trafficking.

[ though we can't provide such information but still it is a real fact of Assam police]

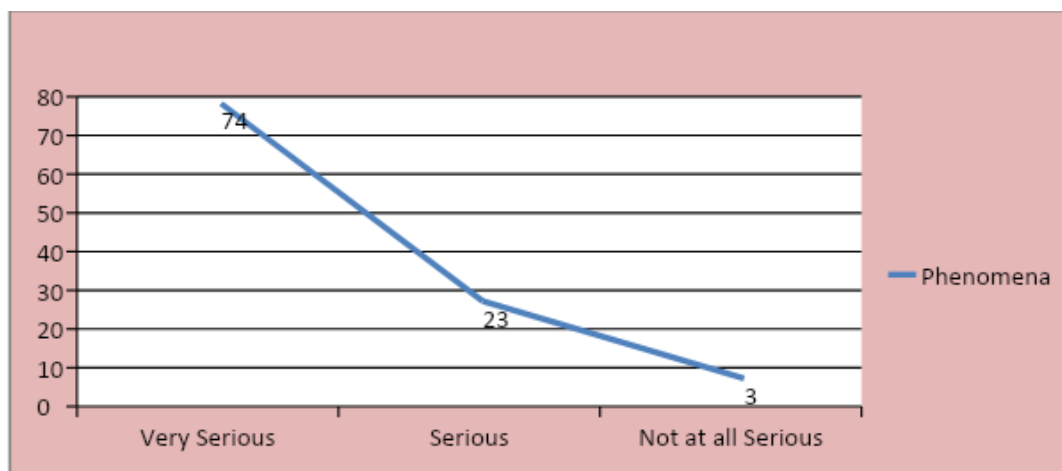
**Table No.5**

**□ How you view the phenomena human trafficking**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Very Serious	74	74.0	74.0	74.0
Serious	23	23.0	23.0	97.0
Not at all Serious	3	3.0	3.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

**Analysis**

From the above Table it is seen that out of 100 i.e 100% respondent, 74% of respondent see it as very serious phenomena, 23% of respondent said it is a Serious phenomena, 3% respondent said that not at all serious phenomena.



**Interpretation**

From the above table it is seen that 74% of the respondent said that human trafficking is a serious issue.

[ here very serious is categorized in the way that they take it as a big problem which need to be solve immediately, or serious is categorized as a normal problem]

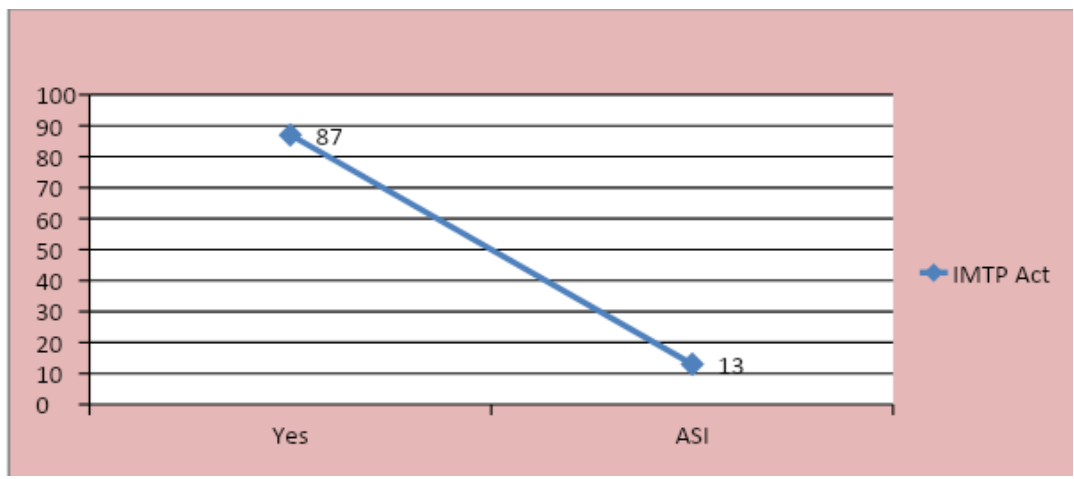
**Table No.6**

**□ Do you know what is Immoral Traffic Prevention Act:**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid    yes	87	87.0	87.0	87.0
no	13	13.0	13.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

**Analysis**

From the above Table it is seen that out of 100 i.e 100% respondent, 87% of respondent said that they know about Immoral Traffic Prevention Act and 13% respondent said that they don't know about it.



**Interpretation**

From the above table it is seen that 87% of the respondents said that they know what the IMTP Act is.

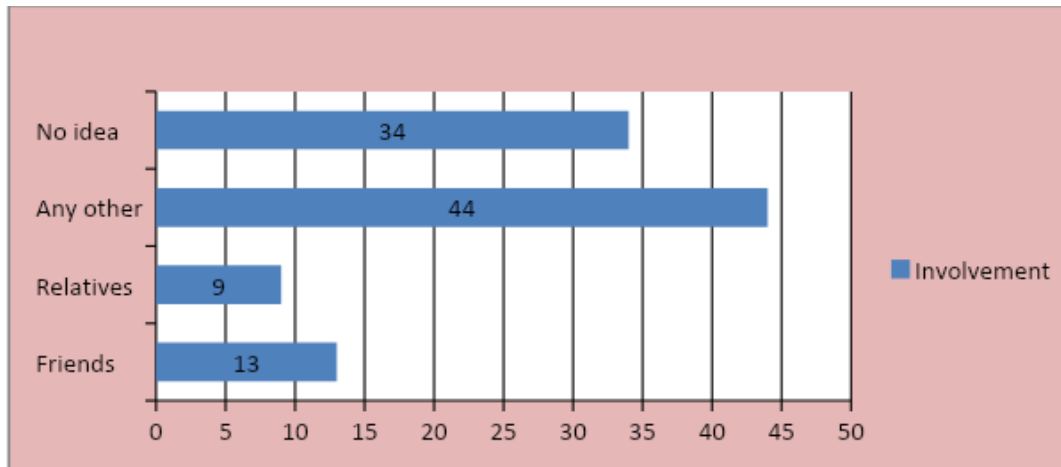
**Table No.7**

**□ Whom you think to be probable trafficker:**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Friends	13	13.0	13.0	13.0
Relatives	9	9.0	9.0	22.0
Any Other	44	44.0	44.0	66.0
No idea	34	34.0	34.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

**Analysis**

From the above Table it is seen that out of 100 i.e 100% respondent, 13% of respondent said that friends are involved, 9% of respondent said that Relatives are involved, 44% said that any other people were engaged, 34% respondent said that they don't have any idea.



**Interpretation**

From the above table it is seen that 44% of the respondents said that not friends or family members but other people were engaged in it.

**Table No.8**

**□ Do you received any training on human trafficking:**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid yes	25	25.0	25.0	25.0
No	75	75.0	75.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

**Analysis**

From the above Table it is seen that out of 100 i.e 100% respondent, 25% of respondent get Training, 75% of respondent said that they don't get any training.





**Interpretation**

From the above table it is seen that 75% of the respondents said that they don't receive any training.

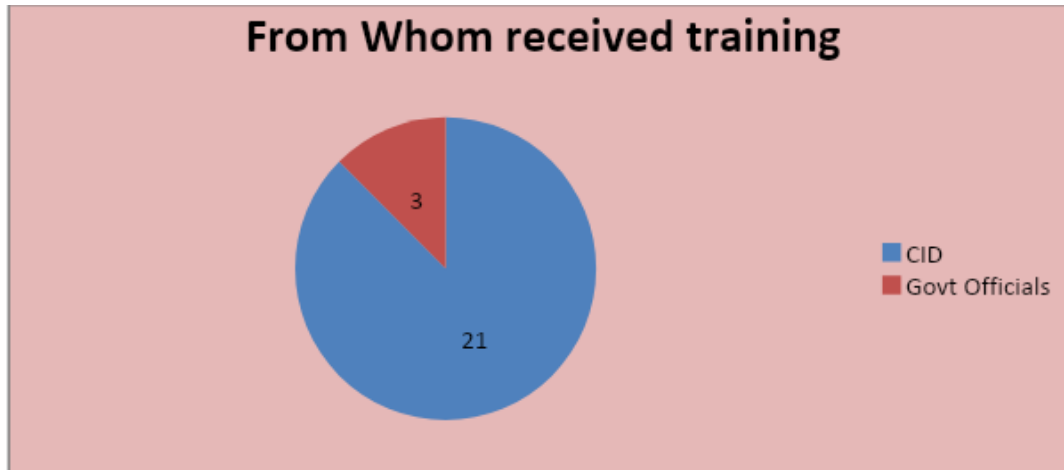
**Table No.9**

**□ If yes than by whom and where:**

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	CID	21	21.0	87.5	87.5
	Government officials	3	3.0	9.3	95.8
	Total	24	24.0	100.0	100.0
Missing	300	76	76.0		
Total		100	100.0		

**Analysis**

From the above Table it is seen that out of 100 i.e 100% respondent, 21% of respondent said they get training from CID, 3% of respondent said that they get training from Government officials, 76% are taken as missing values.



**Interpretation**

From the above table it is seen that 21% of the respondents said they get training from CID.

**Table No.10**

**□ Did you ever receive a missing complaint:**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid yes	89	89.0	89.0	89.0
no	11	11.0	11.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

### **Analysis**

From the above Table it is seen that out of 100 i.e 100% respondent, 89% of respondents said that they receive missing complaints, 11% of respondent said they don't get any missing



complaint.

### **Interpretation**

From the above table it is seen that 89% of the respondents said that they received a missing complaint.

[But already in the present format this data has been collected suddenly it is not possible to change but it should be lookout in the end line study]

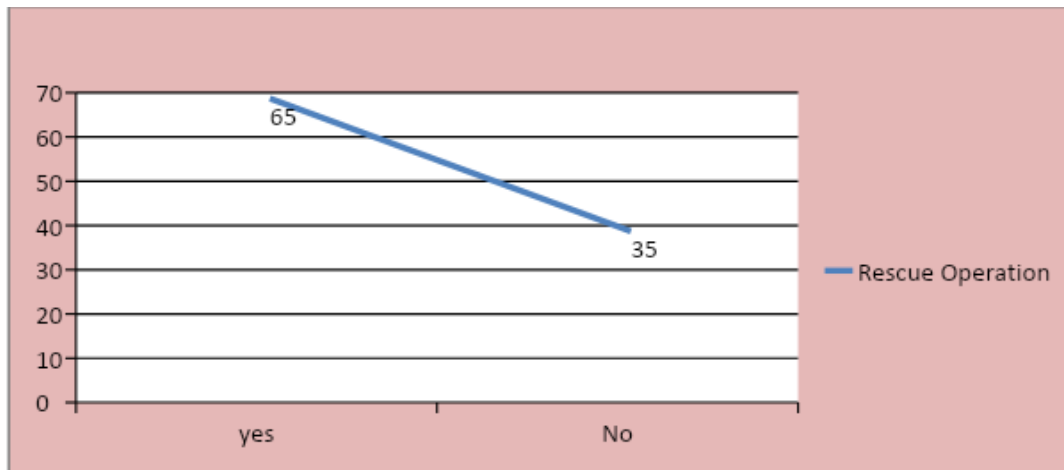
### **Table No.11**

**□ Did you ever be part of rescue operation:**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid yes	65	65.0	65.0	65.0
no	35	35.0	35.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

**Analysis**

From the above Table it is seen that out of 100 i.e 100% respondent, 65% of respondent said that they become part of a rescue, 35% of respondent said they don't.



**Interpretation**

From the above table it is seen that 65% of the respondents said that they were involved in rescue operations.

**Table No.12**

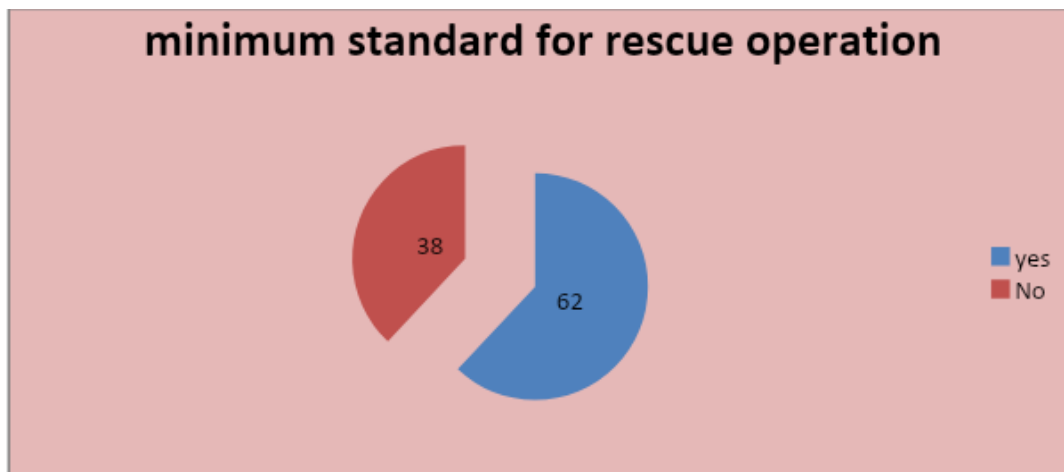
**□ Do you know about the minimum standard for a rescue**

**operation:**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid yes	62	62.0	62.0	62.0
no	38	38.0	38.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

**Analysis**

From the above Table it is seen that out of 100 i.e 100% respondent, 62% of respondent said that they know the minimum standard for a rescue operation, 38% of respondent said they don't.



**Interpretation**

From the above table it is seen that 62% of the respondents said that they know the minimum standard for a rescue operation.

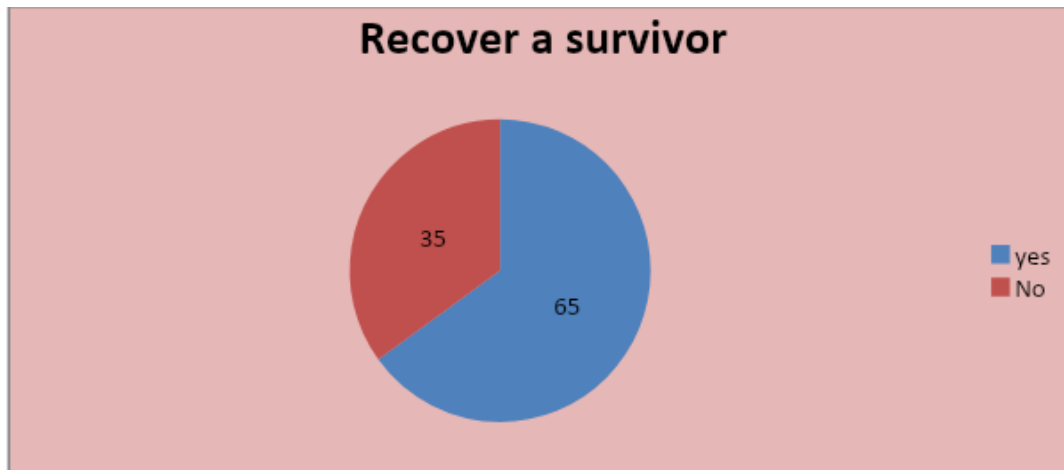
**Table No.13**

**□ Did you ever recover any survivor:**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid Yes	65	65.0	65.0	65.0
no	35	35.0	35.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

**Analysis**

From the above Table it is seen that out of 100 i.e 100% respondent, 65% of respondent said that they recover a survivor, 35% of respondent said they don't.



**Interpretation**

From the above table it is seen that 65% of the respondents said that they recover a survivor.

[still some percent of the officials were lacking behind about the knowledge of trafficking but here also it shows that only 65% of officials recover a survivor]

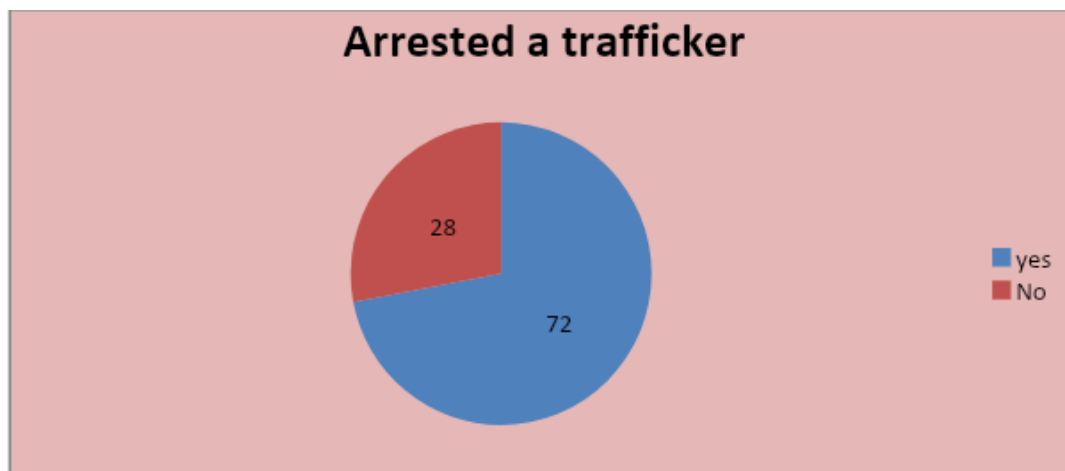
**Table No.14**

**Have you ever arrested a trafficker:**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid yes	72	72.0	72.0	72.0
no	28	28.0	28.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

**Analysis**

From the above Table it is seen that out of 100 i.e 100% respondent, 72% of respondent said that they arrested a trafficker, 28% of respondent said they don't.



**Interpretation**

From the above table it is seen that 72% of the respondents said that they arrested a trafficker.

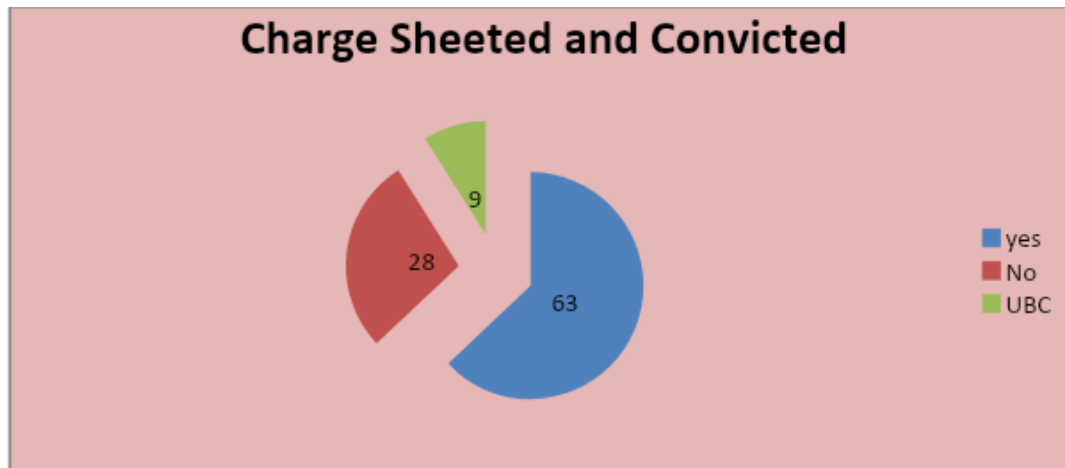
**Table No 15**

**□ Have the trafficker was charge sheeted and convicted:**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid yes	63	63.0	63.0	63.0
no	28	28.0	28.0	91.0
350	9	9.0	9.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

**Analysis**

From the above Table it is seen that out of 100 i.e 100% respondent, 63% of respondent said that the trafficker is convicted and charge sheeted, 28% of respondent said they don't, and 9% is take as missing value



**Interpretation**

From the above table it is seen that 63% of the respondents said that the trafficker is charge-sheeted and convicted.



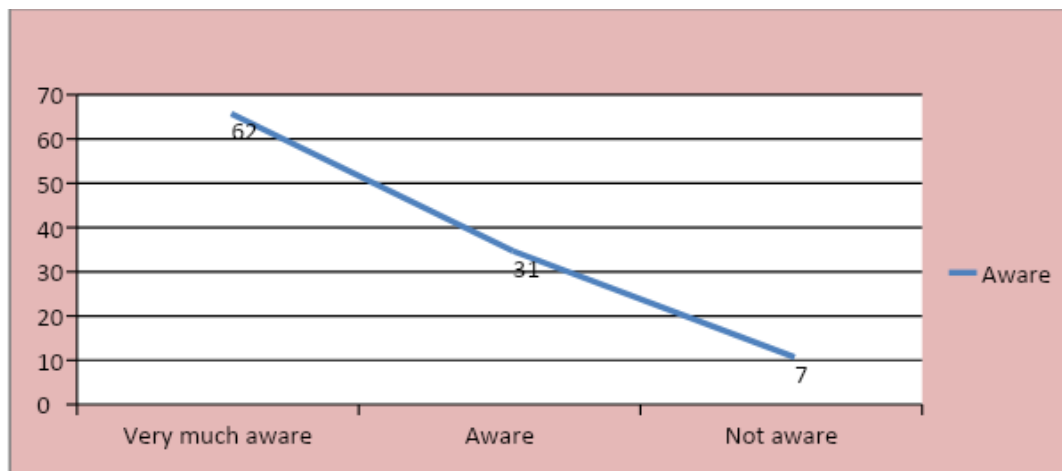
**Table No.16**

**□ Are you aware how to deal with a survivor in the police station:**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid very much aware	62	62.0	62.0	62.0
Aware	31	31.0	31.0	93.0
Not Aware	7	7.0	7.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

**Analysis**

From the above Table it is seen that out of 100 i.e 100% respondent, 62% of respondent said that they were very much aware, 31% said Aware and 7 % said not aware



**Interpretation**

From the above table it is seen that 62% of the respondents said that they were aware how to deal with a survivor in the police station.

**Table No.17**

**□ Do You need of training on human trafficking:**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid yes	84	84.0	84.0	84.0
no	16	16.0	16.0	100.0
Total	100	100.0	100.0	

**Analysis**

From the above Table it is seen that out of 100 i.e 100% respondent, 84% of respondents said that they need training, 16% said that they don't.



**Interpretation**

From the above table it is seen that 84% of the respondents said that they need training.

**Response of Family Through Monitoring and Evaluation**

**REPORT OF THE FAMILY MEMBER OF THE SURVIVOR**

**Total Number of Respondent: 20**

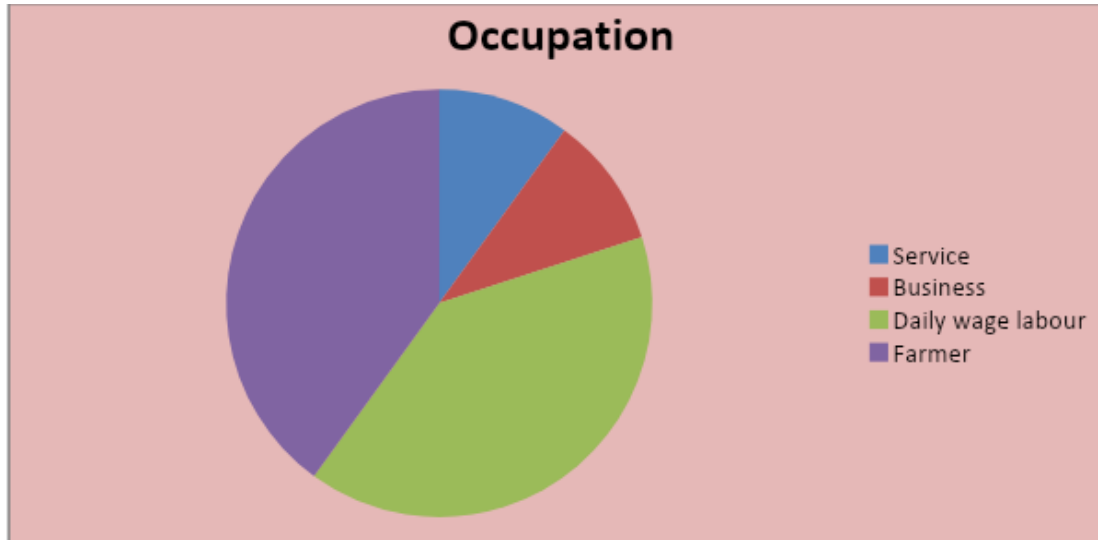
**Table No.1**

**□ Occupation of the family**

<b>□ Occupation of the respondent family.</b>					
Service	Business	Daily wage labour	Farmer	No fixed source	Others
10%	10%	40%	40%	0%	0%

**ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:**

From the above Table it is seen that taking 20 number of respondents as 100%, 10% of respondents were engaged in service, 10% in Business, 40% were daily wage labour and the rest of the 40% were farmers.

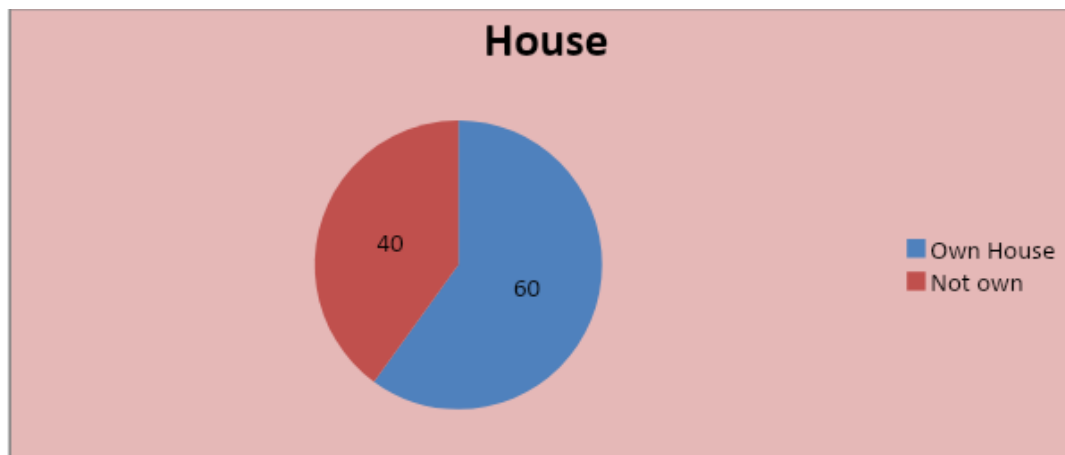


**Table No. 2**

<b>Do they own a house.</b>	
Have own house	Does not have own house
60%	40%

**ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:**

From the above Table it is seen that taking 20 number of respondents as 100%, 60% of respondents have their own house and the rest of the 40% live in a rented house..

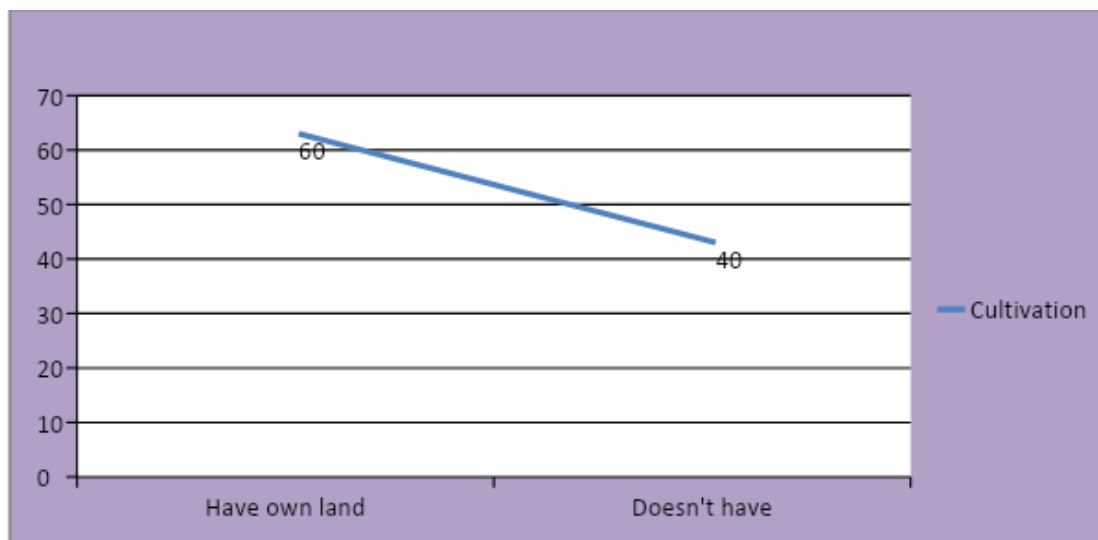


**Table No.3**

<b>Have own land for cultivation.</b>	
Have own land	Does not have own land
60%	40%

### **ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:**

From the above Table it is seen that taking 20 number of respondents as 100%, 60% of respondent have their own land and 40% does not have their own land.

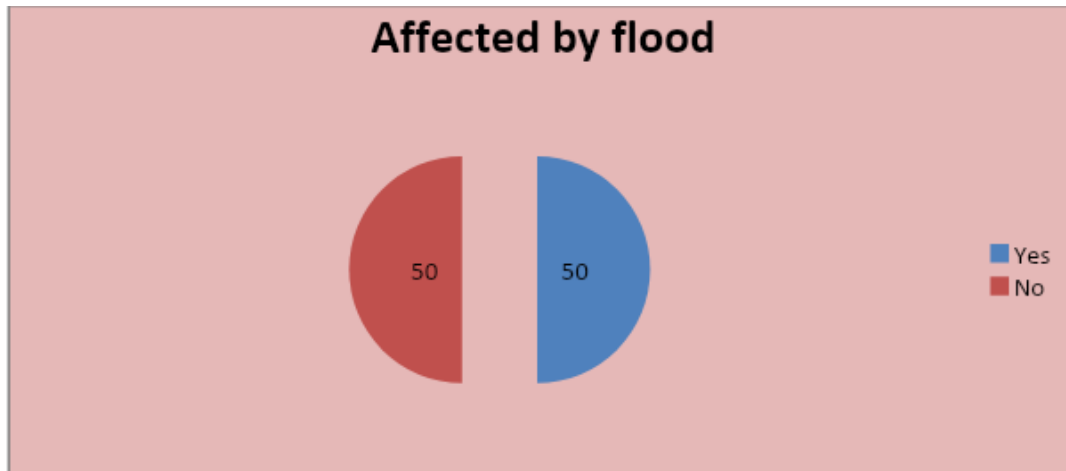


**Table No.4**

<b>□ Is the area is affected by perennial flood.</b>	
Affected	Not affected
50%	50%

**ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:**

From the above Table it is seen that taking 20 number of respondents as 100%, 50% of respondent said that their area is flood affected and rest of the 50% is not.

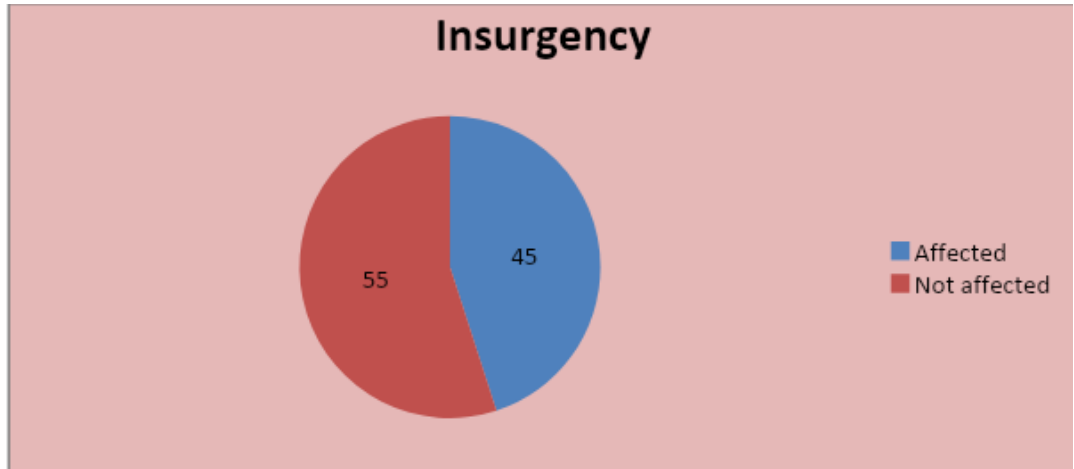


**Table No.5**

<b>□ Is the area is affected by insurgency/ethnic clashes.</b>	
Affected	Not affected
45%	55%

**ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:**

From the above Table it is seen that taking 20 number of respondents as 100%, 40% of respondents said that their area is affected by insurgency and 55% said that not.

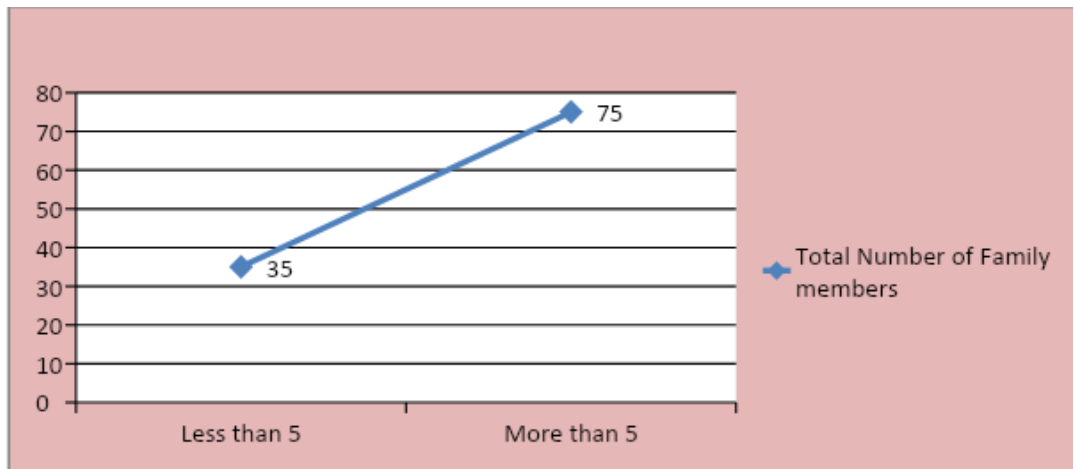


**Table No.6**

□ Total number of family members.	
Less than 5	More than 5
35%	75%

**ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:**

From the above Table it is seen that taking 20 number of respondents as 100%, 35% of respondents said that they have less than 5 members in their family and the rest of the 75% said that more than five.

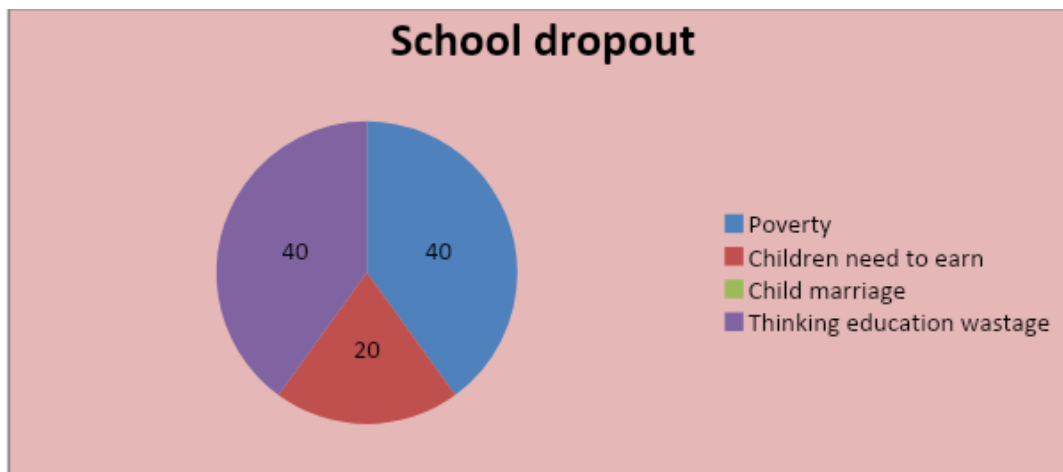


**Table No.7**

□ If there is school dropped out then why.			
Poverty	Children need to earn	Child marriage	Thinking education of girl child is an waste
40%	20%	0%	40%

**ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:**

From the above Table it is seen that taking 20 number of respondents as 100%, 40% of respondents said due to poverty, 20% said children need to earn, 40% said that girls' education is a waste.



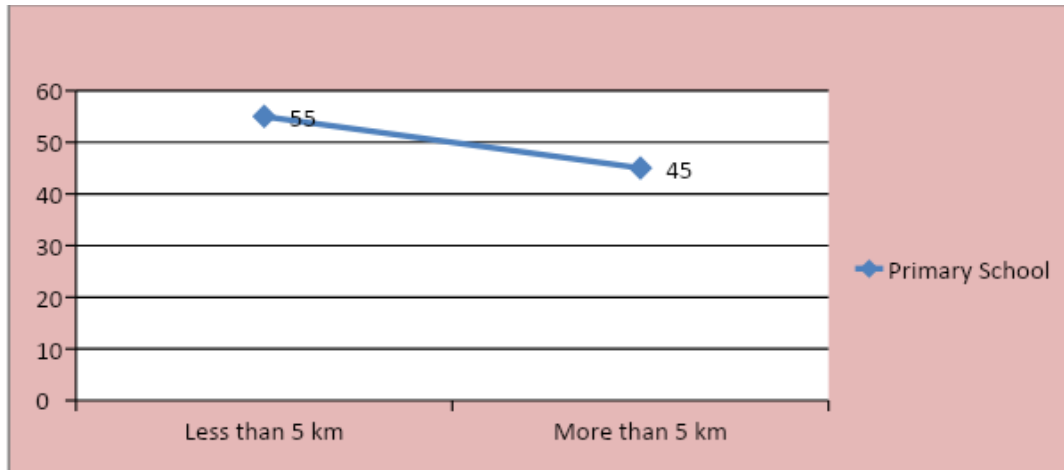
**Table No.8**

□ How far is the primary school from home.	
Less than 5 KM	More than 5KM
55%	45%

**ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION**



From the above Table it is seen that taking 20 number of respondents as 100%, 55% of respondents said primary school is less than 5 km and 45% said more than 5 km.

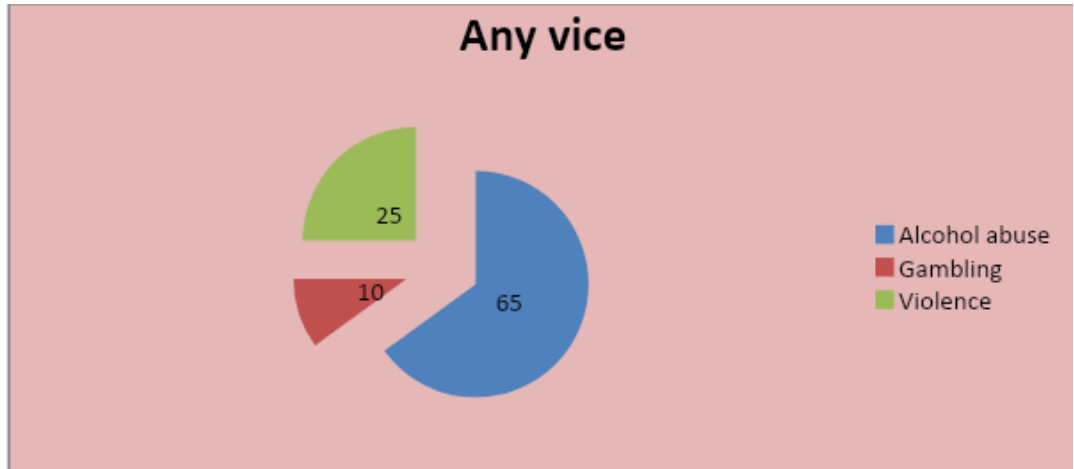


**Table No.9**

□ Any vice in the family.			
Alcohol abuse	Gambling	Violence	Others
65%	10%	25%	0%

**ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:**

From the above Table it is seen that taking 20 number of respondents as 100%, 65% of respondents said that Alcohol abuse, 10% said in Gambling and the other 20% said that violence.



**Table No.10**

<p><b>□ Does the family member knows or heard about human trafficking.</b></p>	
Yes	No
20%	80%

**ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:**

From the above Table it is seen that taking 20 number of respondent as 100%, 20% of respondent said yes they heard about human trafficking and 80% said that not heard about human trafficking.



**Table No.11**

❑ Did they lodge a missing complaint to police?	
Yes	No
50%	50%

**ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:**

From the above Table it is seen that taking 20 number of respondents as 100%, 50% of respondents said that they lodge a police complaint and 50% said that they don't.

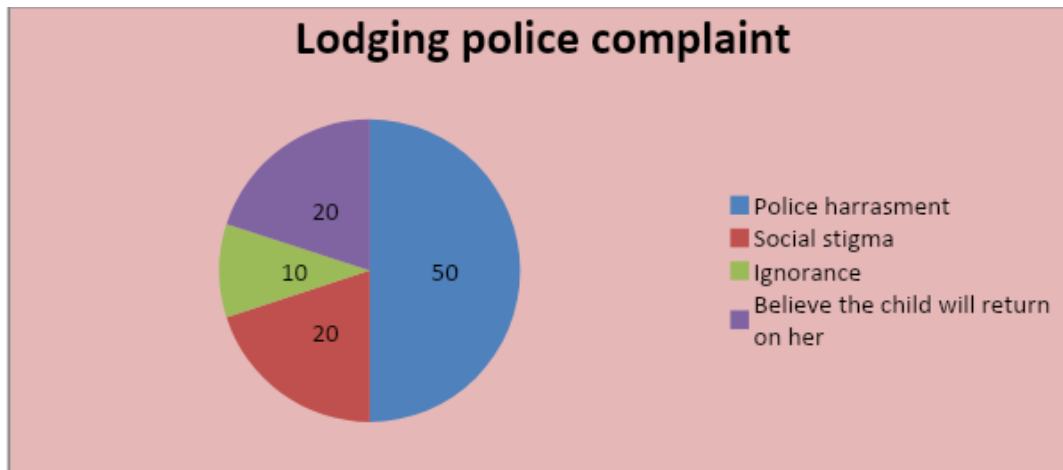


**Table No.12**

<b>□ Reasons for not lodging a police complaint.</b>			
Police harassment	Social stigma	Ignorance	Believing the child will return on her own.
50%	20%	10%	20%

**ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:**

From the above Table it is seen that taking 20 number of respondent as 100%, 50% of respondent said due to police harassment not lodging complaint, 20% said due to social stigma, 10% said due to ignorance and rest of the 20% said that they believe the child will return on her own.



**Table No 13**

<b>□ Was the police helpful?</b>	
Yes	No
50%	50%

**ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:**

From the above Table it is seen that taking 20 number of respondents as 100%, 50% of respondents said that police were helpful and 50% said not.



**Table No.14**

<b>□ Do the family believe that the girl will again be lost/re-trafficked after restoration.</b>	
<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
<b>60%</b>	<b>40%</b>

**ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:**

From the above Table it is seen that taking 20 number of respondents as 100%, 60% of respondents said yes that the girl will again be lost/re-trafficked after restoration and 40% said no.

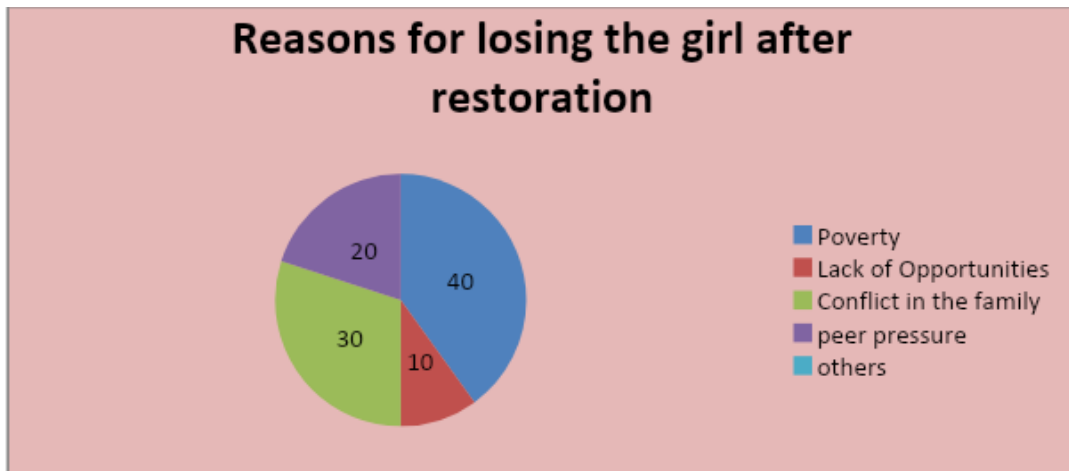


**Table No.15**

Reasons for losing the girl after restoration.				
Poverty	Lack of opportunities	Conflict in the family	Peer pressure	Others
40%	10%	30%	20%	0%

**ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:**

From the above Table it is seen that taking 20 number of respondent as 100%, 40% of respondent said due to Poverty, 10% said lack of opportunities, 30% said conflict in family is a reason and rest of the 20% said due to peer pressure.

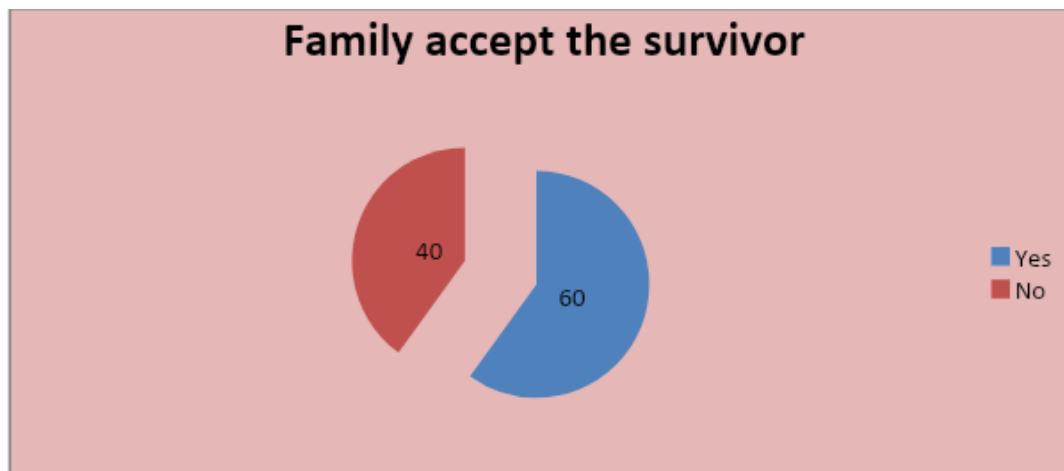


**Table No.16**

□ Is the family ready to accept the survivor.	
Yes	No
60%	40%

**ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:**

From the above Table it is seen that taking 20 number of respondents as 100%, 60% of respondents said yes they accept the survivor and 40% said they don't.

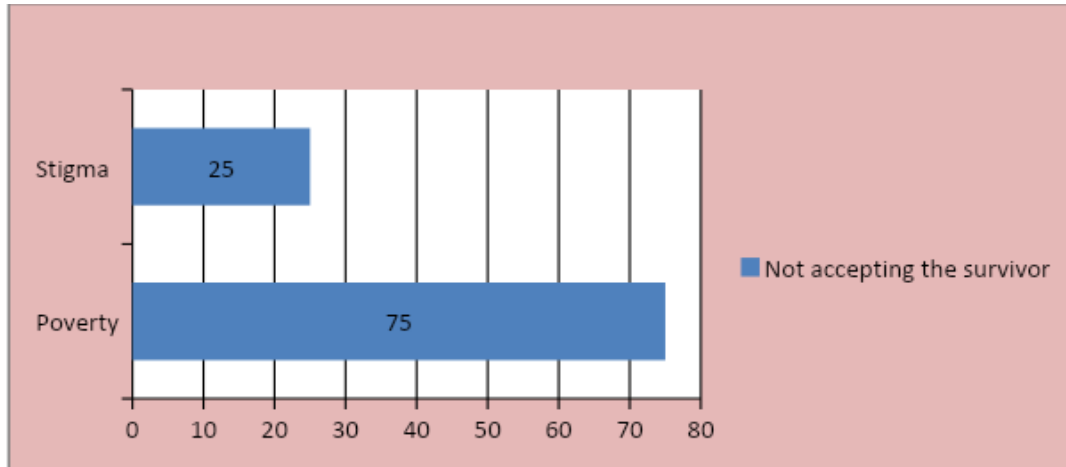


**Table No.17**

□ Reasons for not accepting the survivors.		
Poverty	Stigma	Considering the survivor as a fallen person
75 %	25%	0%

**ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:**

From the above Table it is seen that taking 8 number of respondent said they don't accept the survivor so taking 18 number of respondent as 100%, 75% of respondent said due to poverty and rest of the 25% said due to stigma.



The above given is the data collected from the family members of the survivor.



## Response of the Survivor

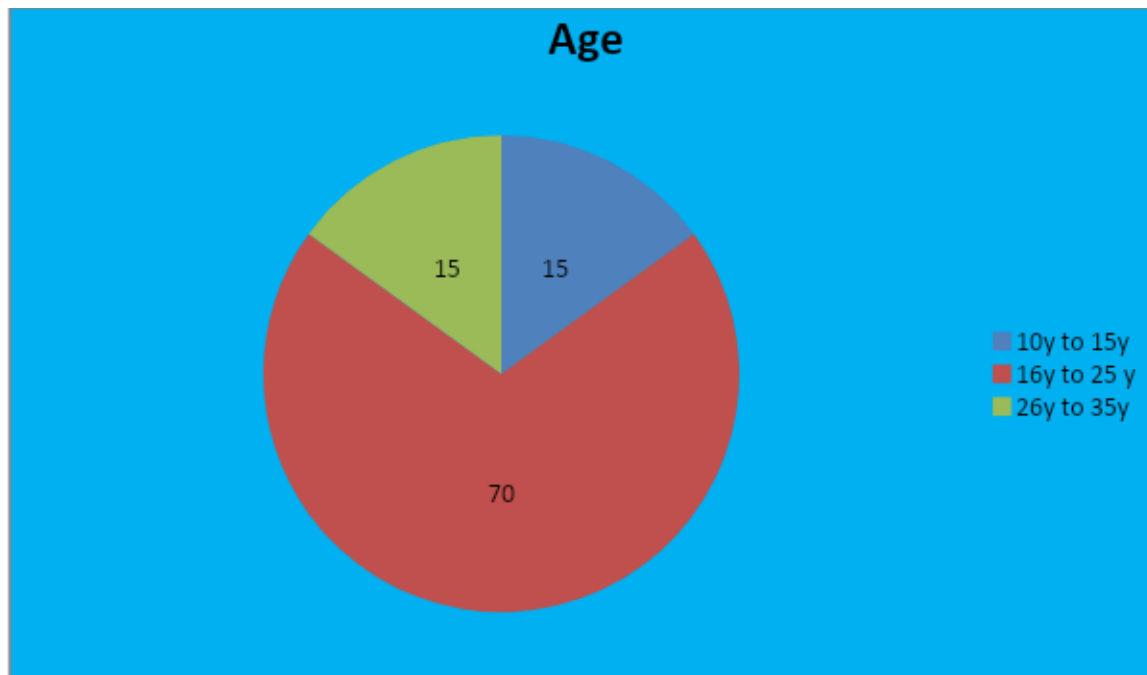
**Sample Size-20**

**Table No.1**

<b>Age Group.</b>			
10-15 years	16-25years	26-35years	36-55years
15%	70%	15%	%

### **ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:**

From the above Table it is seen that taking 20 number of respondents as 100%, 75% of respondent age is 16-25 years, 15% are of the age group 10-15 and 15% are of the age 26-35.

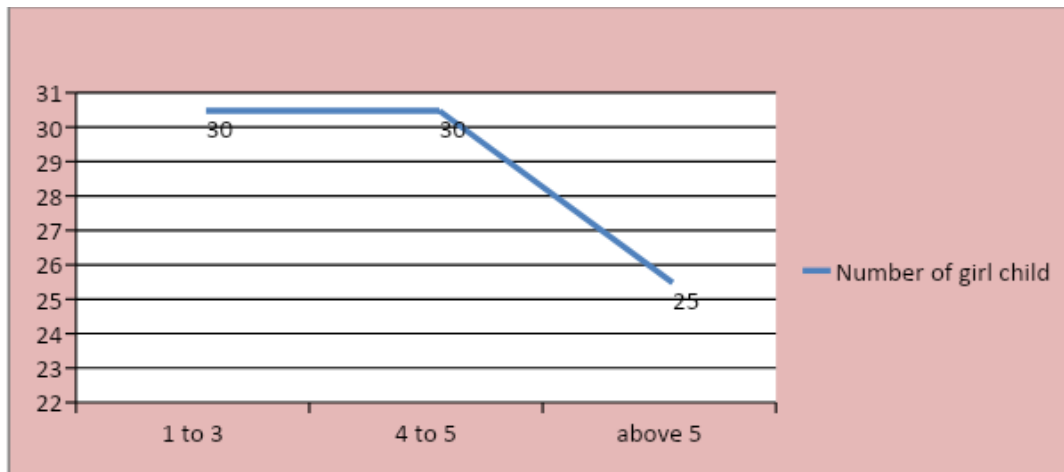


**Table No.2**

<b>Number of girl child in the family.</b>		
1-3	4-5	Above 5
30%	30%	40%

**ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:**

From the above Table it is seen that taking 20 number of respondents as 100%, 40% of respondents said that there are more than 5 girl children, 30% said that 4-5 girl children, and 30% said that 1-3 girl children.

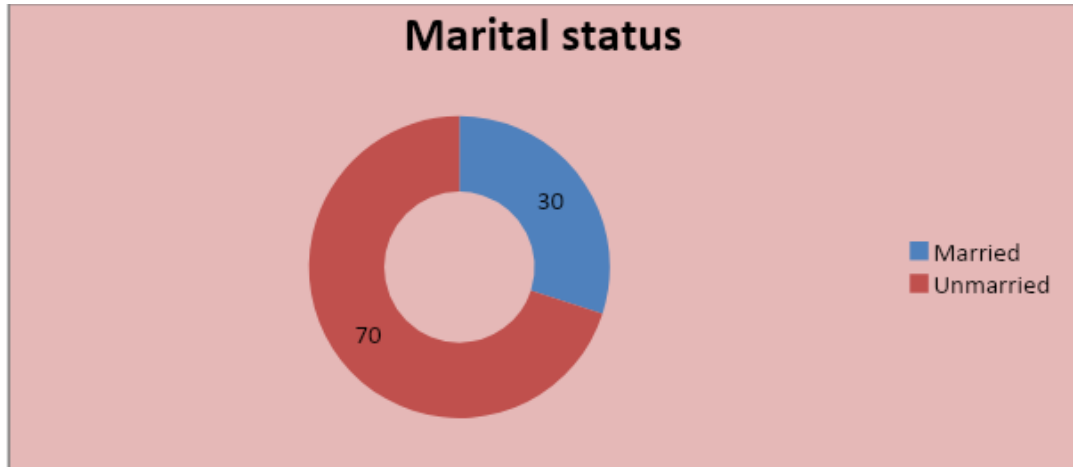


**Table No.3**

<b>Marital Status.</b>	
Married	Unmarried
30%	70%

**ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:**

From the above Table it is seen that taking 20 numbers of respondents as 100%, 30% of respondents are married, 70% are unmarried.

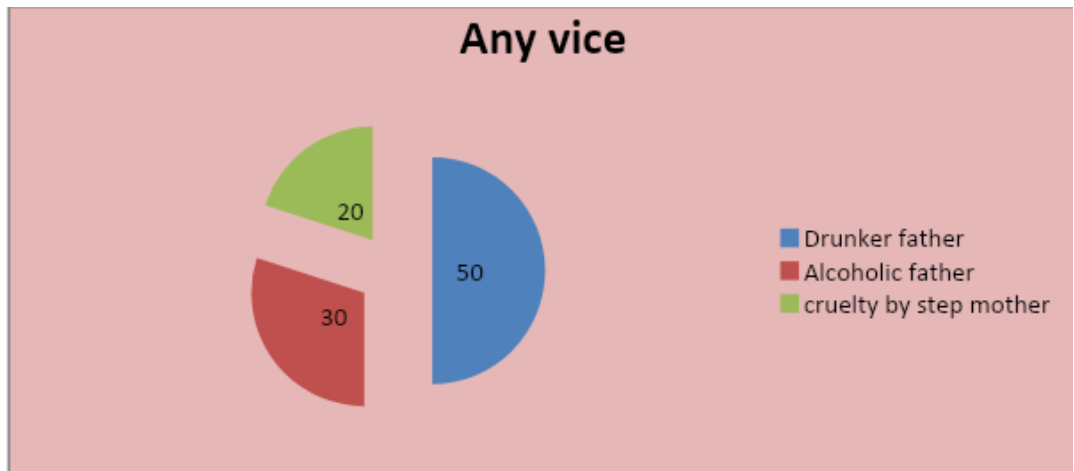


**Table No.4**

Any vice in the family.				
Drunken father	Alcoholic father	Cruelty by step mother	Cruelty by step father	Mentally ill parents
50%	30%	20%	%	%

**ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:**

From the above Table it is seen that taking 20 number of respondents as 100%, 50% of survivors have a drunk father, 30% said Alcoholic Father, 20% said that cruelty by step mother.



[ drunken father here describes in the sense that he drink not regularly and alcoholic describes in these format is who drink regularly]

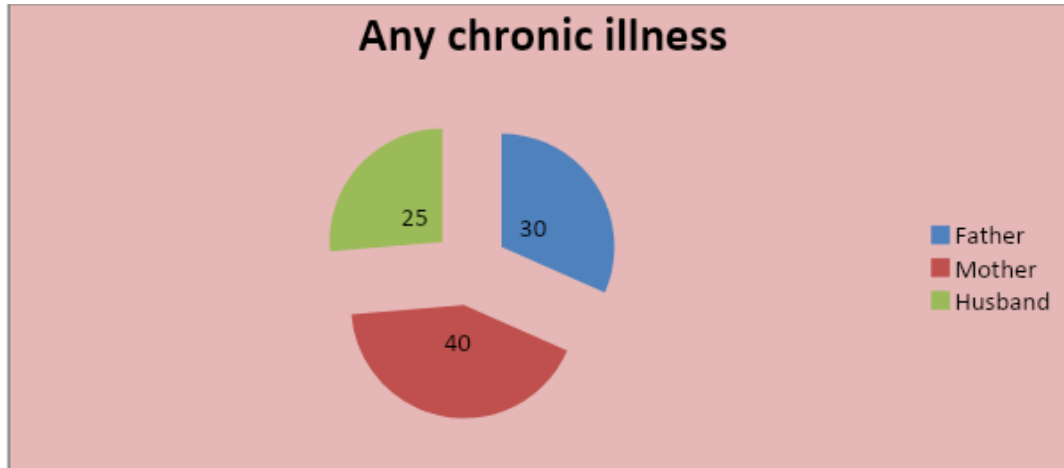
**Table No 5**

Any chronic illness of any family member creating financial difficulties.
---------------------------------------------------------------------------

Father	Mother	Brothers/sisters	Siblings	Husband
30%	40%	%	%	30 %

**ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:**

From the above Table it is seen that taking 20 number of respondents as 100%, 30% of respondents said illness of father, 40% said illness of mother 20% said illness of husband.

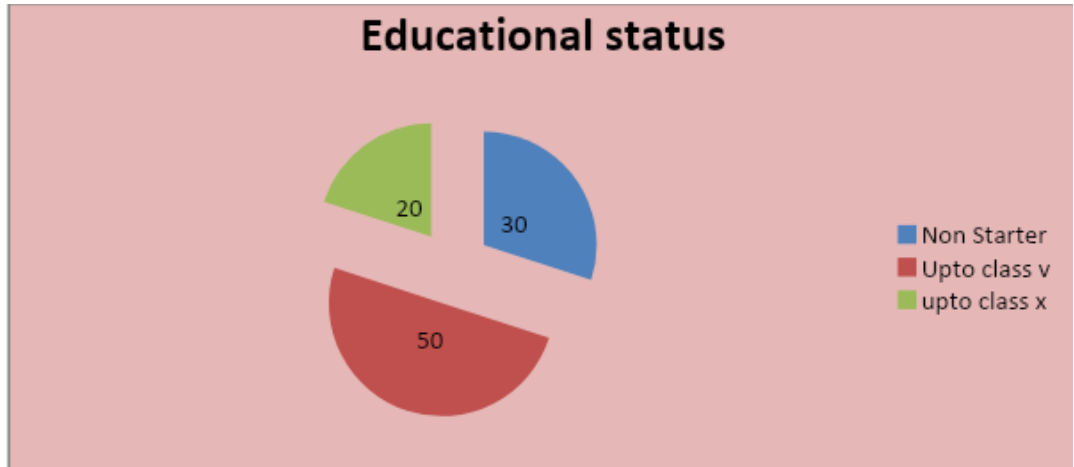


**Table No.6**

<b>Educational Status.</b>			
Non starter	Up to class V	Up to class X	Above class X.
30%	50%	20%	%

**ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:**

From the above Table it is seen that taking 20 number of respondent as 100%, 50% of respondent said that read up to class v, 30% said nonstarter and rest of the other 20% said upto class 20%

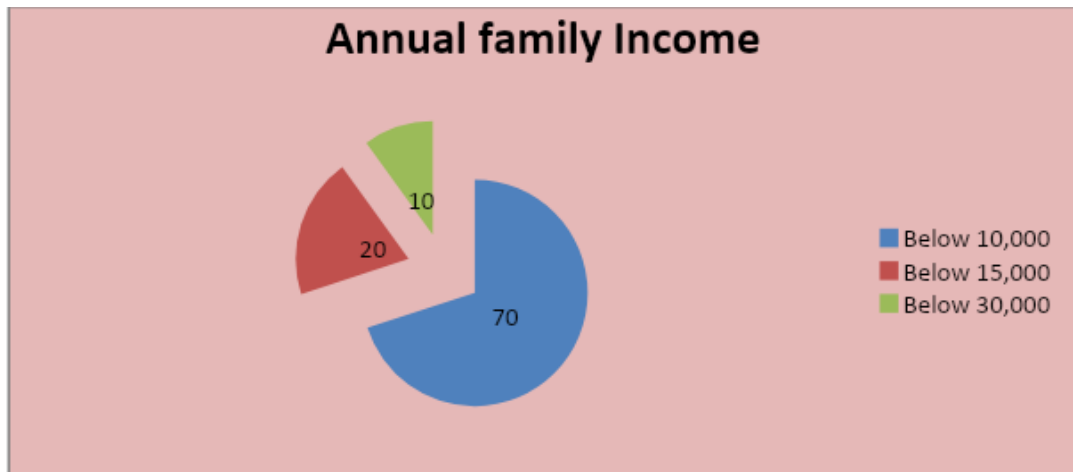


**Table No.7**

Annual family Income in rupees.			
Below 10,000	Below 15,000	Below 30,000	Above 30,000
70%	20%	10%	%

**ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:**

From the above Table it is seen that taking 20 number of respondent as 100%, 70% of respondent said below 10,000, 20% said in below 15,000 and 10% said below 30,000.

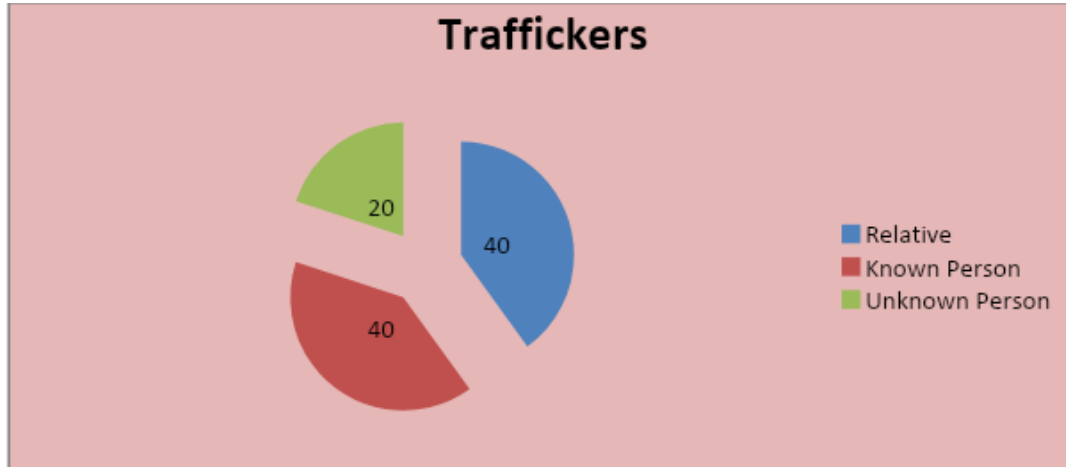


**Table No.8**

Who was the traffickers.			
Relative	Known Person	Unknown Person	Others
40%	40%	20%	%

**ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:**

From the above Table it is seen that taking 20 number of respondents as 100%, 40% of respondents said that Relative is the trafficker, 40% said in Known person and 20% said that unknown person.

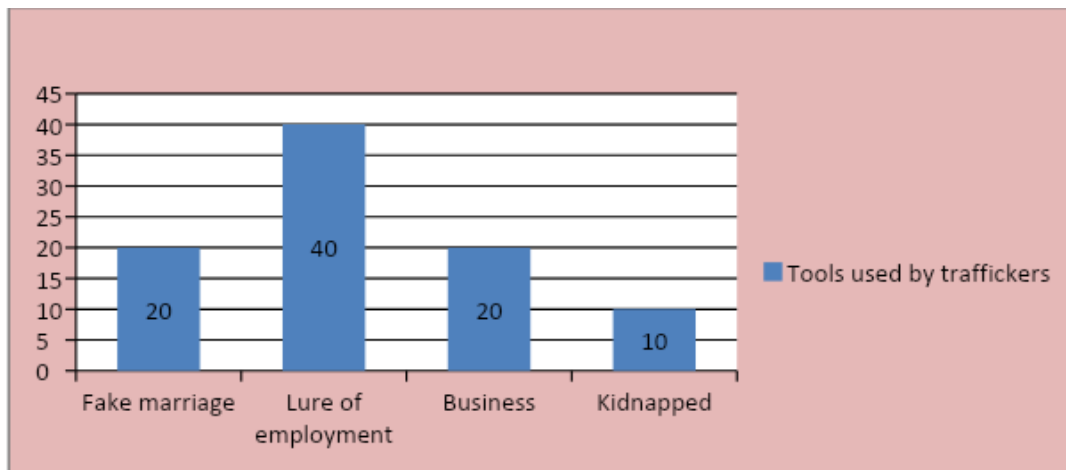


**Table No.9**

What type of tools used by the traffickers.				
Fake marriage	Lure of employment	Business	kidnapped	Other s
20%	40%	20%	10%	%

**ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:**

From the above Table it is seen that taking 20 number of respondents as 100%, 40% of respondents said lure of employment, 20% said fake marriages, 20% said for business purposes and 10% were being kidnapped.



**Table No. 10**

Purpose of the trafficking was for								
CSE	Pornography	Forced labour	Circus	Begging	Domestic Servitude	Massage parlour	Escort services	Others
%	10%	5%	%	20%	25%	20%	20%	%

**ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:**

From the above Table it is seen that taking 20 number of respondent as 100%, 25% of respondent said Domestic servitude, 20% said in Begging 20% said Massage parlor, 20% said escort service, 10% said Pornography and 5% said forced labor

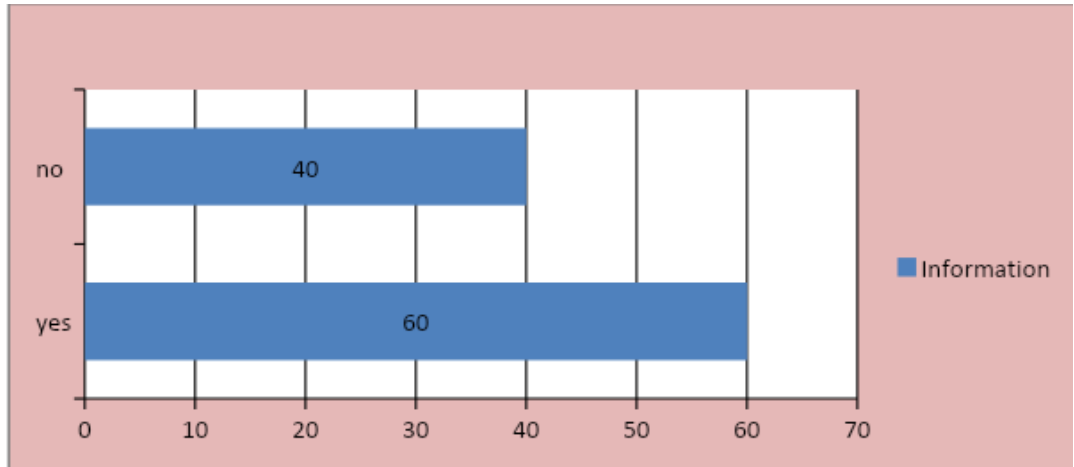


**Table No. 11**

Does she have information of any other survivor from Assam?	
Yes	No
60%	40%

**ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:**

From the above Table it is seen that taking 20 number of respondents as 100%, 60% of respondents said yes, and 40% said they don't have any information.

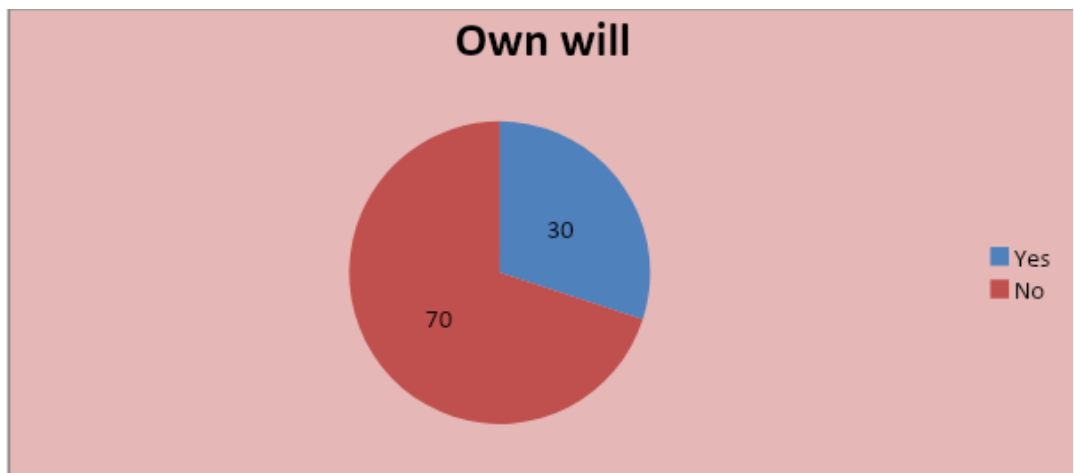


**Table No. 12**

Does she involved in this trade with her own will.	
Yes	No
30%	70 %

**ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:**

From the above Table it is seen that taking 20 number of respondents as 100%, 30% of respondents said they were involved with her own will, 70% said forcefully.



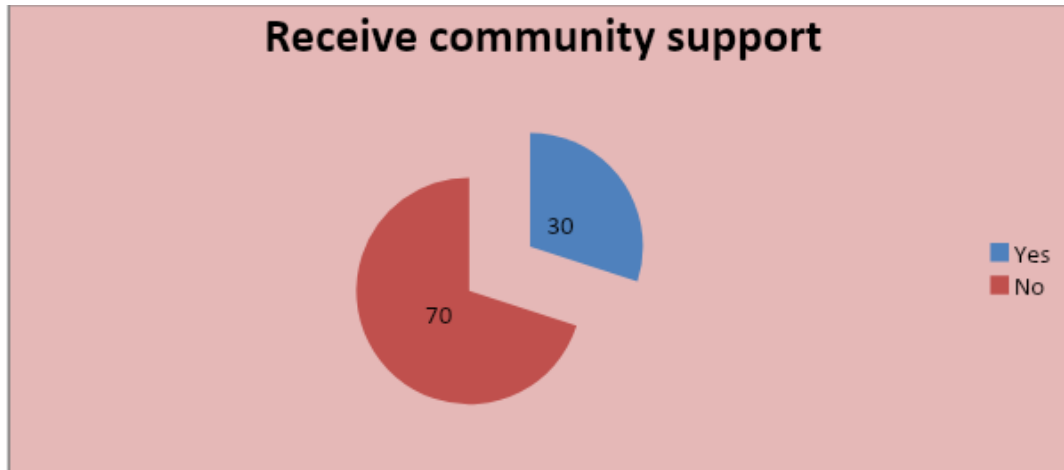


**Table No. 13**

Did she receive any community support for protection?	
Yes	No
30%	70%

**ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:**

From the above Table it is seen that taking 20 number of respondents as 100%, 30% of respondents said they received community support, 70% said they don't.

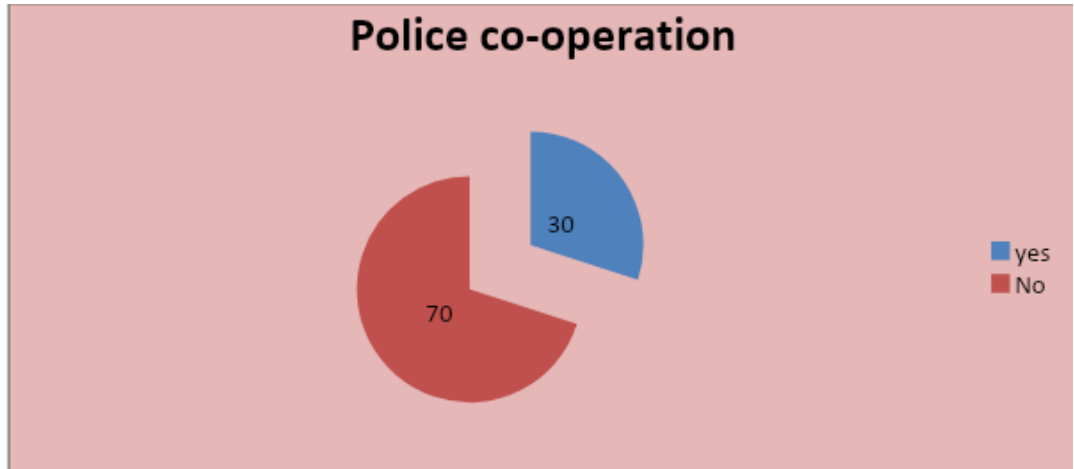


**Table No 14**

Did she receive any police co-operation during post rescue period?	
Yes	No
30%	70%

**ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:**

From the above Table it is seen that taking 20 number of respondents as 100%, 30% of respondents said they received police co-operation, 70% said they don't receive.

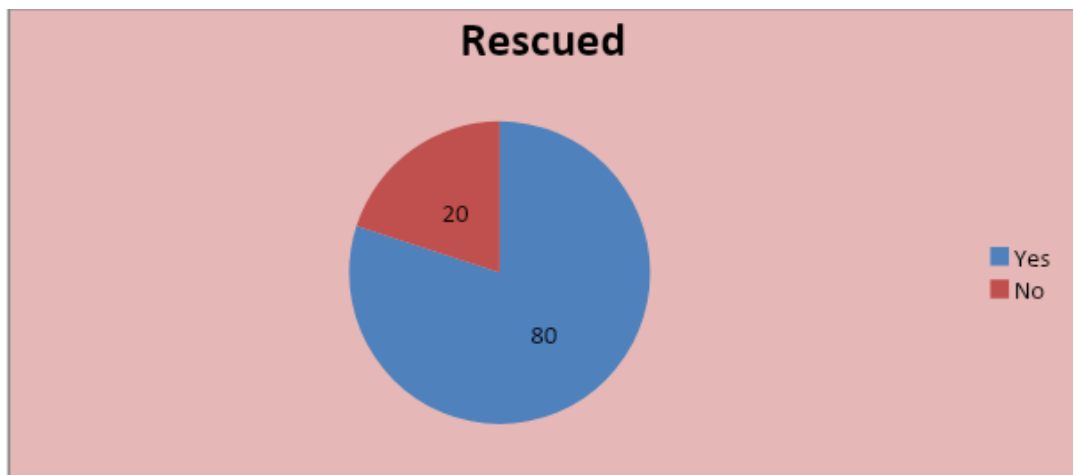


**Table No 15**

Was she rescued.	
Yes	No
80%	20 %

**ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:**

From the above Table it is seen that taking 20 number of respondents as 100%, 80% of respondents said yes, 20% said not.

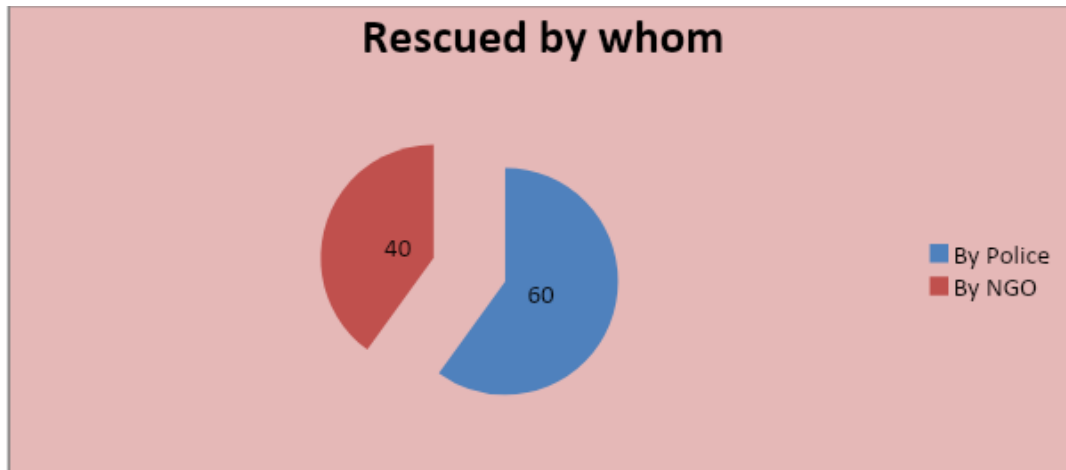


**Table No 16**

If rescued, then by whom.		
By police	By NGO	By community leader
60%	40%	%

**ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:**

From the above Table it is seen that taking 20 number of respondents as 100%, 60% of respondents said by police, 40% said by NGO.



**Table No 17**

Does she faced any problem to file FIR.	
Yes	No
50%	50%

**ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:**

From the above Table it is seen that taking 20 number of respondents as 100%, 50% of respondents said yes they face problem to file FIR, 50% said not face problem.



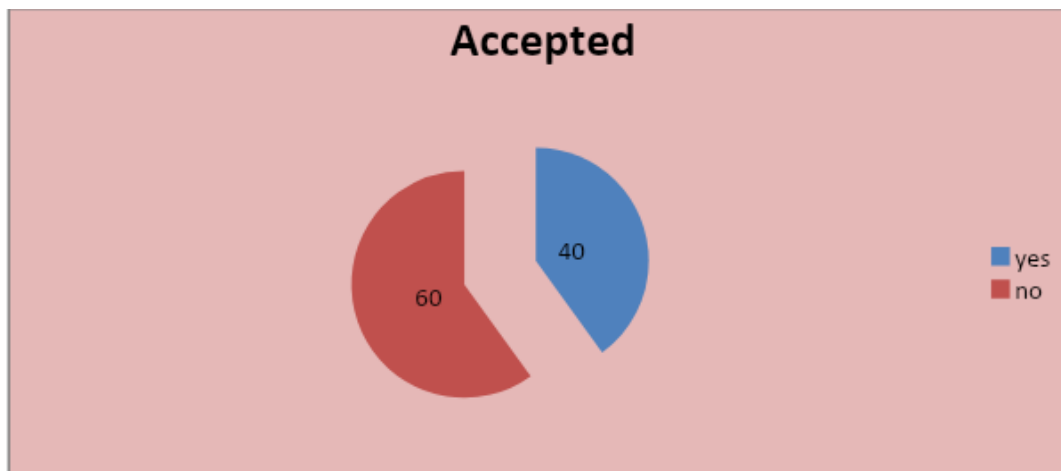
**Table No.18**

Does she think that she will be accepted by her family if restored.	
Yes	No

40%	60%
-----	-----

**ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:**

From the above Table it is seen that taking 20 number of respondents as 100%, 40% of respondents said yes she will be accepted by the family, 60% said not accepted.

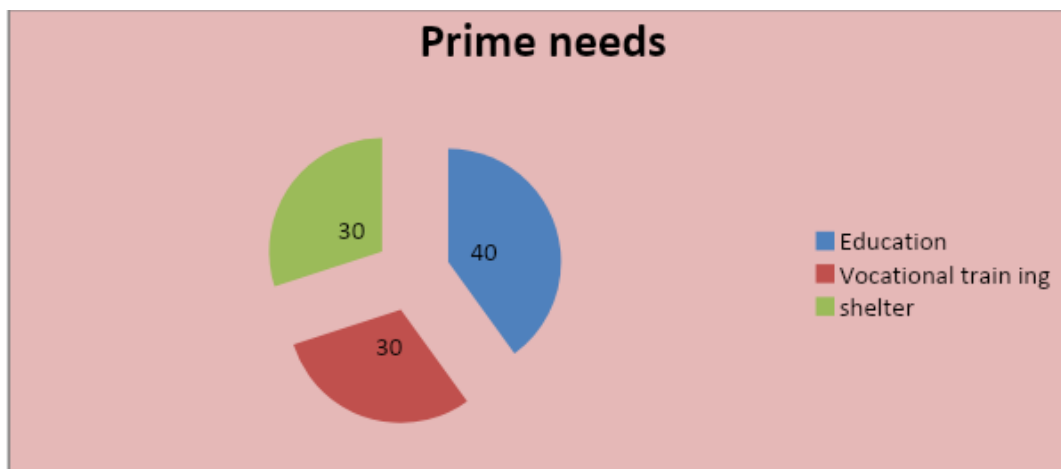


**Table No 19**

What are her prime needs?					
Education	Vocational Training	Restoration	Shelter	Rehabilitation	Marriage
40%	30%	%	30%	%	%

**ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION:**

From the above Table it is seen that taking 20 number of respondents as 100%, 40% of respondents said Education, 30% said Vocational training and 30% said that they need shelter.



## **FINDINGS**

## **MAJOR FINDINGS:**

### **◆ The findings from the baseline survey of the common people shows that**

The common people here reveals the general population of different districts of Assam where the risk of trafficking is high namely Kamru(m), kamrup®, Nalbari, Nagaon, Goalpara, Baksa, Udalguri, Golaghat, Karbi Anglong, Lakhimpur, Darrang and Tezpur. It is also found that 56.4% of the respondents belong to the age group 21-30 years of age and this age group is the one who must be a trafficker or the victim. It is also found that 55.6% of the respondents are unmarried. It is also found that 58.7% of the total respondents are male population. This is because male population's concern regarding trafficking is very important so that they might come together with women to combat trafficking. It is also found that 27.7% respondent complete higher secondary study. It is also found that 45.1% of the respondents were unemployed. From the survey 33% of the respondent found to be not any idea regarding human trafficking and rest of the 66.3 respondents have idea regarding trafficking but still trafficking is going on in Assam and all these is because though people have idea about trafficking now also people were not unite to combat trafficking. 82.1% of the respondents were not aware about missing children and it is also a big reason for the increasing rate of trafficking. Through the data mention above shows that 76.7% people were aware about their fundamental rights but they did not come forward against trafficking. 50% people have the idea why trafficking is done and among it 21% said that poverty is one of the main reason of trafficking. 26.5% respondent said that government should make strong laws but only government is not responsible for that the common people also have to be concern. 44.5% people said that they don't have idea where women and children are trafficked to. But somewhere down the line some people among the respondents were use such a trafficked girl as a domestic worker. First of all people have to concern and take step against it then it is

possible to combat the crime like trafficking. 82% of the total respondents said that there is not any vigilance centre in their area. In 10 districts mention above [ except kamrup® and Kamrup(m)] awareness meetings were done and vigilance committee is established. From those 10 districts 570 people were taken as respondents then also they don't know about the vigilance committee. The people of Assam have to be aware many times so that they might take a problem seriously and unite together to combat it.

❖ Findings of the Law and Enforcement shows that

100% population from whom the data is collected is from the special unit i.e Anti Human Trafficking Unit. 30% respondents are found to be from the designation UBC and 27% are found to be worked from last two years. A simple question is asked i.e about their knowledge of human trafficking and 28% have no idea about it though 72% know about it but 28% from Police professionals and from AHTU but also they don't know about trafficking and it is really a serious issue to be sort out [may be somewhere they not might understand the question we can't directly point out but this response is found]. 74% of the respondent said that human trafficking is serious issue that means as categorized above that this is a normal problem which can be sort out but again it reveal in the society. 87% of the respondent said they know about IMTP Act. They might aware about Act because they might provide knowledge about it but to combat such crime they much have to be deeper knowledge about why such crime occurs? 44% said that friends and relatives were involved in trafficking. Only 25% of the respondents said that they received training and only 21% get training from the CID. Still 75% are lacking behind to get training and this in return harm to deal with issues like trafficking. 89% of the respondent said that they received training that means the number of missing women or children is high. It is found that 65% of respondents have become a part of rescue and 62% of the respondent said that they know the minimum standard for a rescue operation. 65% of the respondent said that they recover a survivor but still there are some who don't know about trafficking such problems are revealed when the data is compiled. 72% of the respondents said they arrest a trafficker and 63% said that the trafficker is convicted and charge-sheeted. By arresting it does not show that the problem is solved, it needs a permanent solution and the traffickers should have provided strong punishment or if they are the real traffickers or not anyone knows. 62% of the respondents

said that they are aware about dealing with a survivor in the police station, then also people afraid to file a complaint about missing children. It is found that 84% still needs more training in trafficking issues for its prevention.

❖ Findings from the data collected from the survivor families and the survivor.

By compiling the data collected from the 20 numbers of families of the survivors it is found that 80% of the respondents were farmers and daily wage labors. It is also found that 60% have their own house and also 60% have their own cultivation land. Resources are there but they were not able to use it much because 50% said that their area is affected from perennial floods. From the above data it is also found that military insurgency is also a big problem and 45% said that. And 75% said that their families have more than five members. It is also found that school dropout is also a big problem because of poverty which is said by 45% and also found that 55% said the primary school is more than 5 km away. 65% said that alcohol abuse is one of the problems and also it may lead to trafficking issues. The awareness level of trafficking is found to be less only 20% of the respondent aware about human trafficking. 50% lodge missing complaints and 50% said police harassment is one of the reasons behind not lodging complaints. It is found that only 50% said that the police are helpful. 60% of the respondent still in the fear of re-trafficking and this is because they were in the same environment and it may again lead to trafficking and one of the big reason is poverty as said by 40% of the respondent. 60% of the respondent ready to accept the survivor and one of the reasons for not accepting is poverty as said by 75%. In case of the survivor 70% victim is of the age group 16-25 and 40% said that the number of girl child is also high in the family it is above 5. 70% were found to be unmarried and one of the reasons is found that 50% said drunken father means who drink someday but that day they might suffer a lot. Among the survivors 30% are found that their father is suffering from chronic illness which also might be a reason for trafficking. 50% of the respondents studied up to class five i.e primary levels that mean they don't have sufficient education to understand about the happenings. 70% of the respondents found their annual income is below 10,000 and so they lead to poverty. In case of 40% it is the relative and another 40% the known person is the traffickers. 40% said that they were trafficked in the name of employment and 25% said that they were for domestic servitude trafficking is done. 60% said that they have information about the



survivor from Assam. 70% are found they don't involve it in by their own will. 70% of the respondent said that they neither receive any community support for protection nor co-operation from police during post rescue period. 80% said that she is rescued and 60 % said that she is rescued by police but still she not get enough co-operation from police. 50% of the respondent said they face problem to file FIR as police not co-operate properly. 60% is of the believed that they were not accepted by the family and if they do so 40% said that they need education facility so that they may stand up by themselves in need.

These were some findings as found from the data collected and compiled.

## **Suggestions and Recommendation**

Through the above findings it might be suggested that we need to arrange programs to unite people for combat trafficking. Though people have knowledge about trafficking but still they were not come forward to deal with it. The youth should be involved in such cases as because the concern of youth population may be helpful to combat issues of trafficking. It is not possible to involved all but at least 30%. Here in Assam people need to aware one thing more and more as the people not easily concern to anything so the main focus should to be involved more and more people by conduct more and more awareness programs.

The law and enforcement is found to be alert to combat with the issues of trafficking but still people were of the fear that they not co-operate properly. In case of police professionals we can't accept not have any idea of trafficking if it happens they might have to be take action to it and the organization have to make them aware to get as much as knowledge of trafficking. The organizations much request the officials for more training as needed to combat issues of trafficking. No doubt the AHTU unit of Assam is done a good work but he issues which were found should have to sort out as soon as possible. Those 75% who were not get training should provide training soon so that they were more concern to deal with the issues of trafficking in Assam.

Poverty is seem to be the most extreme issue for trafficking as found from the data collected from the families of the victims and the survivors. All the issues were directly or indirectly related to poverty. Poverty can't be removed easily but if we provide the some good skill trainings that might be useful for them in future also. For that only proper networking is important. For e.g if a girl is provide training of tailoring then the organization can contact with some training shop where she might placed it become helpful for her to live her life independently. Along with it training of self-defense also a important part and she have to be guide in such a way that her self- awareness and self-esteem should strong.

## **Conclusion**

It is difficult to draw any concrete conclusions regarding the issue of human trafficking. But one thing can be said that Assam has witnessed a large number of trafficking cases. To combat with that everyone should have to be uniting together. To deal with issues like trafficking proper guidance and team work is important. The team leader should have the capacity to deal with any problem that comes to the way for smooth running of the project. In case of trafficking monitoring is also important. Day by day monitoring through telephone is possible with the vigilance committee. It is because it might help in strengthening the project. Also have to be aware the government also what is going on in state homes that means should have to visit the homes where survivors were taken after rescue. As because proper participation can lead to solve problems of trafficking. And most important the head of the project should have to be a strong person as this is a very serious issue so that he/she might make everyone agree to work hard to deal with the issues of trafficking.

Many loopholes are found in this study and for that proper discussion with the team should be organized by the team leader that how it could be sort out? The end line survey should have to be very productive in compare to the baseline so for that from now onwards proper team work is needed and this can be looked by the team leader.

**PHOTO GALLERY**







**Awareness meeting regarding Human Trafficking**



**Dr. Rajeeb Kumar Sharma addressing the people during the awareness meeting**



**Meeting with Law and Enforcement officer**





At AALOOK GRIHA Goalpara

## Interview Schedule for common people

1. Name :
2. Address :
3. Age :
4. Sex :
5. Marital status :
6. Occupation :
7. What idea you have regarding Human Trafficking?
8. Do you have any information about missing children and women from your age?
  - a. Yes
  - b. No
9. If yes than what is the age group of missing persons?
  - a. Less than 18 years
  - b. 18-20 years
  - c. 20-25 years
  - d. above 25 years
10. Are you aware of your fundamental rights?
11. Do you have idea why a children or a woman is trafficked?
  - a. Yes
  - b. No
12. If yes than for what purpose the children are trafficked?
13. Did you ever approached Police or filed a complaint of a missing children?
  - a. Yes
  - b. No
14. Do you know where to approach when police refuses to accept your complain?
15. In your opinion what should be the role of Government?
16. In your opinion where such children or women are trafficked too?
17. Does your locality has a vigilance committee to intervene trafficking of children?
18. Any Suggestions?
19. Will you like to work with us to combat trafficking?
20. Will you take our contact details / telephone number for future contact.

PROJECT MUKTI(FOR LAW ENFORCEMENT).

- 1) Name of the Police Station:-
- 2) District:-
- 3) Is it an ARUT:-
- 4) Name of the Police officer:-
- 5) Rank:-
- 6) How long you are in police department:-
- 7) What you understand by human trafficking?-
- 8) How you view the phenomenon human trafficking?  
Very serious  Serious  not at all serious  Not aware
- 9) What Do you know what is Immoral Traffic Prevention Act?-
- 10) Whom you think to be probable trafficker?-
- 11) Did you receive any training on human trafficking:- Yes  No
- 12) If yes, then by whom and when and where:-
- 13) Did you ever receive a missing complaint?:- Yes  No
- 14) Did you ever be part of rescue operation?:- Yes  No
- 15) Do you know about the minimum standard for a rescue operation  
Yes  No
- 16) Did you ever recover any survivor? Yes  No
- 17) Have you ever arrested a trafficker? Yes  No
- 18) Has the trafficker was charge sheeted and convicted?:- Yes  No  Not know
- 19) Are you aware, how to deal with a survivor in the Police station?:-  
Very much aware  Aware  Not aware
- 20) Do you need of training on human trafficking? Yes  No

Any other information

Date

Name and signature of the interviewer