



**NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR PROTECTION OF CHILD RIGHTS
(NCPCR)**



**"PREVENTING CHILD TRAFFICKING POST LOCK DOWN SITUATION
DUE TO COVID-19 PANDEMIC"**

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ABBREVIATIONS

GoI	GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MHA	MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
MWCD	MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT
MHRD	MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT
MoSJE	MINISTRY OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT
MoL&E	MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT
MoRD	MINISTRY OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT
MoMA	MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS
MoTA	MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS
MoHFW	MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE
MHUPA	MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION
MoUD	MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
PFDA	PENSION FUND REGULATION DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY
NHRC	NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION
SCPCR	STATE COMMISSION FOR PROTECTION OF CHILD RIGHTS
JJ ACT	JUVENILE JUSTICE (CARE AND PROTECTION OF CHILDREN) ACT, 2015
MGNREGA	MAHATMA GANDHI NATIONAL RURAL EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEE ACT
CNCP	CHILD IN NEED OF CARE AND PROTECTION
DC	DEPUTY COMMISSIONER/DISTRICT COLLECTOR
DM	DISTRICT MAGISTRATE
SSP	SENIOR SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE
DDO	DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT OFFICER
BDO	BLOCK DEVELOPMENT OFFICER
DCPO	DISTRICT CHILD PROTECTION OFFICER
CDPO	CHILD DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME OFFICER
DSWO	DISTRICT SOCIAL WELFARE OFFICER
DLO	DISTRICT LABOUR OFFICER
DEO	DISTRICT EDUCATION OFFICER
DISE	DISTRICT INSPECTOR OF SCHOOL EDUCATION
AHTU	ANTI HUMAN TRAFFICKING UNIT
SJPU	SPECIAL JUVENILE PROTECTION UNIT
CWC	CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE
JJB	JUVENILE JUSTICE BOARD
CMO	CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER
VCPC	VILLAGE CHILD PROTECTION COMMITTEE
VLEC	VILLAGE LEVEL CHILD EDUCATION COMMITTEE
SMC	SCHOOL MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
NGO	NON GOVERNMENT ORGANISATION
CSO	CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATION

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR PROTECTION OF CHILD RIGHTS

“PREVENTING CHILD TRAFFICKING POST LOCK DOWN SITUATION DUE TO COVID-19 PANDEMIC”

This document is WITH reference to the Minutes of the Meeting shared by the Commission regarding “National Level Multi-stakeholders E-Consultation Meeting to Combat Child Trafficking Post Lock Down Situation due to COVID-19” held virtually on 8th May 2020. Further, the document also refers to the inputs received and observations made by the Commission through various discussions conducted virtually with SCPCRs, other stakeholders, rescue operations conducted during lockdown period, inquiries taken up by the Commission and the guidelines issued by Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) i.e. “Advisory on Preventing and Combating Human Trafficking, especially during the period of COVID-19 pandemic” vide dated 06th July 2020.

It has been noted that recommendations to “*Combat Child Trafficking, Post Lock Down Situation due to COVID-19*” needs to be focused on *Preventive* aspects at the *Source, Transit and Destination* Hotspot States. Since apprehensions have been raised by various stakeholders that Child Trafficking may rise during and after COVID-19 lockdown situation, NCPCR has outlined recommendations from preventive aspects, to be referenced to for the time being, during extra ordinary circumstances due to COVID-19 lockdown. However, it may be noted that comprehensive Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for “Combating of Trafficking for Persons in India” has already been published by NHRC in 2017 which can be referred to at (https://nhrc.nic.in/sites/default/files/sop_CTPI_19012018.pdf). In case of any confusion related to preventive aspects recommended by NCPCR, the SOP of NHRC and Advisory issued by MHA vide dated 6th July 2020 (*Annexure-E*) may be referred to, which shall prevail over and above NCPCRs recommendations.

The key recommendations from preventive aspects, emanating from the discussions of the Commission as mentioned above requiring immediate attention to be taken on priority are as follows;

PREVENTION IS THE KEY TO COMBATING CHILD TRAFFICKING:

Though human trafficking is a continuous process wherein perpetrators operate in different manners throughout the year, however, in the aftermath of a calamity, disaster or pandemic there is an exponential increase in this phenomenon. Such circumstances amplify the conditions that enable and attract traffickers. Children become soft targets who fall prey to the clutches of these predators constantly in search of an easy catch offline and online. The crime committed is serious and often committed through an organised nexus. The children they exploit are extremely vulnerable. With family members, bread-earners deceased or affected by disaster, land and livelihoods destroyed and food and shelter hard to come by, people are more inclined than ever to take desperate actions.

Often the predators are known people from within the community and/or village and operate by means of allurements of children in the guise of good education, employment and better life.

For online cyber crimes, Ministry of Home Affairs has approved a Scheme namely ‘Cyber Crime Prevention against Women and Children (CCPWC)’ under which an online Cyber Crime reporting portal, (www.cybercrime.gov.in) has been launched to enable public to report complaints pertaining to Child Pornography/ Child Sexual Abuse Material, rape/gang rape imageries or sexually explicit content. This portal facilitates the public to lodge complaints anonymously or through report and track option. Steps have also been taken to spread awareness, issue of alerts/advisories, training of law enforcement agencies, improving cyber forensic facilities etc. These steps help to prevent such cases and speed up investigation. A handbook on Cyber Safety for Adolescents/Students has been released (Copy available on www.cybercrime.gov.in and www.mha.gov.in) and sent to all States/ Union Territories for wide circulation. Cyber Crime awareness campaign has been launched through Twitter handle (@CyberDost) and radio across the country.

This information related to cyber crimes needs to be disseminated at the time of District, Block and Village level meetings. Grievances/complaints related to this aspect needs to be made at the National Cyber Crime portal of cyber crime of Ministry of Home Affairs.

Apart from conventional methods of modus-operandi, the traffickers are also found to be in the guise of placement agents promising lucrative jobs or education, leveraging online technological platforms for targeting children. Hence, as preventive measures, it should be ensured that vulnerable children at their *Source* and *Destination* States are mapped and they receive the benefits and entitlements enlisted in various schemes provisioned by the Government of India or State Government.

During post lock-down situation of COVID-19 pandemic, the Commission is of the view that a distinct process comprising of preventive measures at *Source*, *Transit* and *Destination* Hotspots is required to be undertaken.

The aforementioned process should outline the basic indicators for identification of vulnerable families and children at risk of trafficking at the village/urban habitation level and provided with a safety mesh at the family level. The Commission has observed that providing benefits of various welfare schemes provisioned by the State/Centre Governments to the vulnerable families makes the preventive process more family centric. Once the family is provided with benefits of the relevant Government Welfare Schemes from the perspective of the best interest of child, the family in turn becomes child centric; family being considered as the primary unit of child security. Hence, the Commission feels that providing the vulnerable family with the social protection cover shall reduce the risk of a child getting trafficked.

To enable this process, discussions at District, Block and Village levels are required to be undertaken and identification and matching of the vulnerable families at *Source*, *Transit* and *Destination* is

important. Hotspots having children at risk with the available Governmental Welfare schemes beneficial for the family is required to be done. The entire process needs to be tracked at the Village, Block, District, State and National level. State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCRs) and National Commission for Protection of Child Rights along with CSOs and other stakeholders shall play a key role in monitoring this process. Also, it may be ensured that the discussions are held keeping into consideration that some of the Hotspots may be treated as *Source* as well as *Destination*.

During the process of discussions at various levels mentioned herein, it must be ensured that preventive measures with regards to containment zones prescribed in the Advisory issued by MHA are strictly adhered to “During” and “Post Lockdown Situation”. Social distancing and usage of face masks should be ensured along with other prescribed measures for prevention of COVID-19 spread. Discussions should be conducted virtually wherever possible with available means of digital platforms.

https://www.mha.gov.in/sites/default/files/MHAOrder_29062020.pdf.

The preventive measures to combat child trafficking at the *Source*, *Transit* and *Destination Hotspots* post COVID-19 lock down is as follows;

SOURCE HOTSPOTS:

In the process of evolving coordination mechanism, the State Government may undertake may undertake identification of the Hotspot ‘*Villages*’ and ‘*Urban Habitations*’ prone to child trafficking in the Districts. Assessment of any/all such “*Children and Vulnerable Families at Risk*” of being trafficked in such *villages* and *urban habitations* is required to be undertaken. To enable this process, routine discussions of concerned stakeholders is required to be held at District, Block and Village Levels. NGOS/CSOs wherever active must also be part of all such discussions.

Initiatives at the Level of Child Welfare Police Officer as mentioned in Section 107 of JJ Act, 2015:

The Child Welfare Police Officers of Thana/Police Station of trafficking prone areas should hold a discussion with Village/Town/ Mohalla Safety Committee to keep a tab on all suspected persons, trafficking convicted persons, previously accused in trafficking etc. SJPU, based on their existing mechanism, should alert the Safety Committees regarding such persons who are under scanners of police with regard to trafficking related activities.

District Level Initiatives:

- Deputy Commissioner/District Magistrate should hold a meeting with concerned officials viz. Senior Superintendent of Police (SSP)/(SP), District Development Officer (DDO), Block Development Officer (BDO), Panchayat Officer, Rural Development Officer (RDO), CDPO, DCPO, DSWO, DLO/DLI, DEO/DEEO/Dist.ISE, CWC, JJB, SJPU, AHTU, CMO, PHED, RTO, District Employment Officer and prepare duty chart of officials regarding their individual roles and

responsibilities for discussions to be conducted at Village Levels and Urban Habitations for identification of “*Children and Vulnerable families at Risk*” of being trafficked in every Village Level discussions. Also, the data of the families, labourers and migrants who have migrated from towns to villages during COVID-19 pandemic should also be considered during the discussions.

- The officials concerned present in the discussions presided by DM/DC or his representative shall issue subsequent orders not later than 2 working days regarding roles and responsibilities of village/ block level officials of their department to be executed during the Village/Urban Habitation Level discussions.
- The District Child Protection Officer (DCPO), under the direction of DM/DC needs to prepare a Block wise schedule for conducting “Village/Urban Habitation Level Discussions” with concerned stakeholders at Village Level and at Block Level (if required or necessary) so that no child or vulnerable family at risk is left out under any circumstances.
- The DCPO should present all the requisite information collected from the Block and Village Level for DM/DC to examine every case and take appropriate action based on the recommendations made at the village level discussions.
- The information with the *Schedule of Village Level Discussion* to be organised by the authority, the schedule of which shall be sent timely by the DM/DC to the State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCR), State Level Authorities (State Child Protection Society, State Education Department etc) , Public Representatives of the district and NCPCR for the purpose of monitoring. NCPCR/SCPCR may like to participate in any of the scheduled discussions randomly through virtual means. The names and contact details of the above mentioned members should be part of the minutes of the discussions. **The contact details of nodal person from each village to be provided to SCPCR/NCPCR and other State Level Officials by the DC/DM.**

Panchayat Level Initiatives

- In extension to the role of Panchayat mentioned at pt. no. 7 (v) in the Advisory issued by MHA on 6 July 2020, i.e. “Because children can be transported on a large scale for wage labour, prostitution and trafficking, **Panchayats may be asked to maintain a register** of complete information about the persons living in the village and keep track of their movement”, additionally, the Panchayat may also identify the “Children and Vulnerable Families at Risk” of child trafficking at village/urban habitations. To maintain profiles of such “Children and Families”, deliberations are required to be held at the village level discussions based on the Indicators mentioned at **Annexure A** and the Schemes of Centre and State Government as beneficial for them should be matched as per **Annexure B**. Various Committees/officials are required to be part of discussions scheduled at Village Level viz.:

Sl. No.	Name of Committee/ Official	Responsibility
1.	Sarpanch	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Overall Supervision. Ensuring distribution of Ration under Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana, over and above the provision of 5 kilograms of grain per month under the NFSA as announced by Prime Minister under the said scheme. - Gathering and providing information of all such children and families at risk in accordance to the indicators mentioned at Annexure A
2.	Panchayat Secretary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide Assistance to various Committees in overall coordination and execution of discussions. Ensuring, as their mandate, the vulnerability of family at risk. Gather information of all such children and families at risk in accordance to the indicators mentioned at Annexure A and matching them with Governmental schemes mentioned at Annexure B - Gathering and providing information of all such children and families at risk in accordance to the indicators mentioned at Annexure A
3.	Village Level Child Protection Committee (VCPC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Along with Panchayat Secretary, coordinate with other committees to ensure that all rights are being guaranteed to children at risk and vulnerable families and undertake identification, mapping and matching process as per Annexure A, Annexure B and Annexure C.
4.	Village Resource Group/ Village Committee of MGNREGA (VRG/ VCM- MGNREGA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensuring, as per their mandate, to reduce vulnerability of families at risk. - Gathering and providing information of all such children and families at risk in accordance to the indicators mentioned at Annexure A
5.	Gram Panchayat Level Education Committee (VLEC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure that all children are enrolled in School; especially children of migrant families who have returned to the village after lock-down and all children who are out of school due to various reasons.
6.	School Management Committees (SMCs)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Provide information of all such children who are not attending schools or are facing difficulties due to certain family related issues or other concerns which can put a child at risk.
7.	Head Masters of Schools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ensure that the ration of MDM is being provided to all children and families, especially families who have reached to the village after migration post lock-down due to COVID-19. - Ensure scholarship Scheme to the beneficiary - Focus on education of children with special needs. - Implementation of instructions issued by State Government and MHRD during schools physically





Sl. No.	Name of Committee/ Official	Responsibility
		remaining closed due to COVID-19 lockdown. - Information and awareness regarding “Swayam Prabah” scheme through various means including local radio station etc. - Gathering and providing information of all such children and families at risk in accordance to the indicators mentioned at Annexure A
8.	Gram Panchayat Level Women and Child Protection Committee (GPWCPC)	- Ensure supply of Ration/Food/THR especially for the families who have reached the villages after migration. Aanganwadi facilities to children, undertake vaccination assessment and mapping of all children requiring the same, assessment of disability, serious ailments amongst children and in families
9.	Aanganwadi Worker/s	
10.	ASHA Worker/s	
11.	ANM	
12.	Doctor of PHC (if located in that Village)	
13.	Common Service Centre/Digital Kiosk	- To assist families in filling up forms and online uploading necessary documents for availing schemes.
14.	NGOs/CSOs	- NGOs/CSOs active in the District working on child rights/human trafficking issues may assist the process at village level in coordination with various committees and provide any other assistance as indicated by the concerned District Level Authority to be executed at village level, under intimation to the office of DM/DC.

Note: Panchayat level initiatives includes- villages under the panchayat, hence the expectation is (Sarpanch/Sachiv) of Panchayat.

- The Basic Indicators positioned as **Annexure A** may be leveraged during identification of children at risk of trafficking and vulnerable families whose risks can be reduced by linking them with benefits of Schemes of Centre & State Governments suiting their profiles and as beneficial to them keeping into consideration the best interest of child.
- The Panchayat Secretary and Village Child Protection Committee (VCPC) shall ensure that proper matching of profiles of children at risk in vulnerable families requiring advantage of Government Schemes as beneficial to them is done thoroughly at village level as per **Annexure B** and documenting the list as per table provided at **Annexure C**.

Block Level Initiatives

- The Block Level Child Protection Committee (BLCPC) including the local police unit shall ensure that the village level initiatives are organised and conducted as per the Block Level Schedule prepared by DCPO. The list of “Children at Risk” and “Vulnerable Families” received from village level should be vetted at the Block level. The Block Level Committee should also

hold Block Level Assessments, if required to ensure that all children at risk and vulnerable families are covered and no such child or family is left out due to any reason for availing benefits of schemes of Centre/State Governments beneficial for them. For example, Sponsorship, Scholarship, Foster Care, Open Shelter as per JJ Act 2015 and other applicable schemes as indicated in **Annexure B**.

- The BLCPC should also facilitate restoration of the trafficked children, rehabilitation, reintegration and repatriation, if called for.
- The measures taken at Village Level and Block Level should also include making necessary recommendations for children at risk and vulnerable families at risk wherever required. The information of same should be provided to the District Administration. DM/DC shall ensure that the information recorded as per **Annexure C** must be shared to the District Administration must share this information with SCPCR and NCPCR for monitoring purposes.

Note:

- The Basic Indicators and Schemes should be translated in regional language by State Child Protection Society under the direction of SCPCR for convenience of use during Village Level and Block Level meetings.
- The indicators at **Annexure-A** and **Annexure B** may be customised at the District/State Level as per requirements. Matching of profiles of families and children at risk should be done as per Schemes indicated at **Annexure B**. The data for documenting the records of children at risk and vulnerable families should be as per **Annexure C**. The indicative list for identification of Hotspot Districts is placed at **Annexure D**.
- NCPCR/SCPCR should be provided information in the prescribed format at **Annexure C** by the DC/DM for the purpose of Monitoring.
- Minutes of the discussions are required to be maintained by respective Committees and the same is required to be shared with SCPCRs/State Level Authorities/DM/DC/Other District Level Authorities and NCPCR for monitoring.
- Wherever the children at risk or vulnerable families face technical glitches i.e. non availability of documents like PAN card, Aadhar card, BPL card, ration card, income proofs, birth certificates, photographs, basic stationary material etc. the concerned Local Authority should bear expenses related to filling of forms and other basic requirements viz photographs, stationary etc., the expenses should be borne by the Committees from their contingency funds.
- The documents required should be provisioned on priority. Any hurdles faced by the Committee in provisioning the same should be informed to the District Administration immediately. Also, in case contingency funds are not available at village level/ urban habitation level, information of the same should immediately be provided to the Block Level and subsequently to District level with



immediate effect. DCPO shall ensure that all such requirements are expeditiously met by the District Authorities.

- SCPCR/NCPCR may monitor this process and take cognizance of the matter wherever violations or lacunas are found for immediate redressal u/s 13 (1) of the CPC Act, 2005. Under no circumstances any child or family should remain deprived of their entitlements/ benefits due to technical glitches.
- The District level committee and the DM as well as the SSP may ensure to strengthen and mentor the Anti Human Trafficking Clubs of colleges to become watch-dogs using virtual platforms during the extra ordinary situation during and post lock down period due to COVID-19 pandemic by attending to all that can prevent the ‘demand’ of child trafficking
- The information collection from Villages should be received at Block and District Level in a time bound manner without any delay. District Administration should ensure that the entire exercise should be completed within one (1) month. It should be ensured that no child is left out during the completion of the exercise.

** It should be ensured that the information of vulnerable children should not reach traffickers or such notorious elements under any circumstances.*


TRANSIT HOTSPOTS

The Transit Hotspot areas are typically the route through which the victim is taken to the place of intended exploitation by the trafficker. It is also possible that some of the Hotspots maybe treated as Source. and/or Destination as well apart from being Transit Hotspot. As preventive strategy at Transit Hot Spots, following could be undertaken;

- Anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) under monitoring of Superintendent of Police (SP), Law Enforcement Agency may assess the inter-State and intra-State source, *Transit* and *Destination* routes of child trafficking and to cooperatively work out modalities to prevent child trafficking post lock-down situation of COVID-19 pandemic. During the first discussions at District Level, Transit Hotspots viz. Bus STATIONS, Routes, Highways, Villages connected with Highways, Villages with Stations which work as potential inter-state trafficking hotspot, Railway Stations, State and National borders, Airports, Hotels, Dharamshalas, Immigration offices at borders, Custom offices at borders should be identified and recorded.
- Transit points such as railway stations and bus stops be kept under continuous surveillance and any one taking a child or woman along with him/herself who does not appear to be comfortable in his/her company should immediately be checked/questioned by GRP personnel or men from the District Police.
- In case of inter- State and intra State transit hotspot, the Deputy Commissioner/District Magistrate



(DC/DM) may ensure that adequate information sharing on the rights of migrants, how to reach out to help, if required, the details of the help-lines and contact person etc. in various languages should be displayed through posters, electronic display of messages etc.

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- Convergence meetings maybe chaired by DM/DC to ensure convergence as indicated on pt. no. 7 (1) of the “Advisory on Preventing and Combating Human Trafficking, especially during the period of COVID-19 pandemic” issued by MHA vide dated 06 July 2020. (Ref page 34 of this document).
 - It should be ensured that the every Transit Hotspots should have provision of Children Homes.
 - DCPO should create awareness and generate sensitization of GRPs, Railway Officials, Station Masters, Coolies, Porters, Vendors inside the Railway stations, Trains, Bus Stops, Airways, Sea ways, State Transport Officers regarding transit hotspots and combating child trafficking should be done. If they are inter State; -intra State hotspots identification of language experts for translation of information dissemination should be done.
 - Proactive action needs to be undertaken to prevent trafficking by involving other stakeholders apart from those identified here. Form networks with transit service providers and law enforcement agencies in transit route and destination areas. Ensure meticulous collection of intelligence to ensure that the crime of trafficking is prevented before it occurs.
 - Regular vigil by NFS, NCC, Youth Groups, AHT Clubs may also be undertaken virtually, keeping in mind the COVID-19 situation at the Transit Hotspots to alert the authorities and help in prevention of child trafficking in their surroundings and adjacent areas.
 - Centralized database to be created to organize all the information collected overtime for speedy sharing of information and tracking of accused persons, transit routes and detection of multiple offenders. Store information regarding the profile of the victim, the convicted persons and placement agencies, massage parlors, begging rings, escort agencies etc. Also use existing databases such as ‘track the missing child’, ‘PENCIL’, etc.
 - The list of previously identified traffickers and suspected persons should be shared by VCPC with BCPC and local Thanas and AHTUs who in turn share the same with stakeholders like police thanas, GRPs, Railway Police, Transport Commissioners etc. SCPCRs in coordination with the State Police and DCPUs should ensure that a confidential system of sharing information/intelligence regarding such traffickers is undertaken.
 - During collection of Intelligence following points should be kept in mind viz; (a) Identify sources for information collection (b) Analyze information of Clients and Complainants c) Remain informed about important role players (d) Intelligence of Beat constable is vital (e) a reasonable SWOT analysis of the information should be done (e) Background study of area and people should

be done (f) Stakeholders involved in organized crime should be identified (g) Possible stumbling blocks in respective teams should be identified.

- It should be displayed in local languages at prominent locations of Transit Hotspots that; If in transit, then can also report at the following, besides the above. Railway: GRP, RPF Cross Border: BSF, CRPF, CBI, SSB Childline or Women's helpline or any other helpline.
- The Process mentioned in Source and Destination Hotspots may be followed if the Transit Hotspot area is also identified as Source/Destination Hotspot.
- Advisories/Guidelines issued w.r.t Human/Child Trafficking by MHA is required to be followed up strictly. Any gaps in implementation should be discussed by SCPCRs with the concerned stakeholders and monitoring of the adherence may be done by the SCPCRs.
- Involvement of NGOs/CSOs active in the District working on child rights/human trafficking issues is desirable to assist the office of DC/DM/SP in coordination work and any other assistance as indicated by DC/DM/SP or the concerned District Level Authority.

DESTINATION HOTSPOTS

Destination Hotspot is the area or place where the victim of trafficking is brought to be exploited for economic gain and other forms of exploitation. Trafficking is a basket of crimes; hence, while the victim maybe being trafficked for the end exploitation, he/she maybe the victim of many crimes even before reaching the destination. The crime starts at a source area where the first actor in the chain of trafficking takes an action to recruit a victim, follows through transit areas through which the victim is transported to the destination where he/ she is exploited for some form of economic gain. However, exploitation may happen at various stages by multiple traffickers during the chain of the crime of trafficking. Some of the Destination Hotspots may also qualify to be Source and Transit. However, the recommendations for Destination Hotspots for Combating Child Trafficking are as follows:

- As mentioned in Advisory published by MHA at pt. no. 7 (viii) police personnel in outposts on borders should be trained to look-out for trafficked children on the borders. They should be sensitized to question and detect unaccompanied minors/children or accompanying adults with suspicious behavior during checking of vehicles/public transport. Railway and Transport Department personnel may be associated with the crime meetings conducted by AHTUs from time to time as keeping a watch on suspicious movement of people from one place to another can play a crucial role in checking this crime.
- As mentioned in advisory issued by MHA at pt. 7 (ii), **Generation of Awareness at all levels** is considered a very potent and effective weapon to fight against the crime of human trafficking and exploitation of women and children. Therefore, special awareness generation campaigns may be organised by the District Administration to spread awareness at all levels, Panchayat, Taluka,

Districts, every nook and corner of the State to protect vulnerable sections of society. **Making the community** aware of the perils of falling in the hands of unscrupulous persons who try to dupe them with promises of better life is of vital importance. Media plays a critical role in the spread of information. States and UTs may strengthen their digital and online channels and **generate awareness by all means of communication** viz. radio, television, newspapers, mobile phones and other publicity mediums. Ensure translation and audio-visualization of messaging and communication materials and other information into languages and formats commonly spoken and easily understood by all children and youth on the move.

- Special Juvenile Police Units (SJPU), based on their existing mechanism, should alert the Safety Committees regarding such persons who are under scanners of police with regard to trafficking related activities. Review of missing/lost and found children's list should also be done on routine basis.
- A discussion with placement agencies should be done at local Thana level to ensure no child has been brought for the purpose of child labour. CWCs and DCPUs and AHTUs may undertake random checks and inspection visits of such placement agencies.
- A complete record of all placement agencies should be documented at the Thana level. Placement agencies should mandatorily have identity proof including the copies of Aadhar Cards of labourers engaged by them for any purpose.
- DC/DM should also review in the discussions with officials, District, Block and Village wise list of Private & Regular Placement Agencies existing and active in the area and it should be ensured that all placement agencies are mapped, registered, and regularized.
- DC/DM shall ensure strict adherence to zero engagement of child labour is done at District, Block, Village/Urban Habitation level for the identified businesses, processing units, example Bricklins etc., the DM/DC should coordinate with the concerned departments' viz. labour, mining, panchayat and fix duties for mapping, identification and checking to ensure that at the place of work, no child has been engaged for the purpose of child labour.
- At the identified Destination Hotspots by State Government, District Administration/Public Representatives should hold discussion with Resident Welfare Associations (RWAs) and members other residential areas that no child is engaged as a domestic help in their Society. The RWAs should be motivated to raise complaints regarding any child being used as domestic help in their society. Child helpline numbers, emergency response number 112 and 1098 etc. should be displayed in public places to keep a check on child trafficking. Emergency Response Support System may be widely publicized to provide quick response.

- The Labour Department should undertake inspections of factories, processing units etc on daily basis and hold discussions with associations of traders, factories etc. to ensure that no child has been trafficked for the purpose of labour situation.
- Since child trafficking can also happen in the guise of child marriage, DCMPO should ensure that any cases of child marriage are immediately reported to District Level Authority and child marriages are prohibited at village/urban habitation levels.
- As mentioned in the Advisory of MHA mentioned above, at pt. no. 7 (vii) viz. Police Officers should be advised to undertake preventive steps such as identification of children in distress, watching out for suspicious persons, keeping special vigil at transit points, viz. Railway Stations, Bus Depots, Airports, Seaports, Border areas etc., and identify vulnerable population and susceptible pockets in the State etc.
- As mentioned in Advisory issued by MHA vide 06th July 2020 “It may be ensured that shelters for destitute women and children in need remain open and additional facilities are made available for women and girls; virtual and/or telephone counselling services should be provided and appropriate measures should be undertaken to ensure privacy for women and girls” . In districts where there is scarcity or lack of such shelter home, children or additional facilities in such case as per Section 51 (1) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015, “the Board or the Committee shall recognize a facility being run by a Governmental organisation or a voluntary or Non-Governmental organisation registered under any law for the time being in force to be fit to temporarily take the responsibility of a child for a specific purpose after due inquiry regarding the suitability of the facility and the organisation to take care of the child in such manner as may be prescribed.”
- SCPCR/NCPCR may monitor this process and take cognizance of the matter wherever violations or lacunas are found for immediate redressal u/s 13 (1) of the CPC Act, 2005. Under no circumstances any child or family should remain deprived of their entitlements/ benefits due to technical glitches.
- The VCPC and other committees/members/NGOs/CSOs/youth groups at village level should give information of any unidentified/unregulated/secretly operating placement agencies/persons offering jobs to families/children in cities or any other place should be informed to SJPU and District Level Authority and ensure compliance of zero engagement of children i.e. below the age of 18 years in any kind of domestic labour or servitude.
- Youth groups and community/village leaders should be mobilized to become watchdogs for predators of trafficking in hunt of children.





4. ROLE OF NGOs /CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANISATIONS

Civil Society Organisations play a vital role in the process of preventing child trafficking at Source, Transit and Destination Hotspot areas at the District, Block and Village Level. The Civil Society organisations, active in Source; Transit and Destination Hotspots may assist in the following role viz;

- May Provide secretarial assistance in conducting of discussions at the District Level
- May track village level discussions
- May assist in customizing of Indicators based on local issues
- May assist in tracking, mapping and matching of profiles of *Children at Risk* and *Vulnerable Families* who shall require availing of Schemes, provisioned by State and Centre Government, as beneficial to them.
- May support law enforcement agencies in their work.
- Civil Society Organisations may also bring to the notice of NCPCR/SCPCR wherever lacunas, gaps, challenges, insufficiencies in process and emerging child rights related issues are observed during the process of identification of child and family at risk at Village, Block and District Levels.
- The Commission shall intervene in all such matters put forward by CSOs/NGOs regarding violations, deprivations and lacunas in smooth execution of the preventive process outlined by MHA in its Advisory dated 06 July 2020 and suggestions as indicated in this document. The Commission shall treat such matters as grievances/complaints, take cognizance u/s 13 (1) of the CPCR Act, 2005 and issue necessary directions as appropriate to the concerned official/authorities in the matter, The Commissions shall not redress such complaints till the time satisfactory action is completed by the concerned authority/official and report of which is shared by the Civil Society Organization to NCPCR/SCPCR. Commission shall monitor and track all such cases through the CSOs.
- Provide any/all other assistance in effective completion of the process of identification, mapping and matching as per Annexure A, B and C.
- NCPCR shall hold discussions with various Civil Society Organisations active in various parts of the country wherever their field presence is available.
- The Commission shall also reach out to all the NGOs registered on the DARPAN portal of NITI Aayog. The Commission shall also request the NGO platform of NITI Aayog to request all the concerned NGOs to extend their support the exercise of identification.

DEFINING VULNERABILITY AMONGST CHILDREN

BASIC INDICATORS TO IDENTIFY “CHILDREN AT RISK” & “VULNERABLE FAMILIES”:

- 
- 
- Status of Enrolment in School
 - (a) Never enrolled (b). enrolled but not attending, (c) dropped out.
 - Status of Enrolment in Aanganwadi
 - (a) Never enrolled (b). enrolled but not attending, (c) dropped out.
 - Family Condition:
 - (a) Neglect of children (b) Gender discrimination
 - Families having:
 - Having children requiring sponsorship as per Section 45 of the JJ Act 2015; Child requiring sponsorship; where the mother is a widow or divorced or abandoned by family; where children are orphan and are living with the extended family; where parents are victims of life threatening disease; where parents are incapacitated due to accident and unable to take care of children both financially and physically.
 - Children with special needs (CWSN)
 - Disability in Family
 - Transgender Children
 - Poor health conditions making the children vulnerable
 - Old age Parents
 - No access to health services
 - Unable to obtain Gainful Employment
 - Relatives or family members already migrated or settled in cities
 - Families whose children are survivors of trafficking
 - Family members in contact with suspected people
 - Debts/Loan burdens
 - Affected by natural calamities
 - Affected by COVID-19 cases:
 - Causality in family due to any reason

- Accident in Family
- Marital Discords
- Abuse in the Family: Misbehavior/ Discrimination/Children Unhappy due to various Reasons
- History of alcoholism
- Children who are victim of Substance Use or Risk of Substance Use
- Victim of child labour activity in village or possibility of getting indulged into child labour
- History of children absconding/Running away from home
- Economic deprivation condition of family which makes child vulnerable to trafficking

Note:

- The indicators listed above are broad and suggestive. The list is required to be customized and prepared at District/Block/Village Level based on individual families habiting in the community.
- The customization of the basic indicators can be customized at *Source, Transit* and *Destination* Hotspots.
- To facilitate the process of preventive aspects recommended by NCPCR in seamless manner, it is extremely important to garner Community participation. Community members, youth groups, NGOs/CSOs must become part of this in close coordination and intimation of the District Level Authority.
- Sarpanch & Panchayat Secretary along with various committees mentioned in this document at village level should ensure that the proper “Matching of the profiles of “Children at Risk” and “Vulnerable families” who should get benefits to Government Schemes beneficial for them.
- Match children 'missing' in the village with that of 'rescued children' elsewhere and also the children rescued in the village with that of the children 'missing' elsewhere. If this convergence of missing and rescued can be facilitated, it will help in preventing child trafficking.



SCHEMES/PROGRAMS/ACTS AND AUTHORITIES OF GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

Sl. No.	Scheme/Program	Ministry	Purpose
1.	Aadhar	MoE&IT	<p>Aadhar number is a 12-digit random number issued by the UIDAI (“Authority”) to the residents of India after satisfying the verification process laid down by the Authority. Any individual, irrespective of age and gender, who is a resident of India, may voluntarily enroll to obtain Aadhaar number. Person willing to enroll has to provide minimal demographic and biometric information during the enrolment process which is totally free of cost. An individual needs to enroll for Aadhaar only once and after de-duplication only one Aadhaar shall be generated, as the uniqueness is achieved through the process of demographic and biometric de-duplication.</p>
2.	MNREGA	MoRD	<p>Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act is the way by which the people belonging to the rural areas of India are given an employment opportunity up to 100 days in the financial year to for their families.</p> <p>The nature of the work under this scheme is unskilled Labour work. States have notified their respective Mahatma Gandhi NREGA Schemes, as per the requirement of the Act. The Scheme formulated by the State Government, should provide for the minimum features specified in Schedule I. Persons employed under any State Scheme made under the Act shall be entitled to minimum facilities listed in Schedule II of the Act.</p> <p>These State Schemes have to be consistent with the amendments made, from time to time, to the Act and its Schedules. MGNREGA provides a number of legal entitlements to rural workers through a series of provisions in the law. While the Act makes provision for a hundred days work per rural household in a year, it is the strong legal framework of rights and entitlements that come together to make the hundred days of work per year possible. It is therefore essential that the implementation of Mahatma Gandhi NREGA is read, understood and implemented keeping the entitlements in view.</p>
3.	Ujjwala	MoWCD	<p>A Comprehensive Scheme for Prevention of Trafficking and Rescue, Rehabilitation and Re- Integration of</p>

Sl. No.	Scheme/Program	Ministry	Purpose
			Victims of Trafficking for Commercial Sexual Exploitation
4	Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojna	Department of Food and Public Distribution under Ministry of Consumer Affairs	To overcome the economic impact of novel corona virus COVID-19 induced lockdown on the poor, Prime Minister Narendra Modi, soon after the imposition of lockdown on March 24,2020 announced a relief of Rs 1.70 lakh crore under the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana which is extended till November 2020 over and above the provision of 5 kilograms of grain per month under the NFSA.
5.	Deen Dayal Upadhyay Antyodaya Yojana	MoRD	Issue of ration cards following the recognition of Antyodaya families; unique quota cards to be recognised and "Antyodaya Ration Card" must be given to the Antyodaya families.
6.	Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)	MoWCD	<p>The Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) is a centrally sponsored scheme aimed at building a protective environment for children in difficult circumstances, as well as other vulnerable children, through Government-Civil Society Partnership.</p> <p>The CPS : Objectives</p> <p>CPS brings together multiple existing child protection schemes of the Ministry under one comprehensive umbrella, and integrates additional interventions for protecting children and preventing harm. CPS, therefore, would institutionalize essential services and strengthen structures, enhance capacities at all levels, create database and knowledge base for child protection services, strengthen child protection at family and community level, ensure appropriate inter-sectoral response at all levels.</p> <p>The scheme would set up a child protection data management system to formulate and implement effective intervention strategies and monitor their outcomes. Regular evaluation of the programmes and structures would be conducted and course correction would be undertaken.</p>
7.	After Care u/s 43 of JJ Act, 2015	Central Government Act JJ Act, 2015	<p>After-care organization.—The State Government may, by rules made under this Act, provide—</p> <p>(a) for the establishment or recognition of after-care organisations and the functions that may be performed</p>

Sl. No.	Scheme/Program	Ministry	Purpose
			<p>by them under this Act;</p> <p>(b) for a scheme of after-care programme to be followed by such after-care organisations for the purpose of taking care of juveniles or the children after they leave special homes, children homes and for the purpose of enabling them to lead an honest, industrious and useful life;</p>
8.	Foster Care u/s 44 of JJ Act, 2015	Central Government Act JJ Act-2015	<p>The children in need of care and protection (CNCP) may be placed in Foster Care, including group foster care for their care and protection through orders of the Child Welfare Committee, after following the procedure as may be prescribed in this regard, in a family which does not include the child's biological or adoptive parents or in an unrelated family recognised as suitable for the purpose by the State Government,</p> <p>for a short or extended period of time.</p>
9.	Sponsorship of Children u/s 45 of JJ Act, 2015	Central Government Act	<p>The State Government shall make rules for the purpose of undertaking various programmes of sponsorship of children, such as individual to individual sponsorship, group sponsorship or community sponsorship.</p> <p>2. The criteria for sponsorship shall include,—</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. where mother is a widow or divorced or abandoned by family; ii. where children are orphan and are living with the extended family; iii. where parents are victims of life threatening disease; iv. where parents are incapacitated due to accident and unable to take care of children both financially and physically. <p>3. The duration of sponsorship shall be such as may be prescribed.</p> <p>4. The sponsorship programme may provide supplementary support to families, to Children's Homes and to special homes to meet medical, nutritional, educational and other needs of the children, with a view to improving their quality of life.</p>
10.	Production before Child Welfare	As per JJ Act, 2015 with its Model	<p>As per 31 of the JJ Act, 2015 (1) Any child in need of care and protection may be produced before the Committee by any of the following persons, namely:— (i) any police</p>

Sl. No.	Scheme/Program	Ministry	Purpose
	Committees Welfare Committee (CWC)	Rules 2017	officer or special juvenile police unit or a designated Child Welfare Police Officer or any officer of District Child Protection Unit or inspector appointed under any labour law for (ii) any public servant; Production before Committee. (iii) Childline Services or any voluntary or non-governmental organisation or any agency as may be recognised by the State Government; (iv) Child Welfare Officer or probation officer; (v) any social worker or a public spirited citizen; (vi) by the child himself; or (vii) any nurse, doctor or management of a nursing home, hospital or maternity home: Provided that the child shall be produced before the Committee without any loss of time but within a period of twenty-four hours excluding the time necessary for the journey
11.	National Scholarship Schemes	MoMA	1. Pre Matric Scholarships Scheme for Minorities The scholarship at pre-matric level will encourage parents from minority communities to send their school going children to school, lighten their financial burden on school education and sustain their efforts to support their children to complete school education. The scheme will form the foundation for their educational attainment and provide a level playing field in the competitive employment arena. Empowerment through education, which is one of the objectives of this scheme, has the potential to lead to upliftment of the socio economic conditions of the minority communities.
12.		MoMA	2. Post Metric Scholarship Scheme The objective of the scheme is to award scholarships to meritorious students belonging to economically weaker sections of minority community so as to provide them better opportunities for higher education, increase their rate of attainment in higher education and enhance their employability
13.		MoSJ&E	3. Pre Metric Scholarship for Students with Disabilities
14		MoL&E	Financial Assistance for Education of the Wards of Beedi/ Cine/ IOMC/ LSDM \Workers - Post-Matric & Pre-Metric (a) Scheme for Award of Financial Assistance for Education (Scholarship) to the Children of Beedi Workers (b) Scheme for Award of Financial Assistance for

Sl. No.	Scheme/Program	Ministry	Purpose
			<p>Education (Scholarship) to the Children of Iron Ore, Manganese Ore & Chrome Ore Mine (IOMC) Workers (</p> <p>(c) Scheme for Award of Financial Assistance for Education (Scholarship) to the Children of Limestone & Dolomite Mine (LSDM) Workers</p> <p>(d) Scheme for Award of Financial Assistance for Education (Scholarship) to the Children of Cine Workers</p>
15	National Child Labour Projects(NCLP)	Ministry of Labour and Employment	<p>The objective of this project is to eliminate child labour in hazardous industries. Under this scheme, the target group is all children below 14 years of age who are working in occupations and processes listed in the Schedule to the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 or occupations and processes that are harmful to the health of the child.</p>
16.	Central Sector Scheme for Rehabilitation of Bonded Labourer – 2016	MoL&E	<p>(i) The Scheme is a Central Sector Scheme which comes into effect from 17th May, 2016.</p> <p>The State Governments are not required to pay any matching contribution for the purpose of cash rehabilitation assistance. (ii) The Rehabilitation package is Rs.1,00,000/- per adult male beneficiary. Beneficiary shall have the option to either deposit it in an annuity scheme or receive cash grant. The District Administration will assess the cash requirement of the beneficiary and exercise its best judgment in the matter and put the money under annuity scheme with the consent of the said adult male. (iii) For special category beneficiaries such as children including orphans or those rescued from organised and forced begging rings or other forms of forced child labour. and women. the amount of rehabilitation assistance shall be 2 lakhs out of which at least 1,25,000/- shall be deposited in an annuity scheme in the name of each beneficiary and the balance amount shall be transferred to the beneficiary account through ECS. (iv) In cases of bonded or forced labour involving extreme cases of deprivation or marginalization such as trans-genders, or women or children rescued from ostensible sexual exploitation such as brothels, massage parlours, placement agencies etc., or trafficking, or in cases of differently abled persons, or in situations where the District Magistrate deems fit, the rehabilitation assistance shall be 3 lakhs, out of which at least</p>

Sl. No.	Scheme/Program	Ministry	Purpose
17.	NALSA (Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation) Scheme, 2015	MoL&J	<p>The objective of the Scheme is to provide legal services to address the concerns of victims of trafficking including women of all age groups and at every stage: i.e. prevention, rescue and rehabilitation.</p> <p>The thrust of the scheme is to provide economic and social pathways for these marginalized groups so that they are socially included and thus get all social protections available to an ordinary citizen. The interventions of the legal services authorities should be to ensure the protection of the dignity of the victims which is as much their fundamental right to a life as of any other citizen.</p> <p>In order that the already marginalized voluntary sex workers are not excluded from the assistance of the legal services authorities, they are also considered victims of commercial sexual exploitation, apart from those children and adults who are trafficked for the purpose.</p> <p>The DLSA with support of concerned department could facilitate the applicant to fulfill the procedure stipulated under each scheme and comply with all the due diligence processes. This would include enabling the applicant to get supportive documents that are required to be furnished in order to establish eligibility for the benefits under any scheme, such as getting proof of residence, age certificate, etc. Once all the due diligence is over and the scheme sanctioned, DLSA should provide support to the community till the scheme gets delivered or the benefit reaches the beneficiary.</p> <p>The Available Schemes</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ICDS or Childcare development ---0-6 years, pregnant women and lactating mothers (as care givers) 2. Food security or ration cards 3. Social security or Pension for the elderly women 4. Educational schemes including mid-day meal, bridge schools, residential schools of Samgra Siksha Abhiyan, scholarships for primary, secondary and higher education etc.



Sl. No.	Scheme/Program	Ministry	Purpose
18.	Schemes under Pradhan Mantri's Atma Nirbhar Bharat		To deal with the economic situation of COVID-19 Pandemic, the Prime Minister, Shri. Narendra Modi, announced a special economic package of Rs 20 lakh crore (equivalent to 10% of India's GDP) with the aim of making the country independent against the tough competition in the global supply chain and to help in empowering the poor, labourers, migrants who have been adversely affected by COVID. Some major highlight announcements in various have been listed below:
19.	Pradhan Mantri Kisan Kalyan Yojana	MoF&FW	<p>Pradhan Mantri Kisan Samman Nidhi (PM- KISAN) is a Central Sector scheme with 100% funding from Government of India.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Scheme is effective from 1.12.2018. - Under the Scheme an income support of Rs.6000/- per year is provided to all farmer families across the country in three equal installments of Rs.2000/- each every four months. - Definition of family for the Scheme is husband, wife and minor children. - The entire responsibility of identification of beneficiary farmer families rests with the State / UT Governments. - The fund is directly transferred to the bank accounts of the beneficiaries. - Farmers covered under the Exclusion Criteria of the Operational Guidelines are not eligible for the benefit of the Scheme. - For enrollment, the farmer is required to approach the local patwari / revenue officer / Nodal Officer (PM-Kisan) nominated by the State Government. - The Common Service Centres (CSCs) have also been authorized to do registration of the farmers for the Scheme upon payment of fees. - Farmers can also do their self-registration through the Farmers Corner in the portal. - Farmers can also edit their names in PM-Kisan database as per their Aadhaar database / card through the Farmers Corner in the portal. - Farmers can also know the status of their payment through the Farmers Corner in the portal.



Sl. No.	Scheme/Program	Ministry	Purpose
20.	Ayushman Bharat Yojana	MoH&FW	The National scheme that aimed at making necessary interventions in primary, secondary and tertiary health-care systems, in a holistic fashion.
21.	Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY).	MoRD	Self-employment programme to raise the income-generation capacity of target groups amongst poor
22.	Deendayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme	MoSJ&E	Create an enabling environment to ensure equal opportunities, equity, social justice and empowerment of persons with disabilities.
22.	National Career Service (India) (NCS)	MoL&E	Under this scheme, an online job-portal named as National Career Service portal has been launched which acts as a common platform for Job-seekers, employers, skill providers, govt. departments, placement organisations and counsellors.
23.	Pradhan Mantri Kaushal Vikas Yojana	MoSD&E	To provide encouragement to youth for development of employable skills by providing monetary rewards by recognition of prior learning or by undergoing training at affiliated centres.
24.	Pradhan Mantri Gramin Awaas Yojana (PMAY)	MoRD	Provides financial assistance to rural poor for constructing their houses themselves
25.		MoHUPA	To enable better living and drive economic growth stressing on the need for people centric urban planning and development.
26.	Pradhan Mantri Suraksha Bima Yojana	MoF	Accidental insurance with a premium of Rs. 12 per year.
27.	Pradhan Mantri Jeevan Jyoti Bima Yojana	MoF	Life insurance of Rs. 2 lakh with a premium of Rs. 330 per year.
28.	Pradhan Mantri Jan Dhan Yojana	MoF	National Mission for Financial Inclusion to ensure access to financial services, namely Banking Savings & Deposit Accounts, Remittance, Credit, Insurance, and Pension in an affordable manner.
29.	RNTCP	MoHFW	Tuberculosis control initiative.

Sl. No.	Scheme/Program	Ministry	Purpose
30.	Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana	MoRD	Pension scheme to the workers in unorganised sector. Any citizen who is not part of any statutory pension scheme of the Government and contributes between Rs. 1000 and Rs. 12000/- per annum, could join the scheme. The Central Government shall contribute Rs.1000 per annum to such subscribers.
31.	Atal Pension Yojana	PFRDA	Atal Pension Yojana is a pension scheme introduced by the Government of India in 2015–16. It was implemented with an objective to provide pension benefits to individuals in the unorganised sector. This scheme is regulated and controlled by the Pension Funds Regulatory Authority of India (PFRDA). One of the primary conveniences of the Atal Pension Yojana is the facility of automatic debit. The bank account of a beneficiary is linked with his/her pension accounts and the monthly contributions are directly debited. On that account, individuals who have subscribed to this scheme shall ensure that their account has sufficient finances to entertain such automatic debit, failing which shall attract a penalty.
32.	National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)	MoRD MoRD	This scheme will reduce poverty of urban poor households specially street vendors who constitute an important segment of urban poor by enabling them to access gainful self-employment and skilled wage employment opportunities.
33.	National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM)	MoHUPA	The scheme primarily ensures equitable share to a girl child in resources and savings of a family in which she is generally discriminated as against a male child.
34.	(Girl Child Prosperity Scheme)		A scheme initiated by the Government of India, which literally means Girl Child Prosperity Scheme. The prime aim of the scheme is to encourage parents of a girl child in order to create a fund for the future education and marriage expenses for their child
35.	AMRUT	MoUD	To enable better living and drive economic growth stressing on the need for people centric urban planning and development.
36.	Pradhanmantri-Van Dhan Yojana		The Ministry of Tribal Affairs and TRIFED launched the Van

Sl. No.	Scheme/Program	Ministry	Purpose
			Dhan scheme in 2018. The Van Dhan scheme aims at the economic development of tribals involved in the collection of Minor Food Produces (MFPs) by helping them in optimum utilization of natural resources and providing them with a sustainable livelihood.
37.	Schemes for good roads, safe drinking water, school		For villages where vulnerability is higher amongst its inhabitants due to lack of facilities of good roads, drinking water and schools etc. which enhances the risks of being vulnerable, the benefits of above listed schemes beneficial for them should be made available.



1. Name of Village:
2. Panchayat/ Block Address:
3. Pin Code:

FORMAT FOR MATCHING ELIGIBILITY OF GOVERNMENT SCHEME/S						
Sl. No.	Name of Head of the Family	Name of the Child	Mobile No./Email ID	Eligible for State/Centre Government Scheme (Name of the Scheme)	Documents Available	Documents not Available
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
18						
19						
20						

Note: 1 Form each is required to be filled for each family.

INDICATIVE LIST OF DISTRICTS WITH NO. OF VILLAGES

WEST BENGAL

Sl. No.	District	Sub Division	Blocks	Gram Panchayat	Villages	
1	North 24 Parganas		22	200	1609	
		<i>Barasat</i>		9	81	
		<i>Barrackpur-I</i>		8	38	
		<i>Barrackpur-II</i>		6	21	
2	South 24 Parganas		29	312	2042	
		<i>Dimond Harbor</i>		8	67	
		<i>Kolkata</i>		150	982	
3	Paschim Mednipur		29	290	8694	
4	Nadia		17	187	2639	
5	Murshidabad		26	254	1937	
6	Malda		15	146	3701	
7	South Dinajpur		8	64	2317	
8	North Dinajpur		9	98	1494	
9	Darjeeling		12	134	687	
10	Jalpaiguri		13	146	733	
11	Alipurduar		6	66	47	
12	Cooch Behar		12	128	1194	
13	Kalimpong		3	42	51	
Grand Total			201	2067	27145	

Source: Census 2011

ASSAM

The following table depicts the indicative Hotspot Districts and the probable reasons for trafficking and the destination in Assam viz:

Sl. No.	Name of the District	Reasons for Trafficking	Probable destinations
1	Dhemaji (Tribal and Backward communities)	Labour	Arunachal Pradesh, Delhi, Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Kerala, Tamilnadu
2	Lakhimpur (Tribal, Tea garden and Backward communities)	Labour	Arunachal Pradesh, Delhi, Bengaluru, Hyderabad, Kerala, Tamilnadu
3	Tinsukia (Tea garden communities)	Labour	Arunachal Pradesh, Delhi, Mumbai
4	Baksa (Tribal and Tea garden communities)	Marriage, Labour, Prostitution	Delhi, Mumbai, Haryana, Rajasthan
5	Chirang (Tribal Communities)	Marriage, Labour, Prostitution	Delhi, Mumbai, Haryana, Rajasthan
6	Kokrajhar (Tribal and Adivasi communities)	Marriage, Labour, Prostitution	Delhi, Mumbai, Haryana, Rajasthan, Karala, Tamilnadu
7	Dhubri (Minority and Backward communities)	Marriage, Labour, Prostitution	West Bengal, Hyderabad, Karala, Tamilnadu
8	Barpeta (Minority community)	Marriage, Labour, Prostitution	West Bengal, Hyderabad
9	Sonitpur (Tea garden community)	Marriage, Labour, Prostitution	West Bengal, Haryana, Kerala, Tamilnadu, Bengaluru
10	Biswanath (Tribal and Tea garden communities)	Marriage, Labour	Delhi, Mumbai, West Bengal, Haryana, Kerala, Tamilnadu, Bengaluru, Rajasthan
11	Darrang (Minority community)	Marriage, Labour, Prostitution	West Bengal, Haryana, Kerala, Tamilnadu, Bengaluru
12	Nagaon (Minority community)	Marriage, Labour, Prostitution	West Bengal, Haryana, Kerala, Tamilnadu, Bengaluru
13	Morigaon (Tribal and Minority communities)	Marriage, Labour, Prostitution	West Bengal, Haryana, Kerala, Tamilnadu, Bengaluru

Source::Assam SCPCR

By Speed Post

No. 24013/4/2020-ATC
Government of India
Ministry of Home Affairs

Women Safety Division, 2nd Floor,
Major Dhyan Chand National Stadium,
India Gate, New Delhi-110002
July 6, 2020

To

**The Chief Secretaries of all States and UTs
The Director General of Police of all States and UTs**

Sub: Advisory on preventing and combating human trafficking especially during the period of COVID-19 pandemic.

Sir/Madam,

Trafficking in Persons is a serious crime affecting a large number of people across the globe. Human trafficking not only affects women and children but also men. Trafficking in persons can be both cross-border as well as within the country, from one State to another. Traffickers often exploit the vulnerabilities of people by making false promises of a new job, better income, better living conditions and support to their families etc. While such promises of perpetrators appear legitimate to people, unfortunately it makes many men, women, and children easy prey for exploitation.

2. Domestic violence, psychological or emotional abuse, neglect and other forms of trauma and violence makes a person vulnerable to human trafficking, who may be looking for a release from his present situation. Children and youth are more likely to be persuaded or tricked by criminals who take advantage of their emotional instability and missing support system. Once trafficked, the victims fall prey to many forms of unfair treatment such as forced prostitution, forced labour, forced begging, forced marriages etc.

3. The outbreak of COVID-19, starting about mid-March, has put the world under enormous strain and continues to affect the lives of a large number of people. The Government of India has taken various measures to flatten the infection curve. In close consultation and coordination with State/UT Governments, the Central Government has continuously endeavoured to provide guidance to States and UTs on a range of issues through various advisories issued from time to time.

4. For strengthening the law enforcement response against trafficking in persons, the Ministry of Home Affairs has released funds to State Governments from time to time for setting up Anti Human Trafficking Units

(AHTUs) in 50% Police Districts of States. An amount of Rs. 25.16 crore was released to States during the period 2010 to 2019 for setting up AHTUs in 332 Districts. **Recently, a decision was taken to establish AHTUs in all Districts of States and UTs** and also establish AHTUs under the border guarding forces such as BSF and SSB in border areas to check and curb transnational trafficking. Rs. 100 crore were allocated from Nirbhaya Fund for setting up new AHTUs and for strengthening existing AHTUs, covering all districts of States/UTs. Funds have been released to States and UTs in March, 2020. Guidelines for setting up new AHTUs and upgrading the existing AHTUs were also issued to all States and UTs. **It is expected that the States/UTs would have initiated necessary action to set up and upgrade AHTUs in all Districts of States/UTs.**

5. To recapitulate the scheme of AHTUs, it may be noted that AHTUs are integrated task forces to prevent and combat trafficking in persons and comprise of a group of trained sensitive officials of Police, Women and Child Welfare Department and other relevant Departments of the State. AHTUs function as coherent units to prevent and combat trafficking. The objectives and responsibilities of AHTUs include, taking up the crusade against all criminal aspects of the crime of human trafficking; ensuring focused attention in dealing with offences of human trafficking; conducting rescue operations whenever they receive information about trafficking activities either from police sources, NGOs or civil society; ensuring a victim-centric approach; functioning as the grass root unit for collection and development of an exhaustive database on all law enforcement aspects of the crime, including information on traffickers and trafficking gangs etc. While the Central Government has provided financial assistance for setting up physical infrastructure in these Units, it is the responsibility of States to depute suitable manpower to manage these Units.

6. **States/UTs are advised to immediately set up new AHTUs and upgrade the infrastructure of existing AHTUs** in all Districts of their State/UT with the financial assistance provided by the Central Government and **make these Units functional on most urgent basis.** Suitable officers of Police and other Departments of the State/UT, especially from Women and Child Welfare Department, Labour Department, Social Welfare Department, Health and any other Department or agency of the State, considered appropriate by the State/UT, may be nominated without delay. Immediate instructions are required to be issued to these AHTUs to take proactive action in preventing human trafficking. **Labour Department of States** need to play a significant role at the present juncture and needs to pool all its resources to address the situation of exploitation of vulnerable people.

7. The following measures may be followed in all States and UTs, in close coordination and cooperation with neighbouring State authorities as well, where considered necessary:

(i) **State Governments should immediately evolve a coordination mechanism** among various departments in the States and UTs (Home Department, Police, Labour Department Social Welfare Department, Women and Child Welfare Department, Juvenile Justice Boards, Child Welfare Committees, Health Department, Railways and border guarding agencies like BSF, SSB, etc.) to handle issues of human trafficking. **This mechanism may be monitored at the highest level in the State/UT.** Periodic reviews should be held with all stakeholders and appropriate guidelines may be issued to them.

(ii) **Generation of Awareness at all levels** is considered a very potent and effective weapon to fight the crime of human trafficking and exploitation of women and children. Therefore, special awareness generation campaigns may be organised by the District Administration to spread awareness at all levels, Panchayat, Taluka, Districts, every nook and corner of the State to protect vulnerable sections of society. **Making the community aware** of the perils of falling in the hands of unscrupulous persons who try to dupe them with promises of better life is of vital importance. Media plays a critical role in the spread of information. States and UTs may strengthen their digital and online channels and **generate awareness by all means of communication** viz. radio, television, newspapers, mobile phones and other publicity mediums. Ensure translation and audio-visualization of messaging and communication materials and other information into languages and formats commonly spoken and easily understood by all children and youth on the move.

(iii) **Community awareness programmes** on the issue of missing children and its links with human trafficking should be undertaken by the District Administration. Periodic interface should be organised with Public and Safety Awareness Campaign should be conducted in vulnerable areas, jointly by the district administration.

(iv) The law enforcement agencies may **engage with representatives of local Panchayats, community leaders, Village Watch and Ward, Municipal Committees/Neighbourhood Committees/ Resident Welfare Associations** etc. This will enable the community to get involved with the administration/police in identification, tracing and recovery of missing and trafficked persons.

(v) Because children can be transported on a large scale for wage labour, prostitution and trafficking, **Panchayats may be asked to maintain a register** of complete information about the persons living in the village and keep track of their movement.

(vi) Specific 'intelligence' and 'surveillance' mechanism to identify gangs, gather information about its history, affiliations, modus operandi to deceive people, activities of gang members, links with others, etc should be worked out by the Police Department. They may be appropriately sensitised about

this. Local police should keep a close watch on known criminals and traffickers.

(vii) Police Officers should be advised to undertake preventive steps such as identification of children in distress, watching out for suspicious persons, keeping special vigil at transit points, viz. Railway Stations, Bus Depots, Airports, Seaports, Border areas etc., and identify vulnerable population and susceptible pockets in the State etc.

(viii) Police personnel in outposts on borders should be trained to look-out for trafficked children on the borders. They should be sensitized to question and detect unaccompanied minors/children or accompanying adults with suspicious behaviours during checking of vehicles/public transport. Railway and Transport Department personnel may be associated with the crime meetings conducted by AHTUs from time to time as **keeping a watch on suspicious movement of people from one place to another can play a crucial role in checking this crime.**

(ix) Child helpline numbers, emergency response number 112 etc. should be displayed in public places to keep a check on human trafficking. Use of 112 Emergency Response Support System may be widely publicised to provide quick response.

(x) Police force should **make full use of CCTNS and CriMAC application** launched by the National Crime Records Bureau in March this year, which facilitates dissemination of information about significant crimes including human trafficking cases across the country on real time basis. These portals can help in locating and identifying the trafficked victims as also in prevention, detection and investigation of crimes. **Police officers at all levels may be sensitised about this.**

(xi) Police officers, especially those handling cases of human trafficking, **should be trained and sensitized at regular intervals.** It should focus on imparting knowledge of the substantial and procedural laws, court rulings, administrative procedures, skills in child friendly investigation, including interviewing, interrogation, scientific data collection, presentation in the court of law, networking with the prosecutors, facilitating victims/witness protection programmes etc.

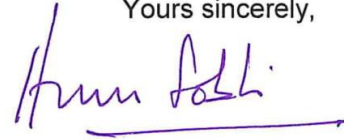
(xii) It may be ensured that **shelters for destitute women and children in need remain open and additional facilities are made available** for women and girls; virtual and/or telephone counselling services should be provided and appropriate measures should be taken to ensure privacy for women and girls.

8. The aforementioned measures are indicative and illustrative in nature. States and UTs may devise, develop and implement further strategies to counter and curb the crime of trafficking in their jurisdictions and provide relief to such victims on top priority basis. Officials at all levels may be suitably

briefed and provided guidelines in their regional/local language for better understanding and implementation of the instructions. This Ministry may be kept informed of the measures introduced in respective jurisdictions which can be emulated and adopted by other States as well.

9. **States and UTs are requested to issue suitable instructions** to all concerned in the State and sensitise officers at all levels to combat this serious and deplorable crime of human trafficking and prevent victimisation of vulnerable persons, especially women, children and youth.

Yours sincerely,



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Copy, for information and action as necessary, to:

1. Secretary, Ministry of Women and Child Development, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.
2. Secretary, Ministry of Labour & Employment, Shram Shakti Bhawan, New Delhi.
3. Ministry of External Affairs, Protector of Emigrants, Akbar Bhawan, New Delhi.
4. Director General, Border Security Force, BSF HQR, Block No. 10, CGO Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi.
5. Director General, SSB, Force Head Quarters, East Block-V, R.K. Puram, New Delhi-110066.
6. Chairman, Railway Board, Rail Bhawan, New Delhi.
7. Principal Secretary/Secretary (Home) of all State Governments and UTs.
8. Nodal Officers for Anti Human Trafficking Units in all States and UTs.