

## Theme: PREVENTION OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

**EDITORIAL**

Awareness and education are key to beat human trafficking. Photo- Pratibha Milton

Human trafficking has increasingly grown in our awareness. People are being bought, sold, and smuggled. Half of the 30 million slaves in the world are in India, with Delhi and other metro cities such as Chennai, Kolkata and Mumbai being key destination and transit points. These slaves are forced into prostitution, bonded labor, marriages, domestic servitude and child soldiering where human rights are violated. Many of these people are women and children.

Poverty and lack of economic opportunity make people, especially women and children, potential victims. Those from Adivasi Communities and the Lowest Castes are more vulnerable to human trafficking. The incidence is also rising due to rapid urbanization and the use of forced labour in growing industries. Moreover the money made from it fuels further trafficking.

There is a significant role for NGO's in combating this inhumane and degrading issue of human trafficking by developing strategies for prevention, increasing awareness and advocating for victim care. In EHA, we have started several community based programs to prevent human trafficking in high supply areas in Bihar, Jharkhand and Assam. We all need to understand more about this important area.

This issue of Safar focuses on *Prevention of Human Trafficking*, which highlights the importance of combating the issue of trafficking through implementing effective strategies. Thanks to all the contributors of this issue and happy reading!

Feba Jacob – Editor

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## CHACKO'S CHAI SHOP

Human trafficking has been part of human existence since the dawn of time as the downfall of human beings led to exploitation and oppression of the weak by the strong. One of the earliest incidents of trafficking in the Bible comes in Genesis where Joseph is sold by his brothers to slave traders who in turn sell him to Potipher in Egypt. In India, trafficking & bonded labour has been practiced for centuries with tribal & scheduled caste communities being targeted. Currently, India accounts for half of the world's 30 million slaves and Delhi has become the "hub" for the Indian human trafficking trade.

My first encounter with 'bonded labour' was when I visited one of the Self Help Group (SHG) of SHARE project in Jaunpur. One of the groups had decided to 'pay off' a member's husband's debt to the landlord. Unfortunately, he did not have the means to pay it off and as a result, he had become a bonded labour. However, 'bonded labour' and trafficked individuals are not limited to remote mountain villages. They exist in metro cities in India as well. You never know the stories of people we see almost every day. Children, for example, working at the 'Chai shop or Dhabas', girls engaged in domestic work, garment manufacturing, 'match factories' or the carpet industry etc. Many of the stories are heart breaking, such as those of girls being lured to cities with promises of employment who are instead sold into the sex trade and men given loans for emergency family medical needs ending up as bonded labour in construction companies. In Karnataka, many girls who were earlier given to the goddess 'Yellama' are ending up in brothels in Bangalore & elsewhere.



I was reminded of Amy Carmichael of Donhavur, an Irish single missionary lady who came to India in the late 19th or early 20th century. After seeing the plight of young girls in south India of the age of 5-6 who were being given to temples as 'devadasis', she dedicated her life to rescuing them by buying them from their parents & giving them a life of dignity through education and giving them care. Many of these young girls have ended up working in EHA. I am so glad that our projects are focusing on this issue, which is close to God's heart. At the global level, I was told that EHA is one of the few organizations working on prevention of human trafficking, while most agencies work on rescue & rehabilitation. Currently projects at Tezpur, Raxaul & Ranchi are working on this issue. In future, I hope that EHA in various districts will consider human trafficking as an important issue to focus on.

**Dr Ashok Chacko,**

*Director - EHA's Community Health and Development Programme*

# GOD AND HUMAN TRAFFICKING

[ *Rev. Prakash George* ]

The word trafficking means “deal or trade in something illegal”. Human Trafficking is defined as “organized criminal activity in which human beings are treated as possessions to be controlled and exploited”. The very definitions tell us that such activities are not acceptable. The human conscience believes it is wrong. Why is trafficking wrong? What does the Bible say about it?

To begin with, we need to understand how God has created humankind. In Genesis 1: 27 we read “So God created mankind in his own image, in the image of God he created them; male and female he created them”. Psalms 8: 4 and 5 reads “What is man that thou art mindful of him, and the son of man that thou dost care for him? Yet thou hast made him little less than God, and dost crown him with glory and honor.” Psalms 139: 13 and 14 reads “For you created my inmost being; you knit me together in my mother’s womb. I praise you because I am fearfully and wonderfully made.” From the above verses we know that God has personally formed every human being, each human being has a very lofty position in God’s creation. God has made all human beings with God’s nature (image) and all human beings have

the same intrinsic value irrespective of gender, race, colour, language, nationality and any other differences that can exist between two human beings. Each human being is a unique creation with the stamp of God. If God has made us in this fashion, no human being has the right to exploit or treat another human being as a commodity. So from the perspective of creation, human trafficking is abhorrent to God.



Labourers in a brick kiln from Mirzapur district, UP who are forced to work due to debt bondage . Photo- CHDP, Kachhwa

God also judges those responsible for human trafficking. Through the prophet Amos, he tells the people of Gaza, “For three sins of Gaza, even for four, I will not relent. Because

she took captive whole communities and sold them to Edom, I will send fire on the walls of Gaza that will consume her fortresses” (Amos 1: 6-7). To the people of Israel he says, “For three sins of Israel, even for four, I will not relent. They sell the innocent for silver, and the needy for a pair of sandals” (Amos 2: 6). Those who are involved in human trafficking are exploiting God’s creation.

As those created in God’s image, our only response to human trafficking in any form is to stand against it and to help the victims who are affected.

# UNDERSTANDING HUMAN TRAFFICKING- DEVELOPING A RESPONSE

[ Dr Pratibha Milton- Project Director, Community health projects – Tezpur, Assam ]

*“To be free is not merely to cast off one's chains, but to live in a way that respects and enhances the freedom of others.” Nelson Mandela*

*“Lakshmi (name changed), a 5 year old girl from Dibrugarh in NE India, was sold to a family as a domestic help for 2000 rupees. Now 8 years old, she has faced repeated abuse. Lakshmi does not know where she came from or who her parents are. The only life she knows is one of abuse and intense labour from morning to night. She has no friends, no childhood, no dreams...”*

## Statistics

- ★ Human trafficking is the second largest criminal industry after drug trade.
- ★ The International Labor Organization estimates that 20.9 million people are victims of forced labor globally. This estimate also includes victims of human trafficking for labour and sexual exploitation.
- ★ 3 persons per 1,000 in Asia are victims of trafficking.
- ★ Women make up 56% of adult trafficking.
- ★ India has been identified as a source, transit and destination point in the international circuit.
- ★ 378 of the 593 districts in India are affected by human trafficking.
- ★ 10% of human trafficking in India is international, 90% is interstate.

## Human trafficking

Human trafficking is a crime that ruthlessly exploits women, children and men for numerous purposes including forced labor and sex. This

global crime generates billions of dollars in profits for the traffickers. While it is not known exactly how many victims are involved, the estimate implies well into the millions in the world. (Global report on trafficking in persons 2012 UN).

India has been identified as a source, transit and destination point in the international circuit; 378 of the 593 districts in India are affected by human trafficking. Intra-state or inter-district trafficking is high in the states of Rajasthan, Assam, Meghalaya, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Maharashtra. States like Delhi and Goa are ‘receiver’ states. Trafficking of women and children from the North-Eastern states of India and the bordering countries in the north-east is a serious issue but has so far, it has not drawn public attention.

## According to the Palermo Protocol (Trafficking in persons Protocol UN) Trafficking in Persons shall mean

- ★ The recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons,
- ★ By means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability
- ★ Or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation

### Child Trafficking

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

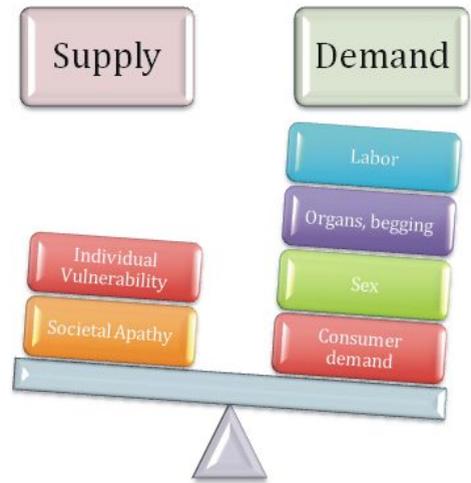
- ★ **“Child”** shall mean any person under eighteen years of age.

### Myths Related to trafficking

- ★ Only women are trafficked
- ★ Human trafficking is only sex trafficking.
- ★ Traffickers are gangster style individuals.
- ★ Everyone trafficked is kidnapped or deceived.
- ★ Trafficking only happens into big cities and metros
- ★ People being trafficked always come from situations of poverty.
- ★ Trafficking only occurs in secret illegal markets.

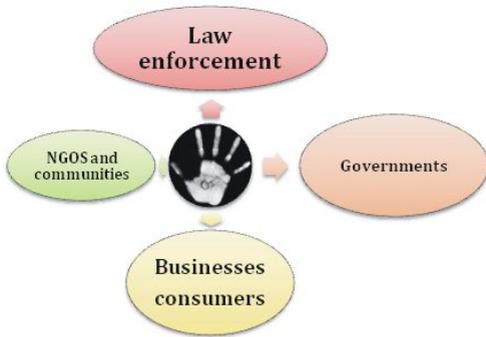
### Factors which drive human trafficking

- ★ Human Trafficking is driven by greed and the need for more profits and comfort and cheaper products on demand.
- ★ Poverty, marginalization, conflicts, disasters create vulnerability for individuals to be trafficked. Globalization and the misconceived idea of seeking ‘better work opportunities’ increases people’s vulnerability to trafficking.
- ★ Other factors which also drive trafficking are limited awareness, social apathy and greed where children especially, become commodities.
- ★ Tackling human trafficking requires efforts on the demand side as well as the supply side to make a difference.



### Prevention of Human trafficking

- ★ Efforts to tackle human trafficking began several years ago with rescue and rehabilitation of victims of sex trafficking. This involved tertiary prevention. And the focus was on sex trafficking, its effects and victim rehabilitation.
- ★ With high burn-out rates, limited success and recognition of forced labour as a huge aspect of trafficking, there has been a growing concern towards primary prevention and promotion. This calls for community action for prevention of trafficking globally. And the action has to be local; each community in its own place.
- ★ Community action itself will not be able to overcome this highly organized crime. It requires collaborated systematic efforts between governments, law enforcement agencies, businesses and consumers and non-governmental organizations and communities to stop this tide of evil.



**Tackling human trafficking**

**On the demand side**

We need to increase risks of the traffickers and increase accountability within communities, businesses, homes governments and law enforcement agencies.

**On the supply side**

- ★ Reduce vulnerability
- ★ Increase resilience
- ★ Empower communities

**Role of EHA**

- ★ Located strategically
- ★ Spread across the most vulnerable regions: North East, Bihar, Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, UP, North Maharashtra
- ★ Being a health and development organization, the opportunity in the vulnerable areas is immense
- ★ Grass root research and opportunities to inform local, national and global policies and movements against trafficking.
- ★ Steering primary prevention and child protection work to be socially and culturally relevant to the Indian context.

In the words of *Steve Chalke*, special advisor to the UN on human trafficking, *“When a single snowflake falls it melts away but when millions fall together we have snow covered cities and towns. Everything turns white”*.

When each individual across the globe will rise up

and say  human trafficking it will be possible to end this scourge of evil.



*“Overcoming poverty is not a task of charity; it is an act of justice. Like Slavery and Apartheid, poverty (and human trafficking) is not natural. It is man-made and it can be overcome and eradicated by the actions of human beings. Sometimes it falls on a generation to be great. YOU can be that great generation. Let your greatness blossom.”*

- Nelson Mandela

## RESOURCES

### Child Trafficking and CHIDLINe's crusade against Child Trafficking

**H**uman trafficking is the third largest profitable industry in the world. The latest figures estimate that 1.2 million children are trafficked worldwide every year. 40% of prostitutes are children, and there is a growing demand for young girls in the industry. CHIDLINe's crusade against child trafficking has been ongoing since its inception in 1996. Rescues and interventions of children being trafficked are addressed through the 1098 service and advocacy initiatives by CHIDLINe. Over the years we have intervened and been witness to several cases of child trafficking.

India is a source, destination, and transit country for trafficking for many purposes such as commercial sexual exploitation. There is a rising demand for live-in maids in urban areas. This has resulted in trafficking of girls from villages in West Bengal, Jharkhand and Chhattisgarh to live under extremely poor conditions first in "placement agencies" and later in the employers homes. The placement agents keep the girls in small unhygienic rooms packed together. They are often made to do the placement agent's household work and subjected to sexual abuse.

#### Justice at last for Shafiya:

Children who form 39 per cent of the India's population are at risk on the streets, at their workplace and even inside their own homes. It is unbelievable, but every year thousands of children become victims of trafficking and abuse. Stories of children in trafficking are replete with tension, trauma, fast paced action and unbelievable levels of drama. These

poignant stories highlight helpless plight of children in hands of traffickers. Shafiya, who is now 18 years old, is one among who had a harrowing life. She was brought to Kolhapur on a false promise of a job and was sold for Rs.5000/- to two women who took her to the red light district. Shafiya's mother contacted **CHIDLINe 1098** for help. As a result, **CHIDLINe Mumbai** stepped in to this case, and the rescue involved an under- cover operation and linking up with the local police.

After much investigation and effort, the CHIDLINe team managed to rescue the child from a Kolhapur brothel with the help of the Police. It was found that girl was subjected to physical and sexual abuse in the brothel and afraid to speak. CHIDLINe also approached the NGO Justice and Care and requested to provide the legal support to follow up the case in court. Shafiya was brought back to Mumbai and convinced to file an FIR against the perpetrator in order to receive the justice she deserved. In the following days those women involved in this case were arrested. The Mumbai Court sentenced three accused to seven years imprisonment for trafficking and forcing the child into prostitution. Shafiya was sent to the Advait shelter home at Virar, and she has given her 10th board exams.

*\*Name of children has been changed to protect them.*



**CHIDLINe 1098** is India's first national, 24-hour, free, emergency phone outreach service for

children in need of care and protection; linking them to long term rehabilitation and care. As soon as the call is received on 1098, a child protection service involving the local level district/state administration, NGOs, Police, Health, Education, Labour departments, the Juvenile Justice system, is set in motion, and does

not stop till the child is rehabilitated with family or safe within institutional care. You can call CHILDLINE from any phone service in India. So if YOU see a child in distress, Call **1098!**

**Log on to:** [www.childlineindia.org.in](http://www.childlineindia.org.in)

**Facebook:** *Childline-India-Foundation*

**Twitter:** *CHILDLINE1098*

## STOP THE TRAFFIK



STOP THE TRAFFIK is committed to build a global movement of local action that reaches into every corner at street level that frustrates the trade of human trafficking. We need to build communities that are high risk and low profit to every trafficker.

We are sharing information, bringing awareness and mobilizing people to take action.

STOP THE TRAFFIK is committed to answering 3 questions:

- ★ What is human trafficking?
- ★ How does it affect me?
- ★ What can I do about it?

### What does this look like for you?

Our story must prevent this crime. We will not stop it by rescuing one person at a time. The amazing work that so many organizations do in rescue and rehabilitation is critical to stop the crime growing.

STOP THE TRAFFIK is society's voice to STOP, through each of us, young and old, business and government, communities leaders and the neighbour next door: We must all play our part. We must work together, share information and build a more resilient system that operates across our world.

### What does STOP look like?

- ★ It looks like the customer walking down the shopping aisle and choosing to seek out and only buy traffic-free.
- ★ It looks like community leaders meeting and finding a way to protect their young people who are seeking work away from home.
- ★ It looks like campaigning for traffic-free chocolate and traffic-free cotton
- ★ It looks like making it possible to gather the information that is in every community so that trafficker's can be found and stopped.

So we move on to share creative ideas and encourage each other to persevere as together we STOP THE TRAFFIK.

### Ruth Dearnley

*January 2014*

*CEO, STOP THE TRAFFIK*

*(received OBE for her work on human trafficking in 2014)*

## BEST PRACTICE EXAMPLE FROM CHDP PROJECT

*By Injot Project*

### The Life Story of Jema and Jyoti

**Jema** and **Jyoti** were two young girls, aged 13 years and 14 years respectively, from Gutuhatu and Kamda village. They were very ambitious girls and the best students in their class.

But one day they were found missing.

There was no news about the girls, even after many days. A few days later, we heard that both of them had died in Delhi. The reason was unknown for many days and we later came to know that this was a case of trafficking. One villager was involved, as the middle man commonly called "*The Dallah*".

Their dreams have ended with the tragic end of their lives.

Due to the initiative and action taken by the

project, 4 dallals, 2 from Delhi and 2 from the village, were arrested.

### Back To Home

**Ms. Babita** (*name changed*), aged 25 year old, from the village Kello, went to Delhi at the age of 11 along with an acquaintance. She worked in an advocate's house as a domestic worker. She wanted to come back home but their owner didn't allow her to go. One day during an SHG meeting, her father told our staff about his daughter. Their parents filed a FIR in Rania police station as our staff suggested. Rania police took action immediately and went to Delhi. With the help of Delhi police, Ms. Babita was successfully rescued and handed over to her parents. After 14 years, Babita now lives with her parents happily and peacefully.

**CHILDREN**  
*at*  
**RISK**



## WHO CARES ??? A CASE STUDY...

[ By Dr. Vandana Kanth, Project Director - Duncan CHDP ]

In Raxaul, East Champaran District of Bihar, amidst wedding processions, one can see a trend in which young girls from different states such as West Bengal or from the neighboring country of Nepal are made to dance continually and provocatively to the tunes of so called “orchestra music”. This all happens in the context of the orchestra of the marriage procession ceremony which attracts a large crowd of young men and boys.



The greater the crowd the more popular is the concerned marriage.

But who cares if most of these are minor girls and are lured and forced into this horrific activity which totally devalues human dignity and respect? Who cares if they become subjects to sexual violence during and later after such processions? And who cares if they are trafficked & re-trafficked to many such activities?

There are now many news reports which suggest that many of these girls are minor and as young as

14 years who are forced and lured into the dancing business and are subject to sexual atrocities. There was also a report that after watching such provocative dance, two men raped a 6-year-old girl later that night.

The ones who primarily benefit are the ones who own these orchestra shops. The irony is the mobile numbers are displayed on the posters where they can be contacted for hiring these young girls to be showcased on stages set on trucks.

A normal conscience will never allow such activities to be propagated in our communities. So as a result, the community health department swung into action and challenged the trend and culture before the State Commission of Child Rights and Protection. There was a unanimous voice against such trend which was also supported by the Superintendent of Police of the Motihari district. He assured that he would bring this matter also to the higher authorities of the district.

We will continue to stand against this and voice our concerns till we see that the trend of dancing girls is a matter of past.



# PROGRAMME PROFILING – CHILDREN AT RISK PROGRAMME

[ *Meghna Babu, Programme Manager, Children at Risk* ]

The Children at Risk program includes issues that put children at risk of physical, sexual or emotional abuse, neglect, child protection issues, trafficking, being on the street, poverty, education deprivation, disability, malnutrition, foeticide and being exploited in wars, among many others. In spite of much work being done in these areas towards awareness, prevention and relief, these issues continue to be a presence all over the work. Children continue to be largely at risk.

## CHILD PROTECTION POLICY, EHA

The Children at Risk program of EHA decided that to impact communities and to spread awareness about Child protection issues, it was important to set an example by being child safe first.

The Child Protection Policy was ratified by the Board in 2011 with an aim to sensitize all staff and associates working in or with EHA through a thorough training in the policy and the code of conduct. Five “Training of Trainers” programs have been conducted and approximately 50 master trainers from various units have been trained in the policy and code of conduct. These master trainers further train the staff in their respective units. A Child Protection Officer (CPO) supported by a Child Protection Committee (CPC) has been appointed in most units to oversee the implementation of the policy.

A handbook has been developed which contains the policy document, reporting forms, reporting structure and other tools that is being given to each staff after the training. Every staff person, temporary employees and visitors to EHA units are required to sign a declaration of commitment to the policy and adhere to it.



More than 115 million children worldwide are subjected to the worst forms of child labor, including trafficking for commercial sex exploitation and hazardous physical labor.  
Photo- Kaaren Mathias

## CHILD TRAFFICKING

Child Trafficking had become an obvious need in the initial days of the program, resulting in the three projects in Ranchi, Tezpur and Raxaul and the newly initiated project in Madhipura.

EHA has adopted a unique stance towards child trafficking in terms of prevention while most organizations focus on rescue and rehabilitation of trafficked victims. The focus is on spreading awareness and educating the communities about trafficking, to build self-reliance and skills to

enable young people to find means of livelihood within their communities and areas.

EHA is dedicated to making a difference to Children at Risk both by setting a personal example and by initiating change in the community through education and awareness and other intervention strategies. EHA values healthy childhood and is determined to contribute to the improvement and the causes of children in all its work areas.

# ADVOCACY & THE PREVENTION OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING

[ *Mark Delaney, Programme Manager, Advocacy* ]

An immigrant family to Delhi, in desperate need of money, took a loan from a moneylender on the condition that the daughter (about 12 years of age) of the family would work as domestic house helper for the moneylender for a year as a way to repay the loan. After the year, the moneylender claimed the debt hadn't been repaid, so, together with a group of thugs, kept the daughter and took the wife and the son as well! The father was beside himself with worry. He may never see his family again!

Every day hundreds of women & children are trafficked into prostitution or slave-like domestic labour, like this girl. People are treated as commodities to be bought or sold to do incredibly degrading work or be sexually exploited.

Slowly the government of India is coming to terms with the fact that human trafficking is a huge problem. A recent innovation is the introduction of the Child Line, a free telephone number (1098) that any child can phone if they are fearful of being abducted, exploited or mistreated in any way. Indeed anyone suspicious of a child being exploited can phone the number. The number is operational in over 250 Indian cities listed here <http://www.childlineindia.org.in/1098/CHILDLINE-Locations.xls>. The government works in

partnership with various NGO's in each of those cities. A member of that NGO will answer the call coming in to 1098 and then refer it to the relevant government authority – if necessary, the police. For more information on the Child line click here <http://www.childlineindia.org.in/>.

In the situation above, the father called Childline's hotline 1098. The NGO who answered the call sprang into action and contacted the police who intercepted the captors at a train station as they were trying to take the abducted family members from the city. Now the father has his wife and son and daughter safely home, and the moneylender has been charged with a crime. It was very good that the father knew the Childline number and also good that the NGO worker on the other end of the phone acted so swiftly.

This story is a challenge to all of us to be aware of the resources available in crisis situation. It also challenges us to act quickly if we witness a child or woman possibly being abducted. Many of us unfortunately take the attitude that, "if it's not my family member I don't care". However, the government needs ordinary people to speak up when they witness suspicious behaviour. Christ also calls us to act when he says: "do to others what you would have them do to you."

**CALL 1860-266-2345 FOR  
MENTAL HEALTH HELPLINE**



## :: INTERVIEW ::

## A TELEPHONIC INTERVIEW WITH Ms ANITA KANAIYA EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, OASIS, BANGLURU

[ By Feba Prakash, Co-editor, Safar ]

**Safar** - Considering the prevailing social issues, how serious is the issue of trafficking in India? What are the identified causes for trafficking?

**Ms. Anita** - In India, trafficking is a very serious issue, and now it is a source, destination and transit country, where people are trafficked from, trafficked to and trafficked through.

The major factors contributing to this are gender issues where girls are treated badly, illiteracy among rural people and marginalized sections and poverty being the main issue. Other factors include unemployment, lack of awareness, migration, looking for job, debt bondage, failure of monsoon, natural disaster leading to people being stranded etc.

**Safar** - India accounts for half of the world's 30 million slaves. Why are there such high numbers in this country?

**Ms. Anita** - The major reason is the gap between rich and poor; the exploitation of poor by the rich which is very evident in our country. Greed for money is another reason; humans can be used and reused till they die and money is earned through them on a constant basis, unlike other commodities or drugs that can be used only once.

**Safar** - Are there any measures / initiatives by the government to tackle this issue and how effective it is?

**Ms. Anita** - Government is trying to tackle the issue, but it has not been an issue of prime importance. Money made out of trafficking is immense. Officials are bribed at various levels, and they are allowing it to grow which is just abuse of power and position.

**Safar** - What are the drivers of trafficking - supply side and demand side?

**Ms. Anita** - Where there is demand, there is supply. When demand stops supply will also stop.



Trafficking of women and children is a grave violation of Human Rights and one of the most serious organized crimes of the day. Photo- Kaaren

The ease in procuring victims and the money made out of it increase the demand for exploitation. Money is the main motive.

**Safar** - Can you share with us about the work of OASIS - addressing the issue of trafficking in preventing these incidences? What interventions or strategies are used to prevent the increasing incidence of trafficking?

**Ms. Anita** - OASIS works mainly in the area of Prevention, Rescue and Rehabilitation.

a) Prevention-The main strategy of OASIS is to create awareness. Many people don't know about trafficking. Educating women or providing any kind of training helps them to get better jobs. Also girls should be allowed to

complete their school education. Being unskilled, they agree to whatever job offers they come across. If they are educated or have some form of education they will be assertive. Strengthen communities-whenver a person gets trafficked, he is trafficked from communities- whether it is playground, schools or slums. They are trafficked from within the places from where other people are present. When the community is made aware, we are reducing the chances of people being kidnapped or abducted. Education and awareness strengthen people to fight this issue. Also our intervention involves, working with hospital-based groups like EHA in community health and development. We provide education and awareness campaign among slum community, government schools and churches in rural areas where we equip them to deal with this issue.

- b) Rescue- Once a person is trafficked, someone has to help them out of the situation. We work with police and government.
- c) Rehabilitation – If the rescued people go back to their own areas, the chances of being get trafficked again is there. We provide vocational training for the rescued people and through which they can even support their family members

**Safar** - *What kind of trafficking have you come across?*

**Ms. Anita** - Mostly Sex trafficking cases are reported here. We also come across organ transplant and child beggary.

**Safar** - *What are the links between internal migration (e.g. for work) and trafficking?*

**Ms. Anita** - There is a strong link between migration for work and trafficking. When people

migrate they are migrating without any knowledge and so more vulnerable. So we advocate for safe migration, therefore they know about the place where they are migrating to.

**Safar** - *How far are the rehabilitation systems successful in bringing the victims back to their normal lives?*

**Ms. Anita** - It depends on how early we rescue them. Being in the trade for one or 2 years, there are huge long-term health implications. So if we are able to rescue them early, we can bring them back to their normal lives.

**Safar** - *What are the key roles that can be played by NGOs in this issue of trafficking?*

**Ms. Anita** - Key roles of NGOs include: Prevention, Rescue and Rehabilitation

**Safar** - *What are the challenges that can be faced while addressing issues of trafficking in India?*

**Ms. Anita** - Risks involved are the biggest challenge because we are dealing with rowdies, and people who abuse power. This is a criminal activity and we are dealing with criminals. There is even limitation for the protection provided by the police.

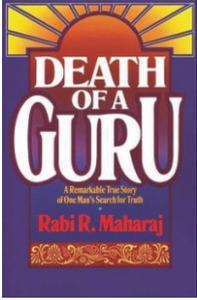
Another risk is rescued victims' chances of reverting to trafficking. Most of them will be depressed and no one will be willing to accept them back, due to the stigma attached with this.

**Safar** - *To finish off, are there any resources or websites you can recommend to us, that we can share with our project teams?*

**Ms. Anita** - Stop the traffick- a global movement against human trafficking

*Thank you so much Ms Anita, for your time and your thoughts.*

## :: BOOK REVIEW ::



**BOOK:**  
DEATH OF A GURU

**WRITER:**  
RABI R MAHARAJ

**REVIEWED BY:**  
VANDANA KANTH,  
PROJECT DIRECTOR,  
RAXAUL

This 236-page work is an autobiography describing one man's search for truth and meaning in his life and purpose on this earth. This man Rabi R. Maharaj, born in a prestigious high caste Brahmin family of 'priests and Gurus' and trained as a "Yogi" describes his life experiences beautifully.

He describes how disillusionment set in despite the vast knowledge that he possessed. This disillusionment gradually opened the way for his search for truth, which culminates in finding Christ.

This book depicts the various stages of his life, starting from his birth and childhood days to adulthood. The biography knits it together beautifully so that we can flow through his life

and reach along with him the stage which he is in today.

Rabi also writes clearly and honestly about Hindu culture and rituals of Hindus. He makes the readers understand the lives of people who follow Hinduism sacredly and religiously without even understanding it.

His explanation the way his quest for understanding the meaning of his life and purpose brings him head on in choosing Grace versus Karma is truly amazing.

In my opinion this book describes the inward struggles and conflict of a true seeker of the truth and eventually how one can reach the truth if there is a genuine pursuit for the truth.

At a time when eastern mysticism and philosophy fascinates and pulls many followers both here and in the west, he provides a first-hand experience of the same.

He tries to bring out a strong connect between **"Yoga and drug abuse"** by virtue of himself being a yogi and describing and understanding that hallucinations created or produced by the drugs which were very much same and similar to the experience of the trance stage of a yogi.

## Answers to Bible Quiz (from Safar Issue 12)

- Which prophet anointed David as king?  
- *Samuel (1 Sam 16:13)*
- Which female judge described herself as "a mother in Israel"?  
- *Deborah (Jdg 5:7)*
- For how many pieces of silver did Judas betray Christ?  
- *Thirty (Matt 26:15)*
- What did the dove bring back to Noah?  
- *Olive leaf (Gen 8:11)*
- Who carried the cross for Christ?  
- *Simon of Cyrene (Matt 27:32)*
- On which mountain range did Noah's ark come to rest?  
- *Ararat (Gen 8:4)*

## BIBLE quiz

11

- What does the name Emmanuel mean?
- Who did Jesus appear to first after his resurrection?
- What does the word "gospel" mean?
- Who looked after the coats of the men who stoned Stephen?
- What did Jesus say is the "greatest commandment in the law"?
- To whom was the Revelation of Jesus Christ given?

**Obituary for Trinath**  
- by Raj Kumar, LCH

REMEMBERING  
**TRINATH**



**Trinath** and **Louisa's** untimely demise was a great sorrow and pain for the entire EHA family. He will be always remembered as a person who was not only willing to help but also as a one who give his hundred percent. All I can say is that he was indeed a friend in need which we could trust on. He always fulfilled the tasks assigned with sense of responsibility. He was one of the major backbones of EHA's Community health. His contribution to EHA will be remembered forever, especially his hard work, willingness, submissiveness, caring and sharing and his positive attitude. The words are not enough to describe him as a person.

Few words of remembrance of whom Trinath has inspired in his short span of life . . .

- ★ Trinath as a person who was so friendly, helpful and good-natured, with a ready smile.
- ★ Trinath was the most humble, down to earth person I met always ready to help with a smile and always full of humour....he always made us laugh with anecdotes and jokes and it was therapeutic to be around him.....
- ★ Will miss his smile but he will always be remembered and nobody will be able to fill his void.
- ★ HOPE to see them on the other shore.
- ★ I remember him as a humble & smiling person. He was good in coordinating and happy to be the backstage person.
- ★ I will always remember his simplicity and generosity. He was the most approachable person I felt when being with the CH team.
- ★ We all have loved you and will always love you by living your values of sincerity, hard work, submissiveness without complaints. Your absence will be felt deep in our hearts always and always. The griefs beyond words....
- ★ You will always be remembered!! For so much...
- ★ We will see each other to have more jokes from you in our eternal home ....till then keep downloading few good ones to make all of us laugh.
- ★ We also thanked GOD who gave us the opportunity to meet this amazing person who was a brother to so many of us and brought laughter and happiness by his jokes amidst serious presentations.
- ★ We remembered his humility, gentleness, friendly behavior and how approachable he was & how organized he was.

**CHDP NEWS**

- ★ World Disability Day (December 3rd) was celebrated all across EHA
- ★ CHDP half yearly best-practice reporting meeting was held in Sattal from 21 to 24 October 2013. It included updates and sharing of best-practices from all projects.
- ★ Strategic Review meeting with partners was held in Delhi on 12 & 13 of December 2013.

**HR MOVEMENTS**

Name	Designation	Project
<b>APPOINTMENTS</b>		
Mrs Gina Vijayabhaskar	Documentation Officer MIS	Landour CHD Project
Mrs Seema Thapa	Community coordinator	Landour CHD Project
<b>RESIGNATION</b>		
Anju	Programme Officer – Health Financing	EHA CO
Tapash Ranjan Pani	Project Assistant	Kishangarh – Chhatarpur

[ by: Ms. Hemlatba ]

**NEXT ISSUE OF SAFAR**  
Safar Issue 13 is focusing on **Reproductive Health Rights**  
Please send contributions to Feba Prakash (fjacob@eha-health.org) by **10th April, 2014**  
Editor – Kaaren Mathias  
Co-editor – Feba Prakash  
Layout & Graphic – Lun Thawmte



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