

CHAPTER-ONE

Introduction

1.1 Background of the Study

Trafficking or the illegal moving and selling of human beings across countries and continents is in exchange for financial or other compensation, has long being outlawed by most national legislation and Human Rights conventions. Ranked by governments as the third most serious illegal trade after drugs and weapons, trafficking of children is a mullet billion dollar industry. This modern form of slavery continues in its virulent form: in trafficking of girls and women for sexual purposes. Such trafficking takes place in villages and cities across countries and continents.

Trafficking is a clandestine and isolating activity, enveloped in an aura of shame and secrecy. Children and women forced into prostitution experience a great sense of confusion, disorientation and alienation.

An estimated 1 million children are believed to enter multi billion illegal sex market each year. Many are coerced, sold, deceived and trafficked into enforced sexual encounters. The commercial sexual exploitation of selling the children for sex is always illegal, always damaging to child.

Its dangers are multiple victims' sense of dignity, identity and self esteem is undermined and their capacity for the trust dulled. Their physical and emotional health is put at risk, their rights violated and rights jeopardised. Painful injuries disfigurement, disease and social obstacle often await those forced, lured or coerced into sexual contact with adults.

In today's commercial world, there is a fierce competition between the traders and buyers in order to make profit and as a result of this so called global trade in the name of competition has, as the saying goes that other side of the river is always green, led both males and females including children to migrate across the border with the very objective to seek suitable employment and to do business. It is their right to have such opportunities elsewhere, however, it is indeed inhumane to rely on someone, go elsewhere and be compelled to do something which is against one's will.

Nepal including other countries has been suffering from girl trafficking and molestations for the last many years. Likewise, HIV/AIDS stand as a major challenge before us. Thus, it has become imperative to carry out a basic survey and execute the fixed work plan accordingly for the proper identification and control of the problems like girl trafficking, HIV / AIDS infection and the social discrimination against the survivors of trafficking and HIV / AIDS.

It is most appropriate to identify the nature of existing problems in order to implement the program after the thorough survey of experience, knowledge, curiosity of the target group. The core concept of this research is to launch effective public awareness oriented programs based on the existing level of awareness among the communities in the rural sector, social behavioral approach to the survivors, suitable programmes for the target group in accordance with the condition of awareness and place and the responses or information acquired during the survey period. Funded by the United Nation Development Programmes (UNDP), "Intervention Programs to combat Trafficking in children, and women & HIV / AIDS" was launched to carry out thorough survey in 32 village development committees under Chitwan district, police offices from 2 municipalities, village development committee, teachers and students circle, health organizations, government and non government organizations, clubs, courts or district office of the lawyers and the result of this survey intending to target the aforementioned places will certainly support to prepare the sustainable program to be implemented in the years ahead. Thus, in order to move forward, valuable suggestions, support and constructive criticism is the key factor anticipated hereby from all concerned.

Trafficking of Children and Women in Nepal

The number of women and girls being trafficked from Nepal, mainly for the purpose of forceful sexual exploitation in various cities of India is estimated beyond thousands.

Trafficking is the initiation to coerce women in prostitution and Nepal has significant prevalence in this regard. The prevalence of girl trafficking in Nepal is astounding. International Labor Organization estimates that between 10,000 and 12,000 children and women are trafficked from Nepal to India each year. According to various reports more than two hundred thousand Nepali children and women are forced into sexual slavery in India.

Girl trafficking is one of the major forms of sexual exploitation in Nepal. It is difficult to trace the origin of girl trafficking in Nepal. However, it seems to have existed for the last several decades, some 150 years ago a law was promulgated to ban the sale of girls as slaves. This was long before abolition of slavery in Nepal. During the last fifty years, trafficking of Nepalese girls and women has increased manifold.

The magnitude of this problem is enormous. Its origin and ramifications are complex. Trafficking in women and girls in Nepal is espoused with coerced prostitution in India sex markets.

In Rana regime there was prevalence of concubines in their places. Ranas used to keep number of kept women and concubines from different parts of the country for their luxury and sexual pleasure. Ranas migrated to India after their downfall in 1950-51 AD. Their kept women and concubines also accompanied them to India. The declining economic prosperity of Ranas living in India was not able to absolve these

women in their places in exile. Hence the kept women and concubines were also out of these so-called places without economic security. So, these women were being used as sex slaves in those places and they started selling sex for economic security and livelihood. Some of them even ran the brothels and started recruiting women from their respective areas of origins.

The other school of thoughts mentions that the Tibetan merchants used Nepal as a route in transit to India. They hired Nepali men and women for the construction work in the then British India. Adult women were used as an object to serve sex to British authorities for the benefit of some of the Tibetan merchants. Gradually, it took a pace and more young women were recruited from Nepali hill and mountains to serve in the brothels run by Tibetans. Later on, the Indo-Chinese war made Tibetan merchants flee from India and they handed over the brothels to hill-mountain origin women. The Indian sex market got control of these women who were trained by the Tibetan merchants. In the mean time, these women themselves became the proprietors and owners of brothels and started to recruit young girls from the villages of their own origins. Subsequently, it became the initiation of trafficking of children and women in Nepal.

Some of the Processes of girl Trafficking

Most of the youth girls are deceived by pimps, abductors or the middle persons promising them a good job in an urban area. Some can be tricked and sold by their trusted and close relatives and husbands. There are many reports where young man pretends to love and marry young girls only to sell them in brothels. In fact, such professional husbands are very common in this trade.

The residents of high trafficking area strongly believe that local politicians and administration protect this business and benefit from it | Politicians protect pimps because pimps help them in their elections monetarily.

Children/Women who have become Victims of Trafficking

1. Persons from impoverished households in rural areas and urban slums poor women migrants to urban areas seeking jobs, those engaged in marginal economic activities and in other low status work and services.
2. Women and girls who are unmarried, divorced, separated or widowed because of their marginalization, limited economics resources and predominance in the "invisible" informal sector.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Trafficking leading to sexual exploitation is one of the most brutal forms of violence against children and women. Victims are subjected to one of the most intolerable forms of child labour because they suffer extreme physical, psycho - social and emotional abuse.

Trafficking of children and women is considered as a contemporary form of slavery and a gross violation of women's and children's basic human rights by the international community.

It results in lifelong and in many cases, life threatening consequence for the future development of children they are at risk of early pregnancy, maternal morality and STD including HIV AIDS. Case study and testimonies of child victims speak of a trauma, so deep that the child is often unable to re enter or return to a normal way of life. Many children die before they reach adulthood other survivor in one way or another.

The ILO Convention No.182 on the elimination of the worst forms of child labour, which has recently been indorsed by the government of Nepal labels trafficking as one of the worst forms of child labour comparing it to a practice similar to slavery and also covers issues such as the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances and also work which by nature or the circumstances in which it is carried and is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.

The trafficking of the children is a major violation of international law and is specifically prohibited under Article 35 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Every state is required to take measures “to prevent the abduction of, the sale of or trafficking in children, for any purpose or in any form” on the issue of trafficking in children, therefore, international standards are not limited to dealing with recruitment to prostitution, but address a range of situations in which children are taken away from their families for some form of exploitation. This is irrespective of whether this occurs with or without the agreement of their parent(s) or guardian.

Human Trafficking in Nepal is espoused with coerced prostitution in Indian sex market. International Labour Organisation estimates that Twelve Thousand (12,000) children and women are trafficked to India annually and sold into sexual slavery. According to different sources Nepali children and women that have been trafficked to India and forced into prostitution number around Two Lakhs (200,000).

Nepali organisations and government have been working to liberate victims of trafficking from brothels. But there are very few organisations actively involved in work. India being a big country rescue operations are conducted by different organisations in different ways.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The main objective of the Study is to Study and analyze the existing situation of Human Trafficking and HIV/AIDS in Nepal. The Specific Objectives of the Study are as follows:

- ❖ To conduct a study on the situation of human trafficking and HIV/AIDS in Chitwan district
- ❖ To collect information on nature range of programmes implemented by organizations based in Chitwan district to prevent trafficking and HIV/AIDS.
- ❖ To find out the real situation of trafficking and HIV/AIDS and number of PLWHAs in Chitwan district
- ❖ To find out the level of public awareness on human trafficking and HIV/AIDS in the society.
- ❖ To acquire the information about the necessary elements for conducting the activities among the agencies and organizations, women's organizations, clubs and other communities organizations working at the local level.

1.4 Conceptual Framework

Another tragic dimension to girl-trafficking is the inhumanity a girl-child has to bear, involuntarily, at such a tender age. Accounts given by girls rescued from the brothels indicate that during the so called "breaking-in" period they are routinely gang raped, beaten up, starved, and caged in dark rooms. Placed under virtual slavery, they are released only when they are too old to attract a customer or if they contract a sexually transmitted disease such as AIDS. The damage to the child as a result is multiple and may affect ultimately the child's children. It results in serious, life-long and life-threatening consequences for the physical, psychological, spiritual, moral, and social development of children, including the threat of early pregnancy, maternal mortality, injury, retarded development, physical disabilities and sexually transmitted diseases including HIV/AIDS

Due to fewer monitoring mechanism, it is increasingly becoming difficult to control the trafficking in persons given the dramatic increase in global migration patterns it is a low-risk high return prospect for the trafficker and it is often difficult for the authorities to identify given the various disguises used by perpetrators.

Judging from the work done by organisations on trafficking and in spite of an increasing volume of information documentation and publications on preventative activities, there are still major gaps in our knowledge and understanding of preventing mechanisms. As the available information seems scanty and patchy, there is a need for in-depth and empirical analysis of the magnitude patterns and trends of preventing process of Nepali children and women from being trafficked.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The rationale of this study is to unearth the various methods that organisations have been using to prevent trafficking and the hazards of HIV/AIDS. The findings of this study will help complete the vast gap in knowledge and information on this topic and thus provide invaluable background to future action programmes aimed at eliminating this worst forms of violation of human trafficking.

This study envisages to open up new processes that would led to increase the preventative efforts and make people clear of the steps involved in trafficking of children and women.

1.6 The Organized Format of the Research Report

This study will be organized into five chapters. Each chapter will give some information on the situation of human trafficking and HIV/AIDS. Firstly, entire work the study on specific topic would be divided into the following chapters.

Chapter-1 Simply includes the introduction part; in this section, background of study, statement of the problem, objective of the study, conceptual framework, significance of the study and the organized format of the research report.

Chapter-2 Second chapter includes literature review of the study; especially this chapter contains theoretical perspectives and review of previous empirical on violence against women and girls particularly in Nepal.

Chapter-3 Chapter three includes Research Methodologies of the study.

Chapter-4 This chapter (Chapter-4) contains questionnaire or interaction and presentation of the survey (children and girl trafficking and the problems caused from it, rescue and rehabilitation, migration, prostitution, HIV/AIDS, miscellaneous)

Chapter-5 This section covers suggestions and comments accumulated during the survey (weak points of survey form, administrative weaknesses for survey); and conclusion and recommendations on behalf of surveyor.

CHAPTER-TWO

Literature Review

2.1 Theoretical Perspectives of Violence Against Girls and Women

The trafficking of children is a major violation of international law and is specially prohibited under Article 35 of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Every state is required to take measures “to prevent the abduction of, the sale of or trafficking in children for any purpose or in any form.” On the issue of trafficking in children, therefore, international standards are not limited to dealing with recruitment to prostitution, but address a range of situations in which children are taken away from their families for some form of exploitation. This is irrespective of whether this occurs with or without the agreement of their parent (s) or guardian.

The extent of their problem of trafficking and sexual exploitation of children led the UN member states to start negotiating the term of a draft Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Right of the Child dealing specially with the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography. The Optional protocol to the convention on the Rights of the Child on the sale of Children is also exists. Child Prostitution and Child Pornography is an international effort to strengthen existing mechanism to help address the exploitation of children.

Theoretical Review of books, articles and new letters of Ministry of Women, children and Social Welfare, UNICEF, UNDP, Nepali and Indian organisations, Save the children US, Save the children UK, Save the children Norway, Plan International, Save the children India, Terre Des Homes, District Development Committee, Chitwan, District Court, Chitwan, District Police Office, Chitwan, CLRC (Community Legal Research Centre), Chitwan, Bharatpur Municipality, Chitwan have been consulted. Interactive sessions will be held with Police Officials, Ministry of Women, children and Social Welfare, organisations active in this field.

2.2 Review of Previous Empirical on Violence Against Women and Girls particularly in Nepal

Although numerous studies have been conducted in regards to trafficking of children and women, but very few studies are done in this issue and reintegration efforts. Some of the summaries of studies undertaken and consulted are:

In South Asia; Bangladesh and Nepal are most vulnerable countries in terms of Child Trafficking. Bangladesh Police estimate that more than 15,000 women and children are smuggled out of Bangladesh every year. (“Boys, rescued in India while being smuggled to become jockeys in camel races,” www.elsiglo.com. 19 February 1998”)

Though there is no concrete data as to the number of girls trafficked to India for sexual exploitation but the figures ranges from 5,000-7000to 20000 children being

trafficked every year from estimates of 70,000 to 375,480 Nepalese women working in Indian brothels(Acharya,1998: 15)

There are reportedly 4000 Nepalese boys in Mumbai, mostly engaged in Jari factories , and are forced to work for 14 to 16 hours a day.(Nepal Samacharpatra, National Daily 2058-8-9)

As of February 1998, there were 200 Bangladeshi children and women awaiting repatriation in different Indian shelters.(“Boys,rescued in India while being smuggled to become jockeys in camel races.www.elsiglo.com,19 February 1998).Bangladesh and Nepal are the main sources of trafficked children in south Asia .(Masako Iijima “S.Asia urged to unit against child prostitution,”Reuters,19 June 1998)

27000 Bangladeshi women and children have been forced into prostitution in Indian Brothels. (Centre for Women and Children’s Studies Reports,” women forced into Indian Brothel” June 1998). More than 200,000 Bangaldeshi women were trafficked from 1990 to 1997 , with 6000 children trafficked, abducted or reported missing during that time.(Centre for Women and Children’s Studies Reports, Zahiduzzaman Faruque, “ Women, Children trafficking in Bangaladesh,” Kyodo, 5 May 1998

Between January 1990 and September 1997,there were 2,545 case of trafficked children reported in the media in Bangladesh -1,262 boys and 1,283 girls .During the same time period,2.212 trafficked children were rescued .(President of the centre for Women and children studies. Ishrat shamin.”Trafficking in Women and children: A Human Rights Crisis).Between January 1990 and September 1997, there were 845 cases of kidnapped children reported in the media in Bangladesh. 512 or 84% were rescued. (President of the Center for women and Children Studies, Ishrat, Shamin, “Trafficking in Women and Children: A Human Rights Crisis)

In the Nepalese context, trafficking is most commonly described as “cheli beti wosar pasar” or “byabasayik yaun soshan” both terms capture only parts of the international definitions of trafficking. In the extensive literature review, a host of conflicting and partial assumptions of and definitions on trafficking were also encountered. In general, the literature on trafficking in Nepal has focused merely on trafficking on sexual exploitation, and mainly through case studies or emotional recounts of the situation of the victims of trafficking (Child welfare society, 1996)

Reports on commercial sexual exploitation and on the institutional framework of trafficking have shed some light on the issue related to trafficking that were not previously researched in any depth. These include research on those engaged in commercial sexual exploitation conducted by New Era as well as two important assessments on anti trafficking interventions and on the legal framework for combating trafficking in Nepal sponsored by The Asia Foundation.

In a well-researched legislative review, Sanghere and Kapur (2000) critically assessed the various policies and measures for preventing and controlling trafficking in Nepal based on effectiveness, human rights, and international obligations arising from the relationship between trafficking and the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

Bhattarai and Evans (2001: TV) carefully examined three anti-trafficking interventions: prevention, care, and support, and networking and advocacy. Adopting a human rights perspective, they provide a constructive critique of most common tools used by a range of different actors in combating trafficking.

Nepal's National legislation against trafficking

The Constitution

The constitution is the fundamental law of the country, Article 20 of the constitution guarantees the right against exploitation and prohibits traffic in human being and forced labour in any form, Article 26(3) "the state shall make necessary arrangements to safeguard the rights and interests of children and shall ensure that they are not exploited."

Muluki Ain: "Nobody should allure person to cross the border with the intent of trafficking or strike a deal in this regard" Article 3 of the same chapter prohibits the sale or purchase of any person.

The Children's Act, 1992: The adoption of the Children's Act was to fulfill Nepal's commitments under the Convention on the Right of the Children (CRC). The Act defines a "child" as a person under the age of sixteen years, develops the concept of the parents' obligation in bringing up the child and includes provisions on criminal responsibility of children.

The Innocent Victims: Trafficking in Women and Girls across Nepal - India Border
By Gauri Pradhan, CWIN

"Rescue and Rehabilitation of Sexually Exploited Minors from Trafficking" By
ODANADI SEVA SAMSTHE (REGD), Mysore, Karnataka, India

RAPE FOR PROFIT, Trafficking of Nepali Girls and Women to India's Brothels by
Human Rights Watch Group

Community Perceptions of Trafficking and its Determinants in Nepal: By the Asia
Foundation

CHAPTER-THREE

Research Methodology

3.1 Rationale of the Selection of Study Area

Basically the under mentioned are the main organizations working for prevention of human trafficking in India, Nepal and Chitwan district

- Delhi, Kolkata and Mumbai identifies as the places from where most of the rescue operation takes place. Kolkatta is capital of the state of West Bengal and Mumbai is the capital of state of Maharashtra.

Organisations in Maharashtra:

-) District probation and after care association, observation home, Shivajinagar, Pune
-) Girls observation Home, Nanapeth, Pune, Government of Maharashtra
-) Government of Maharashtra
-) Juvenile Welfare Board, Observation Home, Bhiwandi
-) Kusumbai Motichand Mahila Sevagram, Krve Road, Pune
-) Nagpada Police Station, Mumbai
-) Navajeevan Mahila Vastigriha, Chembur Mumbai
-) The Rescue Foundation

Organisations in Delhi:

-) Alliance against Trafficking and sexual exploitation of children and women
-) STOP (Stop Trafficking, Oppression and Prostitution of children and women)

Organisations in Kolkata:

-) Alliance against Trafficking and sexual exploitation of children and women
-) SANLAAP

Organisations in Nepal:

-) ABC Nepal
-) Alliance against Trafficking and sexual exploitation of children and women, Nepal Chapter
-) CeLRRD
-) CWIN
-) Maiti Nepal
-) NNAGT (National Networking Against Girl Trafficking)
-) WoReC

Organisations in Chitwan:

-) Action Aid Nepal

-) Chitwan Sakriya Samuha
 -) CLRC (Community Legal Research Centre), and its Paralegal Committees
 -) Family Planning Association of Nepal, Chitwan branch
 -) GWP (General Welfare Pratisthan)
 -) Maiti Nepal
 -) Marie Stops
- Research and anecdotal evidence of organisations working on anti trafficking programmes in Nepal and India

3.2 Research Design

Exploratory and descriptive research design has been selected as the basis of the study. The research will explore extent and preventing processes of trafficking and HIV/AIDS mainly in the Chitwan district of Nepal.

3.3 Nature and Sources of Data

Mainly the data has been generated from both primary and secondary sources. The primary data has been collected from interview of the workers of local clubs, CBOs etc. organisations working in preventing efforts of trafficking of children and women, and HIV/AIDS, Police Officials.

Some Secondary data has been acquired from local clubs, CBOs, local Government bodies, NGOs, INGOs working against trafficking, research reports and media.

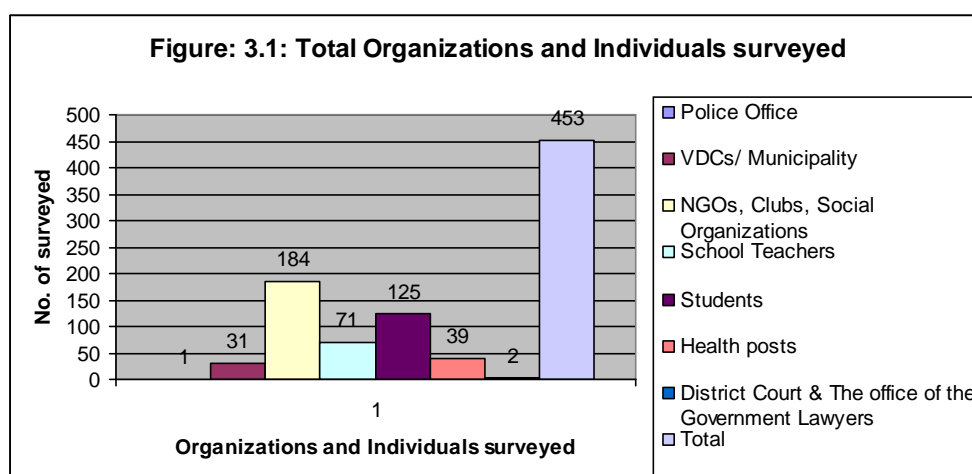
3.4 Sample among Universe

The study is based on Chitwan district based organizations and some students, teachers of Chitwan district.

The details have been received form just one district police office out of two existing police offices among 7 selected survey areas. Likewise the survey could be done in 34 VDCs and 2 municipalities among the targeted 38 VDC offices and 2 municipalities and because 3 VDCs did not have the offices, the total figure of VDC offices remained only up to 29. Other areas viz. non-governmental organizations, clubs and community organizations, 4 each office in 36 village development committees and 10 each in 2 municipalities are among the 164 targeted places. Similarly, among the surveyed 71 and 124 respectively are the two teachers and 5 students from the total number of survey areas including 21 targeted VDCs and municipalities and 1 teacher and student each from the rest 17 VDCs whose figure would have been 59 and 122. Only 39 among the targeted 38 health clinics from VDCs and municipalities and two hospitals have been surveyed.

Table: 3.1: Name and no. of organizations surveyed

No. of organizations surveyed								
	Police Office	VDCs/ Municipality	NGOs, Clubs, Social Organizations	School Teachers	Students	Health posts	District Court & The office of the Government Lawyers	Total
Expected no.	2	38	164	59	122	40	2	427
Survey no.	1	31	184	71	125	39	2	453
Difference in no.	-1	-7	20	12	3	-1	0	26
Percentage of total no.	0.22	6.84	40.62	15.67	27.59	8.61	0.44	100



3.5 Areas and the Number Covered with the Survey

This survey report includes 1 police office, 29 village development committees and 2 municipalities, 184 non governmental organizations, clubs and community organizations, 71 teachers and 125 students from 62 schools, 39 health clinics, 2 courts and the office of the lawyers as furnished below percentage wise. Among them, non governmental organizations, clubs and community organizations are in the highest percentage up to 40.62 and the inclusion of the police office is in the least percentage up to 0.22 whose name list has been quoted below.

Table: 3.2: No. and percentage of organizations surveyed

No. of organizations surveyed													Total		
Police Office		VDCs/ Municipality		NGOs, Clubs, Social Organizations		School Teachers		Students		Health posts		District Court & The office of the Government Lawyers		453	
No.	% of total number	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	0.22	31	6.8	184	40.62	71	15.7	125	28	39	8.6	2	0.44	453	100

3.6 Data Collection Techniques

1. Qualitative direct interview would be conducted with students, teachers, and officials of local organizations.
2. Qualitative discussion would be conducted with officials of organisations working against the field of trafficking and HIV/AIDS.
3. Secondary sources of information (From Chitwan district based NGOs, INGOs, Census, media etc) will be analysed to find out the type and methods used by organisations to prevent trafficking of human being and HIV/AIDS.

3.7 Data Collection Process

The suggestions and bits of advice from various personalities, agencies and organizations were gathered during an interaction program held in Chitwan in order to give the final set-up to the method of data collection and format of questionnaire to acquire the information about the real state of children and girl trafficking and HIV/AIDS. In the process of determining the targeted survey areas within the Chitwan district, the most problem-afflicted areas were given the first priority to be declared as survey areas. Likewise, to apply the methods of survey, conduct the queries session and filling up of questionnaire form among the women's organizations and communities in village level during survey were made comprehensive during the orientation on survey. In regard to the students of the concerned schools, the stipulated forms were filled up by the concerned teachers on behalf of the students on the prior consent of the concerned personnel and survey officials and enumerators. As far as possible, the concerned persons were requested to fill up the details of data themselves and the objective of this was to maintain the accuracy and authenticity of the information provided in the forms. The forms were filled up mainly through the interview process.

3.8 Reliability and Validity of the Data

The primary data collected through structured questionnaires and by interviewing the people involved in the organizations working in preventing trafficking and HIV/AIDS has been analysed descriptively. Other related information are being tabulated, are analysed by using statistical tools such as percentage, ratio, mean, pie chart and bar diagrams as and when needed.

3.9 Data Analysis and Interpretation

The primary data collected through structured questionnaires and by interviewing government and non government 453 officials and individuals who are directly and indirectly involved in preventing human trafficking, rehabilitation mechanisms and HIV/AIDS has been analysed descriptively.

Descriptive research designs are used the method of analysis and investigation. Descriptive Method also are being used as to select the problem and acquire all the relative information.

3.9.1 Data Analysis Process

3.9.1.1 Unification, Account and entry of the details:

The responses to the sealed questionnaire from among 6 different forms have been classified as general questionnaire as a whole and for the typical responses to questionnaire have been accounted through Tally Bar method. The responses to open questionnaire have been noted and accumulated. Computer has been used for the evaluation of data, data analysis and presentation.

3.9.1.2 Detailed Analysis of Data:

After the unification and accounting of the data and details, stipulated questionnaire and the result of the survey areas have been analyzed in unified manner and all the results have been analyzed on the whole in three different levels. The reason for analyzing in three different levels is that it is easy to a understand subject wise, question wise, survey wise and individually of the whole. More emphasis has been given to simple tabulation method than literary and vast description in data analysis in view of easy understanding of the same.

3.10 Limitation of the Study

Since preventative actions conducted by different organisations at different intervals accurate data are difficult to obtain.

There are number of documents related to trafficking prepared by the concerned individuals and organisations within and outside Nepal. But there is no any reliable data regarding this issue in Chitwan district.

Very few studies related directly to preventative and curative programmes have been conducted so far that also lacks the magnitude and trends of rescue.

There is dearth of quantitative and qualitative information. Government recording covers a small proportion of prevalence. The print and electronic media have also does not have good amount of coverage of this issue.

Real data may be available with the organisations, but the figures that we are looking may be difficult to get because their way of keeping records would not be in accordance of the details that we require and our study intends.

This study focuses to so many respondents from different sectors; all the respondents of this study didn't expose to provide data. Since this type of detail study has been conducted first time in Chitwan district; there is not any other reliable data besides this study obtains.

3.10.1 Limitations of the Result of Data Analysis in the Survey

-) Unequal questionnaire due to the nature of survey area.
-) Possibility of lack of authentic responses and the data owing to both primary and secondary questions asked simultaneously.
-) The possibility of repeat of the number in the process of collecting both quantitative and numerical information (e.g. The number of the repatriated children has been entered on the basis of the person recorded in the number by both the students studying and teachers but counted only as numbers in different forms.)
-) The details have been excluded at places in the form because of their inappropriateness.
-) Samples also may not demonstrate the appropriate and adequate data in the selected samples while adopting the sample process in the survey.
-) The sample size has been small and so do the details and as a result there is a possibility of imbalanced average result.

CHAPTER-FOUR

Data presentation and Analysis

4.0 Correction, Interaction and Presentation of the Study

4.1 Children and girl trafficking and its impact:

4.1.1 Conceptual knowledge about girl trafficking (Flesh Trade)

On being asked about the girl trafficking among the communities, lots of variations in the answers have been found in regard to the conceptual knowledge about the problem. Despite the answers being varied, it the matter of happiness that the agencies, organizations and each individual fighting against the problem of human trafficking are simply informed about the existing problem. 32.5 percent of the schoolteachers, students and non-governmental organizations have termed the problem as girl trafficking whereas just 2 percent of them termed it as children trafficking. Similarly 35.34 percent of the people have addressed the problem as sexual exploitation / prostitution. Likewise, 23 percent have called the problem as human trafficking.

Table: 4.1: No. and percentage of the knowledge of the people on girl trafficking

No. of organizations surveyed & detailed answers received								
Answers to the questionnaire	School Teachers		Students		NGOs, Community Organizations		Total	
	71		125		184		380	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	Total No.	Average Percentage
Girl Trafficking	34	47.89	22	17.6	59	32.07	155	32.52
Child Trafficking	1	1.408	2	1.6	4	2.17	7	1.73
Sexual exploitation and prostitution	17	23.94	70	56	48	26.09	135	35.34
Individual Trafficking	4	5.634	30	24	72	39.13	106	22.92
Flesh trade	12	16.9		0		0.00	12	5.63
Others	3	4.225	1	0.8	1	0.54	5	1.86
Total	71	100	125	100	184	100	380	100

Source: Questionnaire Survey, 2009

4.1.2 Information about whether or not the girl students have been trafficked.

The girl trafficking problem has been less by 2 percent as compared to that of the past years. However, in reality, it has been learned through the person concerned to provide the details that, though the girls were not trafficked from the school premises while studying but from the rural areas, jungles or they have fallen the prey after being allured on the pretext of marriage.

Table: 4.2: Information about whether or not the girl students have been trafficked

No. of organizations surveyed & detailed answers received						
Answers to the questionnaire	School teacher		Student		Total	
	71		125		196	
	No.	%	No.	%	Total No.	Average Percentage
Yes	2	2.8	3	2.4	5	2.6
No.	69	97	122	98	191	97.4
Total	71	100	125	100	196	100

4.1.3 Details of whether or not repatriated after being trafficked.

Table: 4.3: No. of girls whether of not repatriated after being trafficked

No. of organizations surveyed & detailed answers received										
Answers to the questionnaire	Police Office		NGOs, Clubs, Groups		School teachers		Students		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	Total No.	Average
Yes (No. of answer given)	1		59		16		42			
Prior to the following years					1	6.3	4	9.5	5	3.94
Total No. in 2001/2002					1	6.3		0	1	1.56
Total No. in 2002/2003					1	6.3		0	1	1.56
Total No. in 2003/2004	2	50	14	25	2	13	13	31	31	29.50
Total No. in 2004/2005	1	25	20	35	5	31	4	9.5	30	25.22
Total No. in 2005/2006	1	25	12	21	3	19	13	31	29	23.94
Total No. in 2006/2007			11	19	3	19	8	19	22	14.27
Total	4	100	57	100	16	100	42	100	119	100.00
No (Answer from questionnaire)			115		42		52			
Unmentioned (Unfurnished)			10		4					

Source: Questionnaire Survey, 2009

4.1.4 The participation in the program conducted against the girl trafficking.

About 50.5 percent of the teachers and students have participated in the programs conducted against the children and girl trafficking and HIV/ AIDS. The rest 49.5 percent of them do not usually participate in such programs. It has been normally found that, if at all they do so, they use to participate in awareness-oriented workshops, conference, quiz contest, street drama, and rally and procession and paralegal committee. If the participation of both the teachers and students incline in such programs, a significant and chief device through them can be achieved for spreading the awareness all over.

Table: 4.4: Information on the participation of teacher/students in anti trafficking programme

No. of organizations surveyed & detailed answers received						
Answers to the questionnaire	School teachers		Students		Total	
	71		125		196	
	No.	%	No.	%	Total No.	Average Percentage
Yes (as per the following)	16		83		99	50.5
Awareness oriented workshops, Seminar	3	15	7	7.3	10	11.1
Rally, Processions	1	5	13	14	14	9.3
Street Drama	5	25	39	41	44	32.8
Elocution, Quiz contest	7	35	13	14	20	24.3
Paralegal Committee	1	5	22	23	23	14.0
Others	3	15	2	2.1	5	8.5
Total	20	100	96	100	116	100.00
No (answer from questionnaire)	55		42		97	49.5

Source: Questionnaire Survey, 2009

4.1.5 The social perspective about the repatriated ones.

It has been found that the repatriated ones are looked down upon. In fact, the innocent victims involved in children and girl trafficking are not blameworthy. Despite this fact, they are looked down upon in the village and the society. This is mainly due to the lack of awareness among the communities. It is the common duty of all of us to look at them with dignity and create an appropriate environment to help them lead their lives as common citizens.

Table: 4.5: Social perspectives of the people towards repatriated girl

No. of organizations surveyed & detailed answers received						
Answers to the questionnaire	School teachers		Students		Total	
	71		125		196	
	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	Total No.	Average Percentage
Loveable	7	9.9	8	6.4	15	8.1
Helpful	7	9.9	8	6.4	15	8.1
Hatred perspective	9	13	23	18	32	16
Carelessness	8	11	6	4.8	14	8
Other (unmentioned)	40	56	80	65	120	60
Total	71	100	125	100	196	100

4.1.6 Information about the programme conducted jointly by the school and the village development committee against the flesh trade.

The level of awareness can be raised only when the programs among students being the carrier device of the information at forefront, agencies, organizations, government authorities (village development committee), schools working against the children and girl trafficking inclusively are conducted organized with their joint effort. It has been found that no such program has been conducted jointly by the schools and concerned VDCs in 50.7 percent of schools which is more than half of the total number. The data reveals that only the rest 49.3 percent schools and VDCs have jointly conducted the program. This data also shows that it can be very supportive if the information about the children and girl trafficking is provided to the nearest and the most trustworthy authorities like schools and VDCs for their joint effort to conduct the program in local level so that the objective can be achieved.

Table: 4.6: Information on the joint programmes conducted by schools and VDCs

No. of organizations surveyed & detailed answers received					
Answers to the questionnaire	School teachers		Total		
	71		71		
	No.	%	Total No.	Average Percentage	
Yes (as per the following)	36				
Awareness oriented workshop/training for students	12	33.33	12	33.3	
Awareness oriented workshop/training for teachers	8	22.22	8	22.2	
Awareness oriented workshop/training for community women	1	2.78	1	2.8	
Awareness oriented workshop/training for children	9	25.00	9	25.0	
Others	6	16.67	6	16.6	
Total	36	100.00	36	100.00	
	No	35	49.30	35	49.3
Total percentage (from among the programs conducted)	71		71		

4.1.7 Whether or not the working group formation programme against the Girl trafficking

According to the survey carried out in 29 village development committees and 2 municipalities, only two thirds or approximately 68 percent of working groups have been formed and among them 55 percent of the total working groups have conducted the programs against the children and girl trafficking.

Table: 4.7: Information on whether or not the working group formation programme against the girl trafficking

No. of organizations surveyed & detailed answers received					Programs conducted by working group				
					No. of organizations surveyed & detailed answers received				
Answers to the questionnaire	VDCs/ Municipality		Total		Answers to the questionnaire	VDCs/ Municipality		Total	
	31		31			31		31	
	No.	%	No.	%		No.	%	No.	%
Yes	21	67.7	21	67.74	Yes	17	54.8	17	55
No.	10	32.3	10	32.26	No	11	35.5	11	35
					Unmentioned	3	9.68	3	10
Total	31	100	31	100	Total	31	100	31	100

4.1.8 Prostitution and public awareness and knowledge about the problem

Upon surveyed among 71 teachers in the schools, 70 of them (98.6 %) seemed to have been informed about the problem.

Table: 4.8: Public knowledge on prostitution

No. of organizations surveyed & detailed answers received				
Answers to the questionnaire	School Teachers		Total	
	71		71	
	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
Aware about Flesh trade	70	98.6	70	98.59
Unaware about Flesh trade	1	1.4	1	1.4
Total	71	100	71	100

Source: Questionnaire Survey, 2009

4.1.9 Information about the agencies and organization working against the flesh trade

Upon the survey carried out among the 29 VDCs (94%) and 2 municipalities, it has been learned that among the programs conducted by agencies and organizations

working against the children and girl trafficking, the most percentage of public awareness mobilize program was found to have been conducted, 10% has been the program for the control of the problem and 0.46% program was conducted for the rehabilitation.

Table: 4.9: Information about the agencies and organization working against the flesh trade

No. of organizations surveyed & detailed answers received				
Answers to the questionnaire	VDC			
	31		Programs conducted	
	No.	Percentage	No. of Programs	Percentage*
Yes (29 VDCs)	29	94	50	No. of programs
Programs			Programs	
Awareness mobilization			65	29.68
Legal literacy			53	24.20
Paralegal Committee			57	26.03
Prevention oriented program			22	10.05
School level program			15	6.85
Rehabilitation Program			1	0.46
Others			6	2.74
Total	29	94	219	100
No (1 VDCs)	2	6.5		
Total	31	100	219	

Source: Questionnaire Survey, 2009

4.1.10 The details received about the necessary programs conducted for the control of children and girl trafficking by the agencies and organization in local level

It has been notified THROUGH the survey that women organizations, mother community, clubs including other agencies and organization have initiated the program out of necessity. Likewise it has been perceived that human mind have the desire and necessity for the mobilization and extension of such programs. Of the programs conducted in the local levels, 16% programs are found to be conducted in order to bring about awareness against the children and girl trafficking.

Table: 4.10: Information on the programmes conducted by Agencies and Organizations in preventing girl trafficking

No. of organizations surveyed & detailed answers received											
Answers to the questionnaire		NGOs, Clubs, Groups									
		184									
		Number of organizations claimed to be targeted groups and targeted groups									
Programs	No.	Students	Women	Elderly people	Youth	Backward class	Most Alternatives selected	Others	Unmentioned	Total	% of Total no.
Awareness raising Programs	30	8	50	1	6	20	45	22	32	184	16.30
Awareness Oriented Training	15	25	54	0	8	25	42	15	15	184	8.15
Legal Education	11	26	30	0	23	18	42	21	14	184	5.98
Rescue / Rehabilitation	4			2					182	184	2.17
Programs on HIV/AIDS	11	34	40		7	20	40	10	33	184	5.98
Awareness Oriented programs against Girl Trafficking	13	62	55		32	10	25			184	7.07
Developmental works	5								184	184	2.72
Skill orientated Income generated training	10	10	49		6	20	45	22	32	184	5.43
More than 1 selected programs	45					20	142		22	184	24.46
Others*	2	0							184	184	1.09
Unmentioned	38									0	20.65
Total	184	165	278	3	82	133	381	90	708	1840	100

*Program against domestic violence and child labor

Backward class and weak in financial and educational stand

Source: Questionnaire Survey, 2009

4.1.11 Health condition of the repatriated victims

It has been observed that very few repatriated victims have the normal health condition. Thus, it is felt that survivors of trafficking and HIV/AIDS should be supported with positive perspective by the society in order to solve the problem they are facing according to the survey carried out in the village areas.

Table: 4.11: Health condition of repatriated girls

No. of organizations surveyed & detailed answers received										
Answers to the questionnaire	VDCs		NGOs, Clubs, Groups		School Teachers		Students		Total	
	31		184		71		125		411	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Good	3	21.4	17	31		0	4	13	24	16
So So	10	71.4	23	43	7	54	8	25	48	48
Miserable	1	7.14	6	11	4	31	6	19	17	17
Traumatic		0	8	15	2	15	14	44	24	18
Total	14	100	54	100	13	100	32	100	113	100
Unmentioned	17	54.8			50		81			
Not known			5	2.7	3		5		13	
Total	31		59		66	100		100	126	

Source: Questionnaire Survey, 2009

4.1.12 The application and details received during the search of children and girls lost and found after they were trafficked.

Among the applications forwarded to the district police office, 26.26 % (110 victims) have been searched during the past four years. Likewise, the applications for the rescue and search for the lost ones have been on the rise ever since.

Table: 4.12: The application and details received during the search of children and girls lost and found after they were trafficked

No. of organizations surveyed & detailed answers received								
Answers to the questionnaire	District Police Office (Chitwan)							
	No. of Application submitted for search		Found after search		Percentage of application submitted	Inclining and declining in the process of application for search		
	No.	%	No.	%		Difference No.	Percentage (Difference)	
Total application in F/Y 2003/2004	111	23.47	25	22.73	5.29		0.00	
Total application in F/Y 2004/2005	91	19.24	15	13.64	3.17	-20.00	-46.51	
Total application in F/Y 2005/2006	117	24.74	30	27.27	6.34	26.00	60.47	
Total application in F/Y 2006/2007	154	32.56	40	36.36	8.46	37.00	86.05	
Flesh Trade								
Total	473	100	110	100	23.26	43	100	

4.1.13 Number of culprits involved in flesh trade, Applicants working on behalf of the victims, the relationship between the victims and the culprits and the cases filed against the culprits during the past fiscal years:

It is seen that cent percent have been filed at the District Police Office (D.P.O.) have been forwarded. The cases are seen to be filed by the parents of the victims or by victims themselves. The people are known to have been victimized by their own friends and immediate kin such as spouse.

Table: 4.13: Relation between victim and culprit

No. of organizations surveyed & detailed answers received						
Answers to the questionnaire	District Police Office (Chitwan)					
	No. of cases filed against flesh trade		Cases forwarded by the Police		Relationship between the applicant & the victim	Relationship between the victim and the culprit
	No.	% of total no.	No.	% of total no.		
Total application in F/Y 2003/2004	8	44.44	8	44.44	Father-Mother, Victim	Husband, Friends
Total application in F/Y 2004/2005	6	33.33	6	33.33	Father-Mother, Victim	Husband, Friends
Total application in F/Y 2005/2006	2	11.11	2	11.11	Father-Mother, Victim	Husband, Friends
Total application in F/Y 2006/2007	2	11.11	2	11.11	Father-Mother, Victim	Husband, Friends
Flesh Trade						
Total	18	100	18	100		

4.1.14: Temptations laid by the culprits in order to allure and trade children and women and the no. of cases filed against flesh trade and the number of arrested culprits..

21 culprits have been arrested out of 18 cases filed against the flesh trade in District Police Office. Culprits have been found to trap the victims by foul means of employment and love marriages.

Table: 4.14: Temptation laid and no. of culprits arrested

No. of organizations surveyed & detailed answers received		
Police Office (1)		Temptation laid before the victims at the time of children and girl trafficking
Total No. of cases	Total no. of culprits arrested	Love/Marriage
18	21	On the pretext of employment

Source: Questionnaire Survey, 2009

4.1.15 The number of cases filed under Flesh trade crime the number of punishments sentenced against the culprits.

The report reveals that out of 30 cases filed, only 16(53%) of the criminals have been punished according to the survey carried out in the district court and the office of the government lawyers. Similarly, 23% of the total numbers of cases have been appealed.

Table: 4.15: No. of cases filed and punishments to culprits

No. of organizations surveyed & detailed answers received										
Answers to the questionnaire	District Court (Chitwan)				District office of the government lawyers				Both authorities	
	Cases filed against flesh trade		Punishment against the culprits		Cases filed against flesh trade		Punishment against the culprits		Cases Appealed	
	No.	% (Total no.)	No.	% (Total no.)	No.	% (Total no.)	No.	% (Total no.)	No.	%
Total cases in F/Y 2003/2004	14	46.67	8	50.00	14	46.67	8	50.00	2	6.7
Total cases in F/Y 2004/2005	4	13.33	6	37.50	5	16.67	6	37.50	1	3.3
Total cases in F/Y 2005/2006	4	13.33	2	12.50	3	10.00	2	12.50	1	3.3
Total cases in F/Y 2006/2007	8	36.27		0.00	8	26.67		0.00	3	10.0
Flesh Trade										
Total	30	100	16	100	30	100	16	100	7	23
Note: 8 Cases forwarded to the court from the district office of the government lawyers. Percentage of cases appealed--- 23										

4.1.16 The information about the cases closed during the past financial years.

12 Cases were dissolved during the past years. Among them, 8 cases were in 2005/2006, 1 case was in 2006/2007 and 3 cases were in 2007/2008.

Table: 4.16: The information about the cases dissolved during past financial years

No. of organizations surveyed & detailed answers received				
Answers to the questionnaire	District court (Chitwan)		District Office of Government Lawyers	
	Cases Dissolved		Cases Dissolved	
	No.	Percentage (Total No.)	No.	Percentage (Total no.)
Total cases in F/Y 2003/2004		0.00		0.00
Total cases in F/Y 2004/2005	8	66.67	8	66.67
Total cases in F/Y 2005/2006	1	8.33	1	8.33
Total cases in F/Y 2006/2007	3	25.00	3	25.00
Total	12	100	12	100

Note: 8 Cases forwarded to the court from the district office of the government lawyers

4.2 Rescues and Rehabilitation

4.2.1 Information about the incidents of flesh trade in the village development committee and the support for rescue and rehabilitation provided by the concerned VDC.

The incidents relating to the children and girl trafficking are found to have taken place only in 33 percent of the total VDCs surveyed.

Table: 4.17: Incidents of human trafficking and rescue and rehabilitation initiatives

No. of organizations surveyed & detailed answers received					No. of organizations surveyed & detailed answers received				
Answers to the questionnaire	Answers to the questionnaire		Total		Answers from questionnaire	VDCs		Total	
	31		31			31		31	
	No.	Percentage	Total No.	Average %		No.	Percentage	Total No.	Average %
Yes	10	32.26	10	32.26	Yes (7 girls rescued)	4	12.9032	4	12.90
No	20	64.52	20	64.50	No	24	77.4194	24	77.42
Unmentioned	1	3.23	1	3.23	Unmentioned	3	9.67742	3	9.68
Total	31	100	31	100	Total	31	100	31	100

Source: Questionnaire Survey, 2009

4.2.2 The places the victims were found, rescued and sent to:

It has been learned that among the total 114 searched and rescued, 98.18 % (110) were handed over to the respective families of the victims and the rest 4 victims (1.82%) are given shelter in different agencies and organizations.

Table: 4.18: The places of victims were found, rescued and sent to:

No. of organizations surveyed & detailed answers received						
Answers to the questionnaire	Rescued by VDCs		Rescued by police's search		Total	
	No.	Percentage (from the rescued)	No.	Percentage (from rescued)	Total No.	Average %
With Family	4	100	106	96.36	110	98.18
In the Village		0		0.00	0	0.00
With relatives		0		0.00	0	0.00
In the Rehabilitation centers		0		0.00	0	0.00
In Hospitals		0		0.00	0	0.00
In others organizations		0	4	3.64	4	1.82
Total	4	100	110	100	114	100

From the rescued by VDCs and found by police office

4.2.3 The information about the agencies, organization and individuals involved in the repatriation support of the victims.

Table: 4.19: No. of Agencies, Organizations and individuals involved in the repatriation support of victims

No. of organizations surveyed & detailed answers received										
Answers to the questionnaire	Police office		NGOs, Clubs		School Teacher		Student		Total	
	1		184		71		125		380	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	% *	No.	%	Total No.	Average %
Police		0	6	11	1	6.25	4	9.5	11	6.58
Governmental Organization							2	4.8	2	1.19
NGOs	4	100	16	28	3	18.8	10	24	33	42.7
Self		0	14	25	6	37.5		0	20	6.36
Club			1	1.8					1	0.44
Individual		0	11	19	6	37.5	8	19	25	19
Other (unclear medium)			4	7			11	26	15	8.3
Total	4	100	57	100	16	100	42	100	119	100

* Percentage of the total

4.2.4 The details of the support provided by the local agencies against the crime committed in the course of children and girl trafficking:

It has been found that non-governmental organizations and clubs have rendered their support for the total 35 incidents in regard to the children and girl trafficking. Among these incidents, the police has rendered maximum or about 63% support in terms of cooperation.

Table: 4.20: The details of the support provided by the local agencies against the crime committed in the course of children and girl trafficking

No. of organizations surveyed & detailed answers received		
Answers to the questionnaire Total no. the helping organization -- 37 Feedback of the support provided by the police	NGOs, Clubs, Groups	
	184	
	No.	Percentage
Help/support	22	62.86
Carelessness	3	8.57
Negligence	2	5.71
Abuse/rebuke	2	5.71
Ill-treatment		0.00
Others	6	17.14
Total	35	100

4.3. Migration:

4.3.1 Concept about the migration:

As much as 23.3 % have understood migration as an act of leaving the native place and going elsewhere in search of employment, 65% have understood it as the right to move elsewhere as per their will and 10% have understood it as the right move and stay independently. Among these, most of them have taken migration as a process to move from one place to another.

Table: 4.21: Concept of the people about migration

No. of organizations surveyed & detailed answers received								
Answers to the questionnaire	NGO		School (Teacher		Students		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	Total No	Average %
People migrating for want of employment	15	8.15	19	36.76	48	38.4	63	23.3
The process of leaving from one place to another place as per one's will	146	79.35	43	60.56	63	50.4	209	64.9
Rights of movement and residence	22	11.96	8	11.27	11	8.8	33	10.4
Others*	1	0.54	1	1.41	3	2.4	4	1.47
Total	184	100	71	100	125	100	309	100

* Others denote miscellaneous suggestions.

4.3.2 The perspective about the women migrating elsewhere for employment.

As per the survey carried out in the village development committees and among the school teachers, it has been found that 49% in average have considered the "women migration" good for their exposure and survival whereas 12 % of them have considered it as an indecent phenomenon. 1.5% has found to be ignorant about it. The rest 22%, on the other hand, have suggested that migration can be classified as good or bad only on the basis of the management and the strategy involved.

If the registration process is made compulsory before migration in order to be well managed and secured, it will undoubtedly render support to the civil societies and agencies involved in controlling the children and girl trafficking due to migration.

Table: 4.22: The perspective about the women migrating elsewhere for employment

No. of organizations surveyed & detailed answers received						
Answers to the questionnaire	VDCs/Municipality		School teachers		Total	
	31		71		102	
	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
Good	9	29	41	57.7	50	43.4
Bad	3	9.7	15	21.1	18	15.4
Unknown	8	26	1	1.41	9	13.6
Others*	9	29	14	19.7	23	24.4
Unmentioned	2	6.5			2	3.23
Total	31	100	71	100	102	100

* Others denote miscellaneous suggestions.

4.3.3 Information about the objective of migration.

It is learned that 15% of those migrated from village development committees have landed up to be hotel workers and about 20 have left the place for want of employment. As much as 22 % migrated lots have been found to have employed in mills and industries in cities. Likewise, 20 % of them have migrated as domestic workers.

Table: 4.23: Information about the objectives of migration

No. of organizations surveyed & detailed answers received					Places of migration				
Answers to the questionnaire			Total						
	31		31						
	No.*	% (Of total no.)	Total No.	Average %	No. of organizations surveyed & detailed answers received				
In search of employment	19	19.79	19	19.79	Answers to the questionnaire	VDC		Total	
For employment	17	17.71	17	17.71		31			
For study	13	13.54	13	13.54		No *	% (Of total no.)	Total No.	Average %
For marriage	7	7.29	7	7.29					
For the happy life	12	12.50	12	12.50	Factories in the city	13	21.67	13	21.67
For the purpose of business	20	20.83	20	20.83	Business on Highways	12	20.00	12	20.00
Others	8	8.33	8	8.33	Employment in hotels	9	15.00	9	15.00
Total	96	100	96	100	Household worker	12	20.00	12	20.00
* Total no. of purposes for migration Source: Questionnaire Survey, 2009					Others	14	23.33	14	23.33
					Total	60	100	60	100

4.3.4 Information about whether or not registered in the VDC office before migration.

According to the registration recorded in the office of the VDC, 2137 have been registered between 1999 and 2003. In this way, the process of registration has been increased on the whole.

Table: 4.24: Information about whether or not registered in the VDC office before migration

No. of organizations surveyed & detailed answers received					*Increasing process of registration	
Answers to the questionnaire	VDC/Municipality		Total			
	31		31			
	No.	Percentage	Total no.	Average %		
Total no. in F/Y 2003/2004	364	17.03	364	17.03		
Total no. in F/Y 2004/2005	517	24.19	517	24.19	153	42.03
Total no. in F/Y 2005/2006	633	29.62	633	29.62	116	22.44
Total no. in F/Y 2006/2007	623	29.15	623	29.15	-10	-1.58
Total	2137	100	2137	100	259	62.89

* Difference between F/Y 2007/2008 and F/Y 1999/2000

Note: Migration not registered in about 50% of VDCs

4.4 Prostitution

4.4.1 The information about prostitution:

As per the survey carried out among the non governmental organizations, school teachers and students in order to acquire comprehensive information, 49% took prostitution as an act of sexual exploitation of girl and children, 7% considered it as an occupation/employment and 41 % of them took prostitution as a social evil.

Table: 4.25: Perspective of people about prostitution

No. of organizations surveyed & detailed answers received								
Answers to the questionnaire	NGOs, Clubs, Groups		School teachers		Students		Total	
	184		71		125		380	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	Percentage
Sexual exploitation among women and children	95	52	23	32	79	63	197	49
Occupation and employment	21	11	6	8.5	2	1.6	29	7.2
Social evil	66	36	38	54	43	34	147	41
Subject not concerned with us	1	0.5				0	1	0.2
Others	1	0.5	4	5.6	1	0.8	6	2.3
Total	184	100	71	100	125	100	380	100

Source: Questionnaire Survey, 2009

4.5 HIV / AIDS

4.5.1 Comparative study of ailing people with poor health and HIV /AIDS

It has been brought to notice that those repatriated are found to have poor health condition and most of them are totally infected from AIDS. Some are found to have the symptom of HIV and the rest are found to be suffering from only common illness. Actually, there is always a high possibility of HIV / AIDS among the repatriated victims.

Table: 4.26: Comparative presentation of ailing people with poor health and HIV/AIDS

Answers to the questionnaire	No. of organizations surveyed & detailed answers received									
	VDCs		NGOs, Clubs		School teachers		Students		Total	
	31		184		71		125		411	
	No.	% *	No.	% *	No.	% *	No.	% *	No.	% *
Common illness	2	40	18	43	6	50	9	32	35	41.25
Tuberculosis			2	4.8	0		0		2	1.19
Symptom of HIV/AIDS		0	8	19	2	17	5	18	15	13.39
Fully infected from HIV/AIDS	3	60	14	33	4	33	14	50	35	44.17
Total	5	100	42	100	12	100	28	100	87	100

* Percentage of total no. of patients

4.5.2 The number of HIV/AIDS victims surviving:

It is revealed that there are 291 HIV /AIDS victims in Chitwan district as per the survey carried out in various places of the district. It has been found that those infected victims are bound to survive between hatred and social discrimination and need protection from agencies and organization and social concern and love.

Table: 4.27: Total no of survivor of HIV/AIDS in Chitwan district

Answers to the questionnaire	No. of organizations surveyed & detailed answers received											
	VDCs		NGOs, Clubs, Groups		School teachers		Students		Health organizations		Total	
	30		182		71		125		39		448	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	Total No.	Average %
Were aware about the disease	18	58	37	20.3	9	13	45	36	9	23	118	30
No. of survivors of HIV/AIDS	21		99		16		55		100		291	
Were Unaware about the disease	13	42	145	79.7	8	11	16	13	28	72	210	43.5
Unmentioned		0		0	54	76	64	51	2	5	120	26.5
Total	31	100	182	100	71	100	125	100	39	100	448	100

Note: Other (mentioned in other but not revealed)

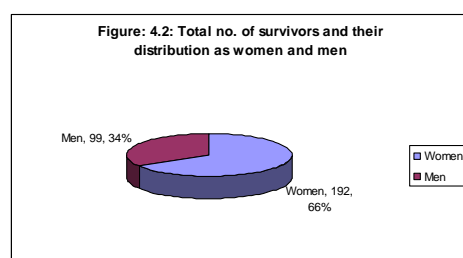
Source: Questionnaire Survey, 2009

4.5.3 Number of male and females infected from HIV / AIDS

Table: 4.28: Female and male survivors of HIV/AIDS

Answers to the questionnaire	No. of organizations surveyed & detailed answers received												
	VDC		NGO, Club, Group		School teacher		Student		Health organization		Total		
	31		182		71		125		39		448		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	Death	No.	%	No.	%
Women	9	43	70	71	13	81	45	82	4	55	55	192	69.2
Men	12	57	29	29	3	19	10	18	6	45	45	99	30.8
Total	21	100	99	100	16	100	55	100	10	100	100	291	100

* Form the total infected



4.5.4 The information received about the perspective and the behavioral approach towards the survivor of HIV/AIDS:

As per the survey carried out among the school teachers and reiterated by those infected victims themselves, it has been suggested that we should treat them equally, love and support them in various ways or encourage them. In accordance with the desire of the victims, it is obligatory on the part of we all mankind to render our love and affection to encourage them to live the rest of their life.

Table: 4.29: Perspective and behavioral approach towards the survivor of HIV/AIDS

Answers to the Questionnaire	No. of organizations surveyed & detailed answers received			
	School teacher		Total	
	71		71	
	No.	Percentage	Total no.	Average %
Social perspective	8	11	8	11
Love and affection	23	32	23	32
Provided congenial environment for living	8	11	8	11
Provide help	13	18	13	18
Help gather encouragement	5	7	5	7
Other	14	20	14	20
Total	71	100	71	100

4.5.5 The number of most affected Village Development Committees (And Wards) with survivor of HIV/AIDS:

Table: 4.30: List of most affected VDCs and wards with survivor of HIV/AIDS

Group claimed to be affected during survey	Claimed by VDCs		Claimed by NGOs, Groups and Health Organizations		Claimed by school teachers		Claimed by students		Affected areas
	S.N.	Place	S.N.	Place	S.N.	Place	S.N.	Place	
	1		1	Gunjanagar- 2, 3,6,7,8	1	Gunjanagar	1	Gunjanagar-1,8	
	2		2	Ayodhyapuri-7,9	2	Ayodhyapuri-7	2	Ayodhyapuri-2	Ayodhyapuri-2,7,9
	3	Phulbari	3	Phulbari-9	3	Phulbari	3		Phulbari-9
	4		4	Khaireni-4,7	4	Khaireni	4		Khaireni-4,7
	5	Kalyanpur-3,5	5		5	Kalyanpur-5	5	Kalyanpur-5	Kalyanpur-3,5
	6	Patihani-2,4,8	6	Patihani	6	Pal6hani-2	6	Pal6hani-2,8	Pal6hani-2,4,8
	7		7	Piple	7	Piple-6	7		Piple-6,7
	8		8	Chainpur-1,3,6,7	8	Chainpur (Kangali area)	8	Chainpur	Chainpur (Kangali area)-1,3,6,7
	9	Dibyanagar-1,8	9	Dibyanagar-1,8	9	Dibyanagar	9	Dibyanagar	Dibyanagar-1,8
	10	Padampur-1,3,8	10				10	Padampur	Padampur-1,8
	11	Jagatpur	11	Jagatpur-1,2,4,6,7			11	Jagatpur	Jagatpur-1,2,4,6,7
	12		12	Gitanagar-4			12	Gitanagar-4,7	Gitanagar-4,7
	13		13	Bha.Na.Pa.1			13	Bha.Na.Pa. (Ramnagar)- 1	Bha.Na.Pa. (Ramnagar)-1
	14		14	Ra.Na.Pa.-2			14	Ra.Na.Pa.-2,11	Ra.Na.Pa.-2,11
	15		15	Parbatipur-2,3,9			15	Parbatipur-9, Ratanpur	Parbatipur-2,3,9, Ratanpur
	16		16	Pithuwa-5			16	Pithuwa-5, Gungachowk	Pithuwa-5, Gungachowk
	17	Gardi-1,6,8,9	17	Gardi			17	Gardi-1,Emiliya	Gardi-1,6,8,9 and Emiliya
			18	Mangalpur-4,8,9			18	Mangalpur-2	Mangalpur-2,4,8,9
			19	Baghauda-8,9			19	Baghauda (Sitalpur)	Baghauda - 8,9 (Sitalpur)
			20	Bhandara			20	Bhandara	Bhandara
			21	Kumroj-2,4,9			21	Kumroj	Kumroj-2,4,9
			22				22	Kathar	Kathar
			23				23	Saradhapur	Saradhapur
			24				24	Darechowk-4	Darechowk-4
			25	Jutpani-1,4					Jutpani-1,4
			26	Sivanagar-5,6					Sivanagar-5,6
			27	Birendranagar					Birendranagar
			28	Shaktikhor					Shaktikhor

Source: Questionnaire Survey, 2009

4.5.6 Information about the causes of HIV / AIDS infection

It has been found that unsafe sexual relation is the cause for the infection among 44.61 % of the victims as per the details furnished after the survey carried out besides others in the total number of the village development committees and health posts. 16.67 % of the prostitutes and other sexually vulnerable people are found to have been infected. Likewise, 10.60 % are infected from HIV / AIDS due to drug abuse.

Table: 4.31: Causes of HIV/AIDS

No. of organizations surveyed & detailed answers received						
Answers to the Questionnaire	VDCs		Health organizations		Total	
	30		39		70	
	No.	% (Of total no.)	No.	% (Of total no.)	Total No.	Average %
Through the Medium of Syringe & injection			1	2.94	1	1.47
Sexual Partner	4	33.3		0.00	4	16.67
Blood donation		0.0		0.00	0	0.00
Sexual diseases carriers	4	3.33		0.00	4	16.67
Unsafe sex	4	3.33	19	55.88	23	44.61
Flesh trade			2	5.88	2	2.94
Due to trafficking			5	14.71	5	7.35
Drug abuse			7	20.59	7	10.29
Total	12	100	34	100	46	100

4.5.7 Information about the age wise survivors of HIV/AIDS

Victims up to maximum 46% between the ages 20 and 30 of the total number have been found as infected ones according to details of the age wise survey carried out in the VDCs and health clinics.

Table: 4.32: Age wise distribution of survivors of HIV/AIDS

No. of organizations surveyed & detailed answers received						
Answers to the Questionnaire	VDCs		Health Organizations		Total	
	31		39		70	
	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage
0-10	1	3.1	2	6.67	3	4.9
10-20		0	3	10	3	5
20-30	7	22	21	70	28	46
30-50	4	13	4	13.3	8	13
Over than 50	20	63		0	20	31
Total	32	100	30	100	62	100

4.5.8 Information about the number of deaths caused from HIV / AIDS

Of the total number of deaths caused from HIV / AIDS, 36 have been notified so far. However, 17 out of the total deaths have no date record and the rest 19 have died within five years of time.

Table: 4.33: No. of death caused from AIDS

No. of organizations surveyed & detailed answers received												
Answers to the Questionnaire	VDCs						Students		NGOs, Clubs		Total	
	Children		Adult		Total		No.	%	No.	%	Total No.	Average %
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%						
Total no. in F/Y 2003/2004	1	50	3	18	4	33.8					4	11
Total no. in F/Y 2004/2005		0	3	18	3	8.82					3	8.3
Total no. in F/Y 2005/2006		0	6	35	6	17.6					6	17
Total no. in F/Y 2006/2007	1	50	5	29	6	39.7					6	17
Not mentioned in above							10		7	100	17	47
Total	2	100	17	100	19	100			7	0	36	100

4.5.9 Sensitivity and self-confidence of the infected victims towards the disease: (Secondary data)

Maximum 17% of the total victims seemed to have the feeling of humiliation due to the infection as per the survey carried out in the VDCs, municipality and health organizations. Similarly, about 9% revealed their determination to work against the disease and about 6% expressed no care for the disease at all.

Table: 4.34: Self confidence level of the survivor of HIV/AIDS

No. of organizations surveyed & detailed answers received						
Answers to the Questionnaire	VDCs		Health Organizations		Total	
	No.	Percentage#	No.	Percentage	Total No.	Average %
Humiliation	12	38.7		0	12	17.1
Frustration	5	16.1		0	5	7.14
Encouragement to mobilize public awareness against the disease	6	19.4		0	6	8.57
Negligence	4	12.9		0	4	5.71
Unmentioned	4	12.9	24	61.5	28	40
Mindset for the disease transformed from sex partner			5	12.8	5	7.14
Worried			5	12.8	5	7.14
Repent			5	12.8	5	7.14
Total	31	100	39	100	70	100

Percentage of total no. of organization included

4.5.10 Programmes to be conducted by the agencies and organizations against HIV/AIDS (According to the suggestions made through the data source)

Of the total programmes to be conducted by the agencies and organizations against HIV / AIDS, optimum 37 % awareness oriented programs has been furnished in the detail.

Table: 4.35: Suggestion for the organizations to conduct programmes to raise the level of awareness on HIV/AIDS

No. of organizations surveyed & detailed answers received								
Answers to the questionnaire	VDCs		NGOs, Clubs, Groups		Students		Total	
	30		184		125		340	
	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	Total no.	Average %
Awareness orientation program to be launched among the total community	11	35	57	31	55	44	123	36.8
Information regarding the health during reproduction	5	46	11	6	15	12	31	11.4
Legal Education	5	16	15	8.2	7	5.6	27	9.96
Employment opportunity	5	16	15	8.2	6	4.8	26	9.69
Sex education for youngsters	5	16	24	13	25	20	54	16.4
Rally, Workshop, broadcasting & publication	0	0	39	21	2	1.6	41	7.6
Inspiration, love affection, rehabilitation	0	0	23	13	13	10	36	7.63
Others	0	0	0	0	2	1.6	2	0.67
Total	31	100	184	100	125	100	340	100

Source: Questionnaire Survey, 2009

4.5.11 Anticipations from the survivors of HIV/AIDS (According to the data source)

-) Management for the rescue from social evil and existence with dignity in the society
-) Desire for equal perspective, financial support and treatment.
-) Employment management.
-) Hope for cure if aware about the disease before being infected.

-) Be acquainted with the details about the situation from time to time and quest for life with dignity.
-) Support family.
-) Feeling of affinity and hope from any nearest or stranger alike.
-) No hatred perspective towards them.
-) Hope for support and life with dignity.
-) Support for the blood test of their children to further controls the disease.
-) Conduct training for "Live and let live"
-) Friendly treatment from all.
-) Management for income generated training and employment.
-) Rehabilitate the hatred and miserable ones.

4.6 Miscellaneous

4.6.1 The study about the patients who underwent check up at health clinics during past years

About 40% of the patients have been found to be suffering from sex diseases that use to come to the health organizations for health check up. Thus, it has been learned through the survey that these sex patients have been advised by the concerned health organizations to be aware of HIV / AIDS as they are more susceptible to the disease and there is high possibility of infection.

Table: 4.36: Types of diseases found who underwent to health organizations to check up

No. of organizations surveyed & detailed answers received					
Answers to the Questionnaire	Health organizations				
	87		33 Sexual cases percentage ---37.93		
	No.	%	Diseases	No.	%
Pneumonia	6	6.9	White discharge	4	12.12
Diarrhea	13	14.9	Itching	2	6.061
Skin Disease	20	23	Syphilis	4	12.12
Typhoid	2	2.3	Gonorrhoea	9	27.27
Asthma	6	6.9	Syphilis	2	6.061
Other (Sexual cases 33+7=40)	40	46	Others	12	36.36
Total	87	100	Total	33	100

Note: Percentage (total no. of victims)

Source: Questionnaire Survey, 2009

4.6.2 Anti-Trafficking and HIV/AIDS Topics to be included in the curriculum (Based on the suggestions received)

As per the survey conducted among the teachers and students to obtain the information in order for the inclusion of the subject in the curriculum, 43% voted for the inclusion of the subject educating about the Children and Girl Trafficking whereas 20.1 % voted for sex education. Thus it is relevant to include both the subjects in the curriculum because it is easy to bring about awareness among the communities through students and fight against the children and girl trafficking.

Table: 4.37: Types of topics to be included in curriculum

No. of organizations surveyed & detailed answers received								
Answers to the Questionnaire	School teachers			Students			Total	
	71			125			196	
	No.	Answers	% (selected type of education among the total)	No.	Answers	% (selected type of education among the total)	Total no.	Average %
Sex Education	20	32	21.92	15	30	18.29	35	20.11
Girl education	11	15	10.27	17	12	7.32	28	8.80
Education about girls trafficking	7	52	35.62	67	83	50.61	74	43.11
Technical education	10	19	13.01	11	14	8.54	21	10.78
Legal education	11	21	14.38	12	21	12.80	23	13.59
Other	6	7	4.79	3	4	2.44	9	3.62
Total	65	146	100.00	125	164	100	190	100

Source: Questionnaire Survey, 2009

4.6.3 Details of the advice or suggestions whether or not acquired from the authorities in situations like making important decisions or while leaving the village on purpose.

As much as 96% being the students seeking important advice and suggestions, there is least possibility for them to fall the victim of trafficking. Likewise, the number of people seeking advice and suggestions for migration is cent percent and thus there is least possibility for students to be allured and defrauded on their part.

Table: 4.38: Information on advices taking habits before doing important work/decision

The important authority or individual to provide suggestion & advice upon leaving the village in connection with employment					No. of organizations surveyed & detailed answers received					
					Answers to the Questionnaire		Students		125	
							No.	%	Total No.	Average %
					Yes		120			
No. of organizations surveyed & detailed answers received					NGO	20	16.67	20	16.7	
Answers to the Questionnaire		Students		Total		VDC	14	11.67	14	11.7
		125		125		Family	43	35.83	43	35.8
		No.	%	Total no.	Average %	Friends	16	13.33	16	13.3
Yes		120	96	120	96	Teacher	23	19.17	23	19.2
						Other	4	3.33	4	3.33
No.		5	4	5	4	No	5	4.00	5	
						Total	125	100	125	100
Total		125	100	125	100					

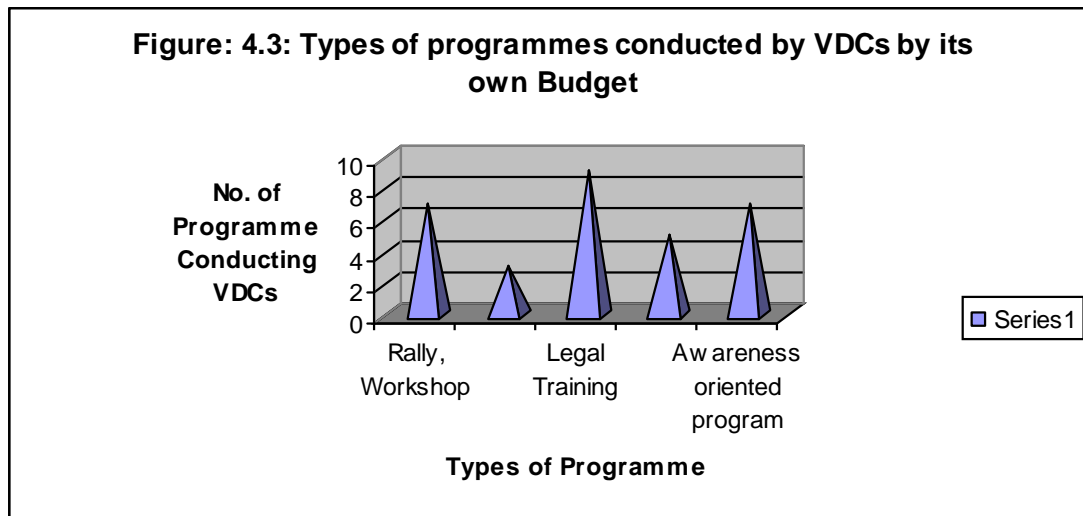
4.6.4 The programmes conducted by the VDCs with separate budget

Only 38.60 % village development committees among 29 village development committees and 2 municipalities have conducted the programmes with their separate budget. Most programmes include legal training and also it has been found that the awareness raising programmes for children and girl trafficking have been conducted with separate budget.

Table: 4.39: Types of the programmes conducted by VDC with its separate budget

No. of organizations surveyed & detailed answers received				
Answers to the questionnaire	VDC		Total	
	31		31	
	No.	Percentage	Total No.	Average %
(Total answers no.) 12 VDCs only	31*		31*	
Rally, Workshop	7	23	7	23
On HIV/AIDS	3	9.7	3	9.7
Legal Training	9	29	9	29
Coordinated program	5	16	5	16
Awareness oriented program	7	23	7	23
Others		0	0	0
Total	31	100	31	100
No (total answers no. 16)				
Total	31		31	100

* Total no. of survey conducted VDCs



4.6.5 Major findings of the study

The Study conducted to know the real situation of Human Trafficking in Chitwan has the following major findings:

- 32.52% people know trafficking as **Girl Trafficking** in Chitwan district
- 2.6% students/teachers are informed about students have been trafficked in Chitwan district
- Out of total trafficked, only 191 girls have been repatriated in the district
- Out of total programmes launched in Chitwan district 29.68% programmes were related to Awareness and Mobilization
- Out of total repatriated only 16% were in good health condition
- Total 473 applications of missing cases were filed; out of that 110 (23.26%) were found
- Total 21 Culprits have been arrested
- 64.90% people in Chitwan district know migration as **"The process of leaving from one place to another place as per one's will"**
- Total 291 people were found survivor of HIV/AIDS in Chitwan district; 7.35% were infected due to trafficking. Out of total no. 10 victims have been died
- Out of 02 municipalities and 36 VDCs in Chitwan, both the Municipalities and 28 VDCs are affected with HIV/AIDS epidemic
- 43.11% people had suggested that the topic of **"Girl Trafficking"** should be included in high school level curriculum
- Only 12 Municipalities/VDCs have conducted programmes regarding human trafficking, safe migration, HIV/AIDS and Legal Literacy issue.

CHAPTER-FIVE

Summary, Conclusion and Recommendations

5.0 Suggestions and Feedback received during survey period

The major challenges of Nepal's Health sector and social status is very back as such suffers multiple problems and poor infrastructure. Many NGOs, INGOs and Government Agencies are involved in the reform of such social evils like Human Trafficking and HIV/AIDS. The problem is serious in the context of Country but so for Chitwan is concerned with the management limit, still seem to be a serious problem.

Hence the following are the suggestions and feedback received from various places, individuals and Agencies and Organizations.

5.1 The Achievement of the Research:

- The state of children and girl trafficking and HIV/AIDS has been identified to some extent.
- The state of the existing problem among the target group has been known.
- Information has been acquired about the programs to be implemented in society and village level.
- Information has been sought about the coordination among the concerned agencies and organizations.
- Information has been obtained about the programs to be launched against trafficking of the children and girls and HIV /AIDS.
- Information has been obtained about the target group for necessary counseling and public awareness in different villages.

5.2 Weaknesses of Survey Form:

-) Sealed questionnaires included in the survey form do not have alternatives.
-) The same type of questionnaire should have been there for seven survey areas.
-) Though the question "What do you mean by flesh trade?" has been a legal question, the responses do not tally with the question.

5.3 Administrative weaknesses of survey

- ➔ Independent data collectors should have been deployed for the survey

- ➔ Had there been pre plan for the survey as to where and when it should be done, it would have been convenient for the concerned authority for the data collection.
- ➔ Had there been the management of campaign with the data collectors in the survey areas, most data would have been collected.

5.4 Conclusion

The survey has achieved its objective in terms of acquiring information about the real state of the Children and Girl Trafficking and the general perspective and discrimination towards PLWHAS. The survey has been conducted very conveniently so far in the targeted areas and owing to the current political situation, no survey was carried in remaining four development committees and thus PRA (Participatory Rural Appraisal) has been introduced to estimate for the present condition. It is understood that over all success has been achieved through this survey to implement effective future programmes.

5.5 Lessons learnt

During the study the following lessons had been learnt:

- a) It will be convenient for in coming data analysis if all the survey forms are included with the same type of questionnaire.
- b) If the sample size is bigger than the existing one, the data will be balanced.
- c) If the survey is made widespread based on Participatory Rural Appraisal, authentic data parallel to the actual can be collected.
- d) If the survey is carried out in larger scale interviewing each individual, more and more information could be gathered.
- e) The real state of the situation can be identified if there is enough time and if visited to the inaccessible remotest areas for data collection.
- f) Most people are aware very little about the children and girl trafficking and HIV/AIDS. If awareness raising programmes are made available widespread in village level, optimum information can be had.
- g) The PLWHAs normally do not want to be exposed in the society. If they expose themselves and begin counseling, other PLWHAs will be encouraged and public awareness will further rise in this way.
- h) It has been found that some people conceal the fact about the existing PLWHAs in the society and villages to avail the data. This is mainly because the PLWHAs do not want to be identified and there is lack of confidence as well.
- i) Orientation about the children and girl trafficking and HIV/AIDS should be provided to all the teachers, students and the women involved in various walks of life.

5.6 RECOMMENDATIONS

The survey carried out from urban to the rural sector to obtain the information against the existing problem thereby facing the challenges that comes across during the course of survey has yielded positive result. It is thus envisaged that, provided the following methodologies are recommended for the future research or survey, tremendous success can be achieved in the years ahead.

- I. The CBOs/NGOs/INGOs working in the issue of human trafficking and HIV/AIDS should conduct a survey on the situation of trafficking, HIV/AIDS and violation of human rights in Chitwan district as well as in whole the Nation.
- II. Government should allocate certain budget for rehabilitation programme for the survivors of trafficking and HIV/AIDS.
- III. The Government of Nepal should introduce the programmes that encourage the survivors of HIV/AIDS to be exposed in the society; then these types of hidden problem would not be scattered.
- IV. The Government of Nepal should do bilateral and multilateral treaty with India and other Gulf countries in preventing human trafficking.
- V. Public Awareness on human trafficking should be raised amongst grass-root level communities.
- VI. A different law that ensures the rights of the survivors of HIV/AIDS should be made by the Government of Nepal; CBOs/NGOs/INGOs working in the same issue should conduct national, regional and international level advocacy for the same.
- VII. Tribhuvan University should provide scholarship to certain students to conduct such types of studies that support in acquiring real state of the problem.
- VIII. The curriculum on the same issues should be developed and incorporated in primary level to master level programme of Universities to aware Youth involved in such events.

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ECPAT International:	www.ecpat.net
Human Rights Watch:	www.hrw.org
Maiti Nepal:	www.maitinepal.org
PACT:	http://www.pactworld.org/Programs/!as-nep.html
Prerana:	http://www.muohio.edu/~sisonej/Prerana.htm

List of different organizations, clubs, Government organizations, individuals etc. with whose help this survey was conducted:

1. Police office

S.N.	Name	Total No.
1	District Police Office, Bharatpur, Chitwan	1

2. Village Development Committee/ Municipality

S.N.	VDC / Municipality	S.N.	VDC / Municipality	S.N.	VDC / Municipality	S.N.	VDC / Municipality	S.N.	VDC / Municipality
1	Ayodhyapuri	7	Ganganagar	13	Sivanagar	19	Jutpani	25	Birendranagar
2	Kalyanpur	8	Dibyanagar	14	Meghauri	20	Khairhani	26	Kathar
3	Gardi	9	Phulbari	15	Sukranagar	21	Bachauli	27	Padampur
4	Baghauda	10	Jagatpur	16	Kumroj	22	Darechok	28	Sharadanagar
5	Pithuwa	11	Bhandara	17	Patihani	23	Piple	29	Kabilas
6	Gitanagar	12	Chainpur	18	Jutpani	24	Mangalpur	30	Bharatpur Mun.
								31	Ratnanagar Mun.
									Total VDC 29 & Municipality 2

3. Local Community & Non Governmental Organizations

S.N.	VDC/Municipality	Detailed no. of Organizations surveyed	
		S.N.	Name
1	Ayodhyapuri	1	Chandramukhi Mahila Sanstha
		2	Kalika Aama Sanstha
		3	Jagriti Mahila Sanstha
		4	Paralegal Committee
		5	Sweda Nepal
2	Kalyanpur	1	Dhaulagari Youth Club
		2	Paralegal Committee
3	Gardi	1	Paralegal Committee
4	Baghauda	1	Paralegal Cmmittee
		2	Sagarmatha Family
		3	Ekata Club
5	Pithuwa	1	Jagriti Mahila Samudayik Sanstha
		2	Digdarshan Youth Club

		3	Amar Jyoti Youth Club
		4	Parijat Club
		5	Paralegal Committee
		6	Annapurna Youth Club
		7	Sachet Youth Club
6	Gitanagar	1	Paralegal Committee
		2	Shakti Samudayik Sanstha
		3	Chetana Mahila Bachat Samuha
		4	Dev Adarsha Youth Club
		5	Adarsha Mahila Samudayik Sanstha
		6	Mahila Coordination Samuha Committee
7	Padampur	1	Bhimodaya Mahila Samuha
		2	Prajwal Bikash Bachat & Rin Sanstha
		3	Jagriti Youth Club
		4	Churiya Youth Club
		5	Pragatipath Youth Society
8	Gunjanagar	1	Pragati Aama Samuha
		2	Unnati Mahila Bikash Sanstha
		3	Paralegal Committee
		4	Pragati Mahila Samuha
		5	Nari Jagaran Committee
		6	Amar Youth Club
		7	Amar Suchana Center
		8	Mary & Youth Club
		9	Nav Jagriti Mahila Sanstha
		10	Didi Bahini Mahila Samuha
9	Dibyanagar	1	Paralegal Committee
		2	Bhirkuti Mahila Samudayik Sanstha
		3	Lali Gurans Samudayik Sanstha
		4	Dibyanagar Jyoti Samudayik Sanstha
		5	Chadani Samudayik Sanstha
10	Phulbari	1	Jaya Buddha Club
		2	Prasawa Bal Club
		3	Saraswati Youth Club

		4	Pragati Mahila Bikash Sahakari Sanstha
		5	Paralegal Committee
		6	Sashakti Mahila Kanun Hak Adhikar Sahayogi Mahila Sanstha
		7	Paropkar Aama Samuha
		8	Subharamba Youth Club
		9	Saisa Club
11	Jagatpur	1	Paralegal Committee
		2	Nawajyoti Bachat Tatha Rin Sahakari Sanstha
		3	New Hariyali Youth Club
		4	Rapti Mahila Upabhokta Samuha
		5	Janajagaran Samuha
		6	Bikrambaba Mahila Upabhokta Samuha
		7	Gurans Mahila Upabhokta Samuha
		8	New Sital Youth Club
		9	Mahila Milan Upabhokta Sanstha
12	Bhandara	1	Mahila Jagaran Samudayik Sanstha
		2	Mahila Samuha
		3	Himalchuli Mahila Samuha
		4	Sikaa Mahila Samuha
		5	Jagajagriti Youth Club
		6	Shrijanshil Bachat Samuha
		7	Rapti Green Society
		8	Lali Gurans Mahila Samuha
		9	Adhunik Krishak Samuha
		10	Hariyali Mahila Samuha
13	Cahinpur	1	Sharmik Mahila Samudayik Sanstha
		2	Naya Jiban Samudayik Sanstha
		3	Shaktishil Samudayik Sanstha
		4	Kalaika Mahila Samudayik Sanstha
		5	Milan Samudayik Sanstha
		6	Garibi Niwaran Samudayik Sanstha
		7	Paralegal Committee
		8	Navajagarayan Mahila Samudayik Sanstha
		9	Pariwartanshil Samudayik Sanstha

		10	Sharmik Mahila Samudayik Sanstha
14	Shivanagar	1	Jayashakti Samudayik Sanstha
		2	Paralegal Committee
		3	Mahila Janajagirti Samuha
15	Mehauli	1	Paralegal Committee
		2	Pragati Mahila Didi-Bahini Samuha
		3	Nepal Gramin Atmanirvar Aviyan
		4	Didi-Bahini Mahila Samuha
		5	Sadabahr Youth Club
		6	Matribhumi Aama Samuha
		7	Antar Bikash Mahila Samuha
16	Sukarnagar	1	Sristi Mahila Samudayik Sanstha
		2	Yojana Samudayik Sanstha
		3	Pragati Samudayik Sanstha
17	Kumroj	1	Annapurna Madhyawarti Bachat & Rin Sahakari Sanstha
		2	Sana Kishan Sahakari Sanstha
		3	Paralegal Committee
18	Patihani	1	Janajyoti Sahakari Sanstha
		2	Working Committee for the control of Girls Trafficking
		3	Jagruti Mahila Bachat Tatha Rin Samuha
		4	Golden Tiger Youth Club
		5	New Amar Youth Club
		6	Ujjawal Samudayik Sanstha
19	Khairhani	1	Yuwa Swarna Tara Cub
		2	Paralegal Committee
		3	Samudaya Uthan Kendra
		4	Parsa Jaycees
20	Bachauli	1	Jhuwani Youth Club
		2	Sauraha Girls Club
		3	Bachauli Nari Chetana Bachat Tatha Rin Sahakari Sanstha
		4	Village Coordination Committee
		5	Paralegal Committee
		6	Janajyoti Mahila Samuha
21	Shaktikhor	1	Shaktishali Samudayik Sanstha

		2	Pooja Sahakari Sanstha
		3	Shakti Samudayik Sanstha
		4	Resyu Youth Club
22	Piple	1	Parijat Mahila Samuha
		2	Surdevi Mahila Samuha
		3	Chetana Mahila Samuha
		4	Mitra Nepal Mahila Samuha
		5	Sayapatri Mahila Samuha
23	Parwatipur	1	Nari Uthan Mahila Samudayik Sanstha
		2	Batawaran Kala Tatha Samajik Samanwaya Sanstha
		3	New Pragati Youth Club
		4	Paralegal Committee
		5	Sitaram Sanstha (Trust)
24	Mangalpur	1	Jyoti Mahila Biaksh Sahakari Sanstha
		2	Paralegal Committee
		3	Nepal Pariwar Niyojan Sang
25	Jutpani	1	Sagun Bikash Samaj
		2	Paralegal Committee
		3	Namobuddha Youth club
		4	Chatrumukhi Sewa Samaj
		5	Om Shanti Bachat Samuha
		6	Suryamukhi Samudayik Sanstha
		7	Siwalaya Mahila Samudayik Sanstha
		8	Ritu Samudayik Sanstha
26	Birendranagar	1	Dipjyoti Samudayik Sanstha
		2	Mahila Biaksh Krishi Samuha
		3	Mahila Sachetana Samuha
		4	Navchetana Samudayik Mahila Samuha
		5	Paralegal Committee
		6	Satya Sai Badhara Club
		7	Workshop Committee
		8	Sagarmath Mahila Bachat Samuha
		9	Paralegal Committee, Member
27	Kathar	1	Mahila Mitra Samuha

		2	Ushakiran Mahila Bachet Tatha Rian Sahakari Sanstha
		3	Shiva Shakti Mahila Samuha
		4	Sikara Samuha
		5	Yuva Mitra Club
		6	Srijana Samuha
		7	Minal Mahila Samuha
		8	Janakalyan Mahila Uthan Samiti
		9	Surachha Mahila Samuha
28	Sharadanagar	1	Dharmodaya Youth club
		2	Prithibi club
		3	Srijana Mahila Bikash Sahakari Sanstha
29	Darechok	1	Tribeni Youth Club
		2	Shree Pragati Samaj
30	Kabilas	1	Nepal Red Cross Society, Sub-branch, Kabilas
		2	Paralegal Committee
		3	Jugedi Youth Samaj
		4	Jugedi Mahila Samuha
31	Korak	1	Samaj Pragatishil Samudayik Sanstha
		2	Balkanya Mahila Samuha
		3	Paryatan Mahila Samuha
32	Bharatpur Municipality	1	Bharatpur Municipality
		2	Nari Abhyudaya Kendra
		3	Kanun Anbeshan Tatha Shrot Bikash Kendra
		4	Nepal Pariwar Niyojan Sang, Bharatpur
		5	Nepal Rastriya Dalit Kalyan Sang
		6	Nepal Red-cross Society, Branch office
		7	NGO Association Nepal
		8	Diyalo Pariwar Sang
		9	Youth Club, Narayandhad
		10	Aama Kalyan Samaj, Ramnagar
		11	Sattanchuli Ban Upabhokta Samuha
		12	Ramnagar Samaj Sudhar Samiti
		13	Adarsha Youth Samaj, Ramnagar
33	Ratnanagar	1	Nari Jagaran Kendra

	Municipality	2	Elegance Youth Club
Total No.		184	

4. Students

5. Schools

S.N.	VDCs/Municipalities	Detailed no. of School surveyed	
		S.N.	Name of School
1	Ayodhyapuri	1	Shree Janajiban Ma. Vi., Kharka66a
		2	Shree Ni. Ma. Vi., Krishnanagar
2	Kalyanpur	1	Shree Janakalyan Ma. Vi.
		2	Shree Ni. Ma. Vi. Harinagar
3	Gardi	1	Shree Someshwor Ma. Vi., Gardi
		2	Shree Ni. Ma. Vi., Bhaurawnagar
4	Baghauda	1	Shree Madi Ma. vi., Basantpur
		2	Shree Ma. Vi. Khaihani
5	Pithuwa	1	Shree JanaJagriti Ma. vi
6	Gitanagar	1	Shree Arunodaya U.Ma. Vi.
		2	Shree Himalaya Ma. Vi.
7	Padampur	1	Bhimodaya Mahila Samuha
		2	Shree Bhimodaya Ma. Vi.
8	Gunjanagar	1	Shree Bhimnagar Ma. vi.
		2	Shree Gunjanagar Ma. vi.
		3	Shree Ni. Ma. Vi., Sasinagar
9	Dibyanagar	1	Shree Adarsha Ma. Vi., Dibyanagar
		2	Shree Ratapur Ni. Ma. Vi. Ratapur
10	Phulbari	1	Shree Shreepur Ma. vi.
11	Jagatpur	1	Shree Laxmi Ma. Vi., Jagatpur
12	Bhandara	1	Shree Bhandara Ma. Vi.
13	Chainpur	1	Shree Janajiban Ma. Vi.
14	Shivnagar	1	Shree Janajyoti English School
		2	Shree Narayani Biddha Mandir U. Ma. Vi.
15	Megghauli	1	Shree Paramaount English Scholl
		2	Shree Milijuli Ma. Vi.
		3	Shree Sajahpur Ma. Vi.

		4	Shree Saraswati Ma. Vi.
		5	Shree Janaki U. Ma. Vi.
16	Sukranaga	1	Shree Prabhat Ma. Vi., Sukranagar
17	Kumroj	1	Shree Ma. Vi., Gaib
		2	Shree Kapiya Ma. Vi.
18	Patihai	1	Shree Amar U. Ma. Vi.
		2	Shree Bright Star Residential Higher Sec. School
		3	Shree Janapradipan Awasia Ma. Vi.
19	Khairahani	1	Khairahani Ma. Vi.
20	Bachauli	1	Shree Jhuwani Ma. Vi.
		2	Shree Mount View English School
		3	Shree Bachauli Ma. Vi.
21	Shaktikhor	1	Shree Chaturmukhi Ma. Vi.
		2	Janashakti Ra. Pra.Vi. Chepedhap
22	Piple	1	Shree Buddha Shanti Ma. Vi.
		2	Shree Prastabit Ni. Ma. Vi. Mahadevtar
23	Parwatipur	1	Shree Annapurna U. Ma. Vi.
		2	Shree Bhanu Ni. Ma. Vi.
24	Mangalpur	1	Shree Durga Ma. Vi.
		2	Shree Rampur Ma. Vi.
25	Jutpani	1	Shree Siddhi Binayak Awasia Ma. Vi.
		2	Shree Prithibi Ma. Vi.
		3	Rastriya Pra. Vi.
26	Birendranagar	1	Shree Birendra Adarsha Ma. Vi.
		2	Shree Ni. Ma. Vi. Sirkot
27	Kathar	1	Shree Kathar Ma. Vi., Kathar
28	Saradhanagar	1	Shree Saradhanagar Ma. Vi., Saradhanagar
29	Darechok	1	Sarwashanti U. Ma. Vi.
		2	Tribeni Barah Ma. Vi.
30	Kabilas	1	Kabilas Ma. Vi.
31	Korak	1	Shree Pra.Ni.Ma.Vi. Swamitar
32	Baratpur Municipality	1	Shree Ramnagar Prastib Ma. Vi., Ramnagr
		2	Shree Bhanubhakta Ma.Vi.,Pokhara Buspark, Chitwan
33	Ratnanagr Municipality	1	Nepal Ma. vi., Tadi

Total No.	71 Teacher & 125 students from 62 schools
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6. Health Organizations

S.N.	Health Organizations	S.N.	Health Organizations
1.	District Health Office, Bharatpur	2.	Primary Health Post, Sivanagar
3.	Sub Health Post, Adhyopuri	4.	Sub Health Post, Meghauri
5.	Sub Health Post, Kalyanpur	6.	Sub Health Post, Sukranagar
7.	Sub Health Post, Gardi	8.	Sub Health Post, Kumroj
9.	Primary Health Center, Baghauda	10.	Sub Health Post, Patihani
11.	Sub Health Post, Pithuwa	12.	Sub Health Post, Jutpani
13.	Sub Health Post, Gitanagar	14.	Dewoti Pharmacy, Jutpani
15.	Sub Health Post, Gunjanagar	16.	Sub Health Post, Khairahani
17.	Sub Health Post, Dibyanagar	18.	Sub Health Post, Bachauli
19.	Sub Health Post, Phulbari	20.	Sub Health Post, Shaktikhor
21.	Sub Health Post, Jagatpur	22.	Pragya Medical, Shaktikhor
23.	Health Post, Bhandara	24.	Sub Health Post, Mangalpur
25.	Sub Health Post, Chainpur	26.	Medical College, Bharatpur
27.	Health Post, Birendranagar	28.	Sub Health Post, Darechok
29.	Sub Health Post, Kathar	30.	Sub Health Post, Kabilas
31.	Sub Health Post, Padampur	32.	Sub Health Post, Kabilas
33.	Sub Health Post, Piple	34.	District Health Office
35.	Sub Health Post, Parwatipur	36.	Bagawati Pathology, Bharatpur
37.	Sub Health Post, Saradhanagar	38.	Bhandari Herbal Pharmacy
39.	Yeti Pathology, Ratnanagar		

7. Court and Office of Government Lawyer

S.N.	1	2	Total No.
Name	District Court, Chitwan	Office of District Government Lawyer, Chitwan	2

Study on Human Trafficking and HIV/AIDS

Survey Guideline

Since the research is going to be conducted according to the forms attached, all of the persons/organizations involved to this survey have to be sincere for the methods of filling up the survey forms, methodologies and its probable result. So, it is realized necessary to fill up the survey form as per the guideline given below to make the survey fruitful & effective:

S . N	Area to be Surveyed	survey Questionnaire No	Method of survey	Criteria of survey	Possible result of survey
1.	Police	1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Information should be obtain from District Police office ❖ Collect information from other Local Police office(Area where program is implemented) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Information should be obtain after observing the case files ❖ Collect information from Police officer having formal interview ❖ Collect information about complain registered in police office 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ To collect number of complaint after studying the situation of violence against women ❖ Collect number of incidents and cases about trafficking. ❖ To find out which Family member is more conscious about filing complains. ❖ To identify the relation between victim and accused criminal ❖ To identify method use to in trafficking ❖ Identify the number of criminal arrested by police and the number of cases in which no action is taken.
2.	V.D.C. / Municipality	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Conduct survey and Collect information(Program implement areas) ❖ Collect information with help of V.D.C Chairman, Vice-chair man/Secretary ❖ In the absence of chairman, Vice chair man and secretary, 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Collect information regarding violence against women registered in V.D.C ❖ First priority will be given to the information provided by V.D.C. Chair man. In his absence information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ To find out whether Ministry of Social Welfare has lunched any program on Women trafficking. Find out the condition of the program lunch by M.S.W. ❖ Find out the situation and

			<p>information provide by acting/ Authorized personals will be accepted</p> <p>❖ One questionnaire will be used each V.D.C</p>	<p>provide by acting/ Authorized personals will be accepted</p>	<p>reason behind Girls trafficking and migration that has taken in V.D.C</p> <p>❖ Collect the information about the process of girls trafficking and migration</p> <p>❖ To find out the work details of organizations establishing in V.D.C. and Co-ordination with V.D.C</p> <p>❖ To examine the operation Safe-migration</p> <p>❖ Find out the situation of H.I.V /AI DS in the V.D.C.</p> <p>❖ To find out the number and condition of HIV/AIDS victims.</p>
3.	Local NGOs /CBOs	3	<p>❖ Collect information from Organization working for gender equality, Mother groups, Community forest groups, saving groups, Cooperative group. Information will be collected from local groups.</p> <p>❖ Information should be collected at least from 10 local groups.</p> <p>❖ Information should be collected from authorized personals of the local group.</p> <p>❖ Information collected from its branch will be accepted.</p>	<p>❖ To collect the fact from authorize person of the group.</p> <p>❖ Collect information from group members by group discussion/ interview</p>	<p>❖ To examine the level of knowledge and attitude of working group working against trafficking, migration, prostitution (willingly forcefully)</p> <p>❖ Examine the attitude towards rehabilitation.</p> <p>❖ Find out the numbers of incident of girls trafficking.</p> <p>❖ Find out the information about migration for working purpose.</p>
4.	Students	4	<p>❖ Collect information from at least 10 students of higher secondary schools</p>	<p>❖ Collect information by formal interview from these</p>	<p>❖ Examine the knowledge and attitude of the students about</p>

			<p>of V.D.C./Municipality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ If possible, try to collect information from different schools. ❖ Collect information from the students of lower-secondary level if there is no higher-secondary school in the V.D.C. ❖ Try to collect information from at least 10 students of different castes and gender 	<p>students.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Collect information from students and teacher by group discussion. ❖ Collect information from 8,9, 10 class students 	<p>trafficking, migration and prostitution.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Collect information about trafficking and co-ordination between GOs, NGOs and CBOs. ❖ Find out the incidents of trafficking among peers. ❖ Find out if there is peer counseling between students or not. ❖ Examine if there is program lunched in school level or not
5.	Schools teachers	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Collect information from at least 10 teachers of different V.D.C. where program is lunched. ❖ Priority will be given to the information collected from teachers of higher-secondary level, lower-secondary level, primary level teachers respectively. ❖ Collect information from 10 teachers from different schools and different castes and gender. ❖ Collect information from teachers by conducting formal interview. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Collect information from teachers by formal interview. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Examine the knowledge and attitude about trafficking, migration and prostitution ❖ Find out the co-ordination between GOs, NGOs, and CBOs in the VDC ❖ Collect information about incidents of trafficking took place in school
6.	Health Organizations	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Collect information from Health Organization working for medical services ❖ Information should be collected at least from 01 Organization from selected 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ To collect the fact from authorize person of the Health sector ❖ Collect information from member/staff/volunteer of concerned organization 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ To examine the level of knowledge and attitude of the organizations working for health services ❖ Examine the attitude towards the survivors of

			<p>VDC/Municipality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Information should be collected from authorized personals; information collected from its branch will be accepted. 		<p>HIV/AIDS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Find out the numbers of patients coming health organizations for the services. ❖ Find out the numbers of survivors of HIV/AIDS. ❖ Find out the types of diseases the patients come for treatment had
7.	Government /advocate office/ District court	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Collect information from government advocate office ❖ Collect information from district court. ❖ Collect information from chief advocate of district if there is more than one government advocate. ❖ Collect information from the advocate of appeal court. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Collect information by observing case files. ❖ Collect information by interviewing available staffs, and GOs advocate. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ Find out the number of cases filed in court and accused criminals of trafficking. ❖ Find out the number of trafficking cases filed in the appeal court. ❖ Find out the number of cases not filed in court. ❖ Find out number of cases in criminals were punished and realized from court. ❖ Find out the number of cases withdrawn from court by the decision of government. ❖ Find out the reason behind it.

Study on Human Trafficking and HIV/AIDS
Survey form
Questionnaire No.1
(To use for Police office)

District:
V.D.C.: Date:.....

(Put ✓ in your choice)

(A) Is there any application dropped to search the lost and trafficked children and girls in your office?

Yes No

If yes, mention the numbers in the past years:

Total no. of application within the year 2003

Total no. of application within the year 2004

Total no. of application within the year 2005

Total no. of application within the year 2006

Total no. of application within the year 2007

(B) How many people did you able to find among the application?

Total no. of person found within the year 2003

Total no. of person found within the year 2004

Total no. of person found within the year 2005

Total no. of person found within the year 2006

Total no. of person found within the year 2007

(C) Where the persons are sent who had once lost & found?

Total no. of person sent to their own house

Total no. of person sent to rehabilitation centre

Total no. of person sent to social organizations

Total no. of person handed over to government sector

(D) Is there any complain or case filed against the flesh trade in passed fiscal year?

Yes No

If yes, mention the number:

Total no. of complain filed within the year 2003 ➤

Total no. of complain filed within the year 2004 ➤

Total no. of complain filed within the year 2005 ➤

Total no. of complain filed within the year 2006 ➤

Total no. of complain filed within the year 2007 ➤

(E) Who had registered such complain in police office?

Parents ➤ Sisters ➤ Brothers ➤ Victim own self ➤ Relatives ➤

Others (Specify) ➤.....

(F) Is there any relation between victim and accused person mentioned in the file:

Yes ➤ No ➤

If yes, tic (✓) one:

Husband ➤ Brothers ➤ Brother in law ➤ Father & mother in law ➤

Relatives ➤ Friends ➤ Uncle-aunt ➤ Parents ➤ Politician ➤

Others (Specify) ➤.....

(G) The number of the cases that the police recommended to forward the case after investigation (Out of total complains filed): ➤

(H) How were the women and children being cheated by the trafficker on the process of trafficking?

Through love marriage/Affair ➤ Taken away to visit ➤ Promise of job ➤

Garment business ➤

(I) How many cases are filed against the 'flesh trade' in your office & how many of them are prosecuted?

Total no. of cases ➤ Total no. of the persons prosecuted ➤

(J) How many prosecuted persons have been released without filing the case against them?

No of cases ➤ No of prosecuted persons released ➤

What was the reason for not filing the case against those released persons?

.....

(K)Do you have any record that the person who have been trafficked earlier and returned to their village?

Yes No

If yes then mention below:

Total no. of person within the year 2003

Total no. of person within the year 2004

Total no. of person within the year 2005

Total no. of person within the year 2006

Total no. of person within the year 2007

(L)Who rescued/repatriated them?

Police Club Individuals Local Group

Government organization Non-Government Organization

Give details which ever of above:.....

Surveyed By:

Name:.....

Signature:.....

Date:.....

Study on Human Trafficking and HIV/AIDS
Survey form
Questionnaire No.2
(To use for V.D.C/Municipality)

District:
V.D.C.: Date:

(Put ✓ in your choice)

(A) Is there formed Task Force against girl trafficking in your V.D.C/Municipality?

Yes No

If yes, when; date:

(B) Is the committee has launched the programme against girl trafficking?

Yes No

(C) Is the V.D.C has launched a program in its own budget?

Yes No

If yes, what types of program the V.D.C has launched?

Rally/Seminar H.I.V/A.I.D.S related Legal training

Co-ordination program Awareness program

If any others (Specify)

(D) Is there any event of trafficking in this V.D.C/Municipality?

Yes No

If yes, how many incidents the V.D.C/Municipality has known?

Write in number

(E) Does the V.D.D/Municipality have rescued any survivor of trafficking?

Yes No

If yes, how many has rescued by V.D.C? ^a

(F) Where are they now?

With their family In the village With their relatives

In Rehabilitation center In any other place

(G) How many organizations are working against girl trafficking in the village?

Number of organization

(H) What types of programme has been launching by these organizations?

<u>Program organization</u>	<u>Number of working</u>
Awareness	<input type="text"/>
Legal literacy	<input type="text"/>
Paralegal training	<input type="text"/>
Preventive program	<input type="text"/>
School level program	<input type="text"/>
Rehabilitation program	<input type="text"/>
Others	<input type="text"/>

(I) What types of work had done by such type of organization? (Write below)

Name of organization	Nature of program	Target group
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

(J) Are the people migrated from this V.D.C./Municipality?

Yes No

If yes, what were the main reasons behind migration?

In search of work For job Study marry

Live a happy life Start a new business

Any others (Specify)

(K) Is the V.D.C./Municipality aware about the fact that in what types of places they were migrated?

Cities industry Start new business in the highway

Work in hotel Domestic helper

If any other.....

(L) Any woman/girls left the village for working purpose?

Yes No

If yes, in what types of works they were engage in the country and out side the country?

Nature of work in the country	
1.	.....
2.	.....
3.	.....
4.	.....
5.	.....

(M) The people and the family who were migrated from the V.D.C/Municipality used to register their migration in the V.D.C/Municipality or not?

Yes No

If yes, mention the registered numbers within the following year:

Total number in 2003

Total number in 2004

Total number in 2005

Total number in 2006

Total number in 2007

Total number in 2008

(N) What is the attitude of male member towards woman who were migrated from the village for working purpose?

Negative Positive Don't know Any others

(O) What is the migrants' present health condition?

Normal Average Critical Infected by disease Don't know

(P) If the health condition is bad, what happen to them?

General illness T.B H.I.V A.I.D.S

(Q) How many were infected by H.I.V/A.I.D.S?

(R) What is the main reason of transmission of H.I.V/A.I.D.S?

Injection Sexual workers Victims of S.T.D disease Blood transfusion

(S) Who were more infected by H.I.V/A.I.D.S, male or female?

Male Female

Surveyed By:

Name:.....

Signature:.....

Date:.....

Study on Human Trafficking and HIV/AIDS
Survey form
Questionnaire No.3
(To use for CBO/NGO)

District:
V.D.C.: Date:.....

(Put ✓ in your choice)
(Interview with the co-ordinator of organization)

(A) What do you understand by trafficking?

S.N.	Name of organization	Put ✓ in your choice
1.	(1) Trafficking of women <input type="checkbox"/> (2) Trafficking of children <input type="checkbox"/> (3) Sexual exploitation of women/ prostitution <input type="checkbox"/> (4) Trafficking of human beings <input type="checkbox"/> (5) Others:
2.	(1) Trafficking of women <input type="checkbox"/> (2) Trafficking of children <input type="checkbox"/> (3) Sexual exploitation of women/ prostitution <input type="checkbox"/> (4) Trafficking of human beings <input type="checkbox"/> (5) Others:
3.	(1) Trafficking of women <input type="checkbox"/> (2) Trafficking of children <input type="checkbox"/> (3) Sexual exploitation of women/ prostitution <input type="checkbox"/> (4) Trafficking of human beings <input type="checkbox"/> (5) Others:
4.	(1) Trafficking of women <input type="checkbox"/> (2) Trafficking of children <input type="checkbox"/> (3) Sexual exploitation of women/ prostitution <input type="checkbox"/> (4) Trafficking of human beings <input type="checkbox"/> (5) Others:
5.	(1) Trafficking of women <input type="checkbox"/> (2) Trafficking of children <input type="checkbox"/> (3) Sexual exploitation of women/ prostitution <input type="checkbox"/> (4) Trafficking of human beings <input type="checkbox"/> (5) Others:

(B) What do you understand by migration?

S.N.	Name of organization	Put ✓ in your choice
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1.	(1) To leave home for job <input type="checkbox"/> (2) To leave home with own wish <input type="checkbox"/> (3) Freedom of settlement after mobility <input type="checkbox"/> (4) Others <input type="checkbox"/>
2.	.....	(1) To leave home for job <input type="checkbox"/> (2) To leave home with own wish <input type="checkbox"/> (3) Freedom of settlement after mobility <input type="checkbox"/> (4) Others <input type="checkbox"/>
3.	.....	(1) To leave home for job <input type="checkbox"/> (2) To leave home with own wish <input type="checkbox"/> (3) Freedom of settlement after mobility <input type="checkbox"/> (4) Others <input type="checkbox"/>
4.	.....	(1) To leave home for job <input type="checkbox"/> (2) To leave home with own wish <input type="checkbox"/> (3) Freedom of settlement after mobility <input type="checkbox"/> (4) Others <input type="checkbox"/>
5.	.....	(1) To leave home for job <input type="checkbox"/> (2) To leave home with own wish <input type="checkbox"/> (3) Freedom of settlement after mobility <input type="checkbox"/> (4) Others <input type="checkbox"/>

(C) What do you understand by prostitution?

S.N.	Name of organization	Put ✓ in your choice
1.	(1) Sexual exploitation of children and women <input type="checkbox"/> (2) A kind of occupation <input type="checkbox"/> (3) Social discrepancy <input type="checkbox"/> (4) It is not concerned with us <input type="checkbox"/> (5) Others <input type="checkbox"/>
2.	(1) Sexual exploitation of children and women <input type="checkbox"/> (2) A kind of occupation <input type="checkbox"/> (3) Social discrepancy <input type="checkbox"/> (4) It is not concerned with us <input type="checkbox"/> (5) Others <input type="checkbox"/>
3.	(1) Sexual exploitation of children and women <input type="checkbox"/> (2) A kind of occupation <input type="checkbox"/> (3) Social discrepancy <input type="checkbox"/> (4) It is not concerned with us <input type="checkbox"/>

		(5) Others ➤
4.	.....	(1) Sexual exploitation of children and women ➤ (2) A kind of occupation ➤ (3) Social discrepancy ➤ (4) It is not concerned with us ➤ (5) Others ➤
5.	.....	(1) Sexual exploitation of children and women ➤ (2) A kind of occupation ➤ (3) Social discrepancy ➤ (4) It is not concerned with us ➤ (5) Others ➤

(D) What kinds of programme has your organization been conducting to prevent trafficking of children & women?

S.N.	Name of organization	Nature of programme	Targeted group
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

(E) What kinds of programmes are needed to prevent trafficking in children and women in your V.D.C./Municipality?

S.N.	Name of organization	Nature of programme that should launch	Targeted group
1.

2.	.....	..... ..... ..... .....	.....
3.	.....	..... ..... ..... .....	.....
4.	.....	..... ..... ..... .....	.....
5.	.....	..... ..... ..... .....	.....

(F) Have you helped to punish the criminal against the incident of trafficking?

S.N.	Name of organization	Number of incident you helped	Reaction of police about help
1.	(1) Co-operative <input type="checkbox"/> (2) Indifference <input type="checkbox"/> (3) Neglegency <input type="checkbox"/> (4) Threaten/scolding <input type="checkbox"/> (5) Mistreatment <input type="checkbox"/> (6) Others.....
2.	(1) Co-operative <input type="checkbox"/> (2) Indifference <input type="checkbox"/> (3) Neglegency <input type="checkbox"/> (4) Threaten/scolding <input type="checkbox"/> (5) Mistreatment <input type="checkbox"/> (6) Others.....
3.	(1) Co-operative <input type="checkbox"/> (2) Indifference <input type="checkbox"/> (3) Neglegency <input type="checkbox"/> (4) Threaten/scolding <input type="checkbox"/> (5) Mistreatment <input type="checkbox"/> (6) Others.....

4.	.....	.....	(1) Co-operative <input type="checkbox"/> (2) Indifference <input type="checkbox"/> (3) Neglegency <input type="checkbox"/> (4) Threaten/scolding <input type="checkbox"/> (5) Mistreatment <input type="checkbox"/> (6) Others.....
5.	=====	=====	(1) Co-operative <input type="checkbox"/> (2) Indifference <input type="checkbox"/> (3) Neglegency <input type="checkbox"/> (4) Threaten/scolding <input type="checkbox"/> (5) Mistreatment <input type="checkbox"/> (6) Others.....

(G) Has your organization worked in rehabilitation of the victim of trafficking?

S.N.	Name of organization	No. of the person who had rehabilitated	Working details for rehabilitation	Any suggestions for the systematic rehabilitation programme
1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

(H) Do you have any record of person who has returned to their won home after being trafficked?

S.N.	Name of Organization	Yes	No
1.			

2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			

If yes, mention the number:

S.N.	Name of organization	Numbers within the year		
1.		2003 <input type="checkbox"/>	2004 <input type="checkbox"/>	2005 <input type="checkbox"/>
		2006 <input type="checkbox"/>	2007 <input type="checkbox"/>	2008 <input type="checkbox"/>
2.		2003 <input type="checkbox"/>	2004 <input type="checkbox"/>	2005 <input type="checkbox"/>
		2006 <input type="checkbox"/>	2007 <input type="checkbox"/>	2008 <input type="checkbox"/>
3.		2003 <input type="checkbox"/>	2004 <input type="checkbox"/>	2005 <input type="checkbox"/>
		2006 <input type="checkbox"/>	2007 <input type="checkbox"/>	2008 <input type="checkbox"/>
4.		2003 <input type="checkbox"/>	2004 <input type="checkbox"/>	2005 <input type="checkbox"/>
		2006 <input type="checkbox"/>	2007 <input type="checkbox"/>	2008 <input type="checkbox"/>
5.		2003 <input type="checkbox"/>	2004 <input type="checkbox"/>	2005 <input type="checkbox"/>
		2006 <input type="checkbox"/>	2007 <input type="checkbox"/>	2008 <input type="checkbox"/>

(I) Which organization or person repatriated them?

S.N.	Name of organization	
1.	Police <input type="checkbox"/> Government organization <input type="checkbox"/> Non government organization <input type="checkbox"/> Local group <input type="checkbox"/> Club <input type="checkbox"/> Individuals <input type="checkbox"/> Others.....
2.	Police <input type="checkbox"/> Government organization <input type="checkbox"/> Non government organization <input type="checkbox"/> Local group <input type="checkbox"/> Club <input type="checkbox"/> Individuals <input type="checkbox"/> Others.....
3.	Police <input type="checkbox"/> Government organization <input type="checkbox"/> Non government organization <input type="checkbox"/> Local group <input type="checkbox"/> Club <input type="checkbox"/> Individuals <input type="checkbox"/> Others.....
4.	Police <input type="checkbox"/> Government organization <input type="checkbox"/> Non government organization <input type="checkbox"/> Local group <input type="checkbox"/> Club <input type="checkbox"/> Individuals <input type="checkbox"/> Others.....

5.	Police <input type="checkbox"/> Government organization <input type="checkbox"/> Non government organization <input type="checkbox"/> Local group <input type="checkbox"/> Club <input type="checkbox"/> Individuals <input type="checkbox"/> Others.....
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(J) How was their health condition?

S.N.	Name of organization	Health condition
1.	Good <input type="checkbox"/> Better <input type="checkbox"/> Serious <input type="checkbox"/> Worst & helpless <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Good <input type="checkbox"/> Better <input type="checkbox"/> Serious <input type="checkbox"/> Worst & helpless <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Good <input type="checkbox"/> Better <input type="checkbox"/> Serious <input type="checkbox"/> Worst & helpless <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/>
4.	Good <input type="checkbox"/> Better <input type="checkbox"/> Serious <input type="checkbox"/> Worst & helpless <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/>
5.	Good <input type="checkbox"/> Better <input type="checkbox"/> Serious <input type="checkbox"/> Worst & helpless <input type="checkbox"/> Don't know <input type="checkbox"/>

(K) If the health condition was poor, what had happened?

S.N.	Name of organization	Health condition
1.	Simply ill <input type="checkbox"/> Tuberculosis <input type="checkbox"/> H.I.V. infection <input type="checkbox"/> AIDS stage <input type="checkbox"/>
2.	Simply ill <input type="checkbox"/> Tuberculosis <input type="checkbox"/> H.I.V. infection <input type="checkbox"/> AIDS stage <input type="checkbox"/>
3.	Simply ill <input type="checkbox"/> Tuberculosis <input type="checkbox"/> H.I.V. infection <input type="checkbox"/> AIDS stage <input type="checkbox"/>
4.	Simply ill <input type="checkbox"/> Tuberculosis <input type="checkbox"/> H.I.V. infection <input type="checkbox"/> AIDS stage <input type="checkbox"/>
5.	Simply ill <input type="checkbox"/> Tuberculosis <input type="checkbox"/> H.I.V. infection <input type="checkbox"/> AIDS stage <input type="checkbox"/>

(L) If the infection of HIV was appeared, how many were affected?

S.N.	Name of organization	Numbers given by Organization
1.	
2.	
3.	

4.	.....
5.	.....

(M) What types of programme are needed to control trafficking of children & women?

S.N.	Name of organization	Expected programmes by organization
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

Surveyed By:

Name:.....

Signature:.....

Date:.....

Study on Human Trafficking and HIV/AIDS
Survey form
Questionnaire No.4
(To use for students)

District:
V.D.C.:..... Date:.....
Student Name:

(Put ✓ in your choice)

A) What do you understand by Trafficking?

- 1) Women trafficking 2) child trafficking
3) Sexual exploitation of women/Prostitution 4) Human trafficking
5) Others

B) What do you understand by migration?

- 1) To leave home for Job
2) This is a process to migrate one place to another place according to ones willingness
3) Freedom for moving and living 4) Others (Specify):
.....

C) What do you understand by Prostitution?

- 1) Sexual exploitation of women and children 2) This is a Job/Employment
3) Social discrepancy 4) This is not the subject of our concern
5) Others (Specify):

D) Is there any case of women trafficking happened in your school?

- 1) Yes 2) No

If yes, how many?

E) Do you have taken part in any anti girl trafficking programme?

- 1) Yes 2) No

F) If yes, in what kinds of programme do you have taken part?

- 1) Awareness program, seminar 2) Rally 3) Street drama
4) Quiz- contest 5) Paralegal training
6) Others (Specify):

G) Who had conducted those types of programme?

- 1) NGO 2) School 3) VDC 4) Others

H) Have you received any suggestion, advice from any people, organization while going another places leaving village or doing any work ?

- 1) Yes 2) No

If yes, who have helped you?

- 1) NGO 2) V.D.C. 3) Family 4) Friends 5) Teacher
6) Others (Specify):

I) Do you have any good friends who can give you suggestion for your important decision?

- 1) Yes 2) No

J) In your opinion, what role a society can play to control girls trafficking?

- 1) By strictly controlling women and girls to walk and migration.
2) Making aware women and girl about safe walking and safe migration.
3) Developing the security and recommendation system in the society.
4) By registering temporary migration in V.D.C. according to law
5) What types of programmes do you feel the organizations that are working against girl trafficking should launch?.....

K) Have you informed of the returning of women after being trafficked in their own home or village ?

- 1) Yes 2) No

If yes how many women and girls returned?

- Total no in 2003 Total no in 2004 Total no in 2005
Total no in 2006 Total no in 2007

L) Which organization or People rescued/repatriated them?

- 1) Police 2) Government organization 3) NGO
4) Local groups 5) Club 6) Person/Personnel
7) Others (Specify):
(Mention whichever of above):.....

M) What is the society's attitude to them?

- 1) Lovely 2) Help-full 3) Attitude of hate
4) Carelessness

O) How did you find about their health condition? How did you get their health condition?

- 1) Good 2) Moderate 3) Poor 4) worse 5) I don't know

P) If health condition was found poor what happened?

- 1) Simple illness 2) T.B. 3) Affected by HIV 4) Fully AIDS

Q) What may be the effective programmes against children and women trafficking?

.....
.....

R) What kind of extra components/subjects do you think better to include in the curriculum which you have been learning?

- 1) Sexual education 2) Adolescence education
- 3) Anti-trafficking awareness education 4) Technical education
- 5) Legal education
- 6) Others (Specify).....

Surveyed By:

Name:.....

Signature:.....

Date:.....

Study on Human Trafficking and HIV/AIDS
Survey form
Questionnaire No.5
(To use for School teachers)

District:
V.D.C.:..... Date:.....
Name of school:

(Put ✓ in your choice)

A) What do you understand by Trafficking?

- 1) Women trafficking 2) child trafficking
3) Sexual exploitation of women/Prostitution 4) Human trafficking
5) Others

B) What do you understand by migration?

- 1) To leave home for Job
2) This is a process to migrate one place to another place according to ones willingness
3) Freedom for moving and living 4) Others (Specify):
.....

C) What do you understand by Prostitution?

- 1) Sexual exploitation of women and children
2) This is a Job/Employment
3) Social discrepancy
4) This is not the subject of our concern
5) Others (Specify):

D) How do you understand the women who have been migrated from one place to another to search the job?

- Good Bad Don't know Others (Specify)

E) Is there any programme conducted in co-operation with school and V.D.C. against trafficking?

- Yes No

If yes, then what type of programme has been conducted?

- Seminar and training to students for awareness
Seminar & training to teachers for awareness
Seminar and training to men & women in community for awareness
Seminar and training to children in community for awareness
Others (Specify):

F) If anyone of your school has been trafficked?

- 1) Yes 2) No

Study on Human Trafficking and HIV/AIDS
Survey form
Questionnaire No.6
(To use for Health Organizations)

District:
V.D.C.:..... Date:.....
Name of Health Organizations:.....

(A) How many were infected by H.I.V/A.I.D.S? ☞
Out of them Female ☞ and Male ☞

(B) What is the most affected age group of people with HIV/AIDS?

Age Group	No.
0-10	
10-20	
20-30	
30-50	
Over than 50	

(C) What are the most affected Village Development Committees (And Wards) with HIV/AIDS:

.....
.....
.....
.....

(D) What is the main reason of transmission of H.I.V/A.I.D.S?

Injection ⊃ Sexual workers ⊃ Victims of S.T.D disease ⊃ Blood transfusion ⊃

(E) What was the situation of self-confidence of the infected victims towards the disease?

Humiliation ⊃ Frustration ⊃ Negligence ⊃ Worried ⊃ Repent ⊃
Encouragement to raise public awareness against the disease ⊃
Mindset for the disease transformed from sex partner ⊃ Unmentioned ⊃

(F) What was the anticipation from the survivors of HIV/AIDS ?

.....
.....
.....
.....

.....

(G) What types of patients used to come for check up?

Patients of sexual diseases ⊃ (Specify)

.....
.....
.....
.....

Others ⊃ (Specify)

.....
.....
.....
.....

Surveyed By:

Name:.....
Signature:.....
Date:.....

Study on Human Trafficking and HIV/AIDS
Survey form
Questionnaire No. 7
(To use for court & government advocate office)

District:
V.D.C.: Date:

(Put ✓ in your choice)

A) How many cases were registered in court through your office in last year?

Total number of cases ➤

B) Total number of case registered in your office this year

Total number of cases ➤

C) How many cases against trafficking were registered in last years?

Total no in 2003 ➤ Total no in 2004 ➤ Total no in 2005 ➤

Total no in 2006 ➤ Total no in 2007 ➤

D) How many cases were forwarded out of case registered against the criminal?

Total no of cases in 2003 ➤ Total no of cases in 2004 ➤

Total no of cases in 2005 ➤ Total no of cases in 2006 ➤

Total no of cases in 2007 ➤

E) Out of the cases these were registered in police office number of the cases not forwarded after the decision not to forward: ➤

Number of cases that was registered in appeal court:

1) Number of cases that was registered in appeal court ➤

2) Number of cases that was not registered in appeal court ➤

F) Total number of cases registered and action taken/punished in past fiscal years:

Total no of case registered in 2003 ➤ No. of action taken/punished ➤

Total no of case registered in 2004 ➤ No. of action taken/punished ➤

Total no of case registered in 2005 ➤ No. of action taken/punished ➤

Total no of case registered in 2006 ➤ No. of action taken/punished ➤

Total no of case registered in 2007 ➤ No. of action taken/punished ➤

G) Number of cases on which decision was taken: Safai

Total number of decision taken in 2003 ➤

Total number of decision taken in 2004 ➤

Total number of decision taken in 2005 ➤

Total number of decision taken in 2006 ➤

Total number of decision taken in 2007 ➤

H) Total number of cases that the Government had withdrawn back:

Total number of cases these were withdrawn back in 2003 ➤

Total number of cases these were withdrawn in back 2004 ➤

Total number of cases these were withdrawn in back 2005 ➤

Total number of cases these were withdrawn in back 2006 ➤

Total number of cases these were withdrawn in back 2007 ➤

Surveyed By:

Name:.....

Signature:.....

Date:.....