

Report on
***Research on Causes and Consequences
of Trafficking in Women and Children
using Theatre based Techniques***

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Preface

An innovative research project was undertaken to research on the causes and consequences of proliferation of human trafficking in Sikkim, Darjeeling and Dooars region using theatre as a tool. The area geographically belongs to the Eastern Himalayan region. While tourism is a growing industry in this area, the economy in general is in poor shape owing to the decline of the once flourishing tea estates. In the following sections, this report details the research process and the campaign findings.

Project goal and objectives

Key goal of the project was to understand the problem of growing human trafficking from the perspectives of the people at the grassroots. Objectives were to identify the factors which are leading to increased vulnerability to trafficking and evolve, with community participation, ways of combating this menace through strengthening of community based structures.

Approach and Methodology

In this hilly terrain people live in scattered hamlets and villages. Reach of television and newspaper is poor in many of the areas. A large number of people are illiterate. Besides, people belong to different sects and linguistic groups. In order to ensure effective coverage of various segments of the population, the project adopted the strategy of physically reaching out to the villages and hamlets in the hills and foot hills region.

Street theatre shows were held in tea gardens, market places, villages, towns and major road junctions. Forum theatre methodology was used. As for example, a mock quarrel between two boys was used to draw the attention of passers by. People crowded around and started watching the theatre show. Theatre created involved contact. As the audience watched the play, they could identify with the situations being depicted and this led to their involvement with the issue. This strategy of using interactive/forum theatre was extremely effective. The shows resulted in spontaneous public discussions on the issue. The actors and field coordinators held group discussions subsequent to the shows to assess vulnerability to TIP (Trafficking In Person) and ways of combating this crime. The strategy adopted was extremely successful in reaching out to the people at grassroots. Villagers appreciated the effort made by the field team in reaching out to distant hamlets for creating awareness on the issue. The fact that the shows had created awareness and led to discussion and dialogue was evident from phone calls received on missing boys and girls, weeks after the campaign. During the White Ribbon Campaign, white ribbons were distributed and significance of the campaign was explained to the people.

While the research design ensured effective coverage of different ethnic and socio-economic groups, an inherent limitation was limited scope for cross verification of inputs received at the grass root level. More weight has thus been given to vulnerability and risk factors identified by multiple groups of people to avoid individual bias.

Language : Shows were held in Nepali, Hindi and Bengali. Local theatre groups from Sikkim (Sijana Kalakar Sangha), Darjeeling (Menuka Pradhan's Troupe) and Siliguri (Uttal) enacted the theatre shows.

Storyline : The storyline depicted the story of a young girl who wanted to become a small screen idol. Her boyfriend gave false assurances of taking her to a music contest and lured her to leave her village. The girl was subsequently forced into prostitution. It also showed the case of a boy who was promised a lucrative job by his neighbour. The boy was ultimately pushed into hardship and was almost a bonded labourer. The narrator asked the audience whether they could identify with the situations depicted. In many locations, villagers gave instances of missing boys or girls. Sometimes the parents of missing girls or boys were present among the audience. The narrator discussed how trafficking in person has proliferated and while the youth could definitely go out of their village in search of work and better life, it was important to be alert and crosscheck credentials. The issue of reintegration and rehabilitation was also discussed.

Research Coverage

The campaign schedule was planned so as to cover different ethnic and linguistic groups and communities belonging to different socio-economic profiles. Local administration guided selection of locations. In Darjeeling hill area DICO provided overall guidance in identifying vulnerable areas. BDOs of Kalimpong I and II, Garubathan, Mal and Matiali assisted in preparing detailed campaign plan. Officers of Culture & Heritage Department, Government of Sikkim assisted in planning the show locations in Sikkim. The police stations also provided guidance in Siliguri subdivisional area and Sikkim. The following table outlines the campaign locations and profile of people who were covered by the campaign. Information on existing situation and growing vulnerabilities was also received from Officer in Charge of Women Cell in Siliguri, providers of victim care like the Women Welfare Centre run by Bhorukha Public Welfare Trust, local NGO like Children Welfare Centre, Block Sabhapati, local MLA and others.

West Bengal							
Srl	Area	Block	GPs Covered		Avg Reach	Campaign Locations	Community Profile
				# of shows			
1	Dooars Area, Jalpaiguri district	Matiali	4	7	59	Tea gardens (near gates, worker colonies), Villages, Bus Stands, Haats and Markets	Mostly Tribal communities, Mech community, Bengali, Nepali, Bihari, people from UP. Mostly Hindus. Christians, Muslims in some areas
		Mal	7	12	69		
2	Tarai area, Siliguri Subdivision, Darjeeling District,	Kharibari	4	10	66	Villages, Tribal Haat & Market areas, Trading centre, Near Railway Station	Tribal, Nepali
		Matigara	4	4	54	Markets, Suburban areas	Bihari, Nepali, Rajbanshi, Bengali
		Naxalbari	6	11	53	Tea gardens, Villages	Tribal, Nepali
		Phansidewa	5	7	64	Tea gardens, Bus Stands, Major road junctions	Bihari, Nepali, Rajbanshi, Bengali

3	Hill Area, Darjeeling district	Bijanbari Pulbazar	2	7	154	Tea garden, taxi stand, football ground, town centre, road junctions	Mostly Hindus.Out migration common,Tea garden workers, Traders, Businessmen, Service holders in town area. There are also plenty of migrant labourers from Bihar and UP.
		Gorubathan	3	5	53	Tea garden, Bus Stand, Road Junction	Nepali, Tribal/Poor & Illiterate/ Agricultural labourers, tea garden workers.
		Jorbanglow Sukhia-pokhri	6	9	125	Tea garden, Near school , college, bus stand in town area, market areas	Mainly Nepali/ Hindus, Buddhists/ Christians.Tea garden workers, traders, small businessmen
		Mirik	3	12	83	School, market, Taxi stand/village and town area	Workers in Tea gardens and Orange plantations
		Rangli Rangliot	6	7	84	Market area, Road Junction, Bus Stand	Nepali, Santhal/Hindus, Buddhists/,Cantonment staff , Tea garden workers, Cinchona, ginger cultivation,Orange, horticulture farm workers , Out migration common/
		Kalimpong-I	10	12	58	Near school, market, temple, community hall, bus stands, major road crossings	Nepali , Bihari/Agrarian economy, transport business/Poor & illiterate slum dwellers, labourers.
		Kalimpong-II	5	8	61	School, playground, community hall, market areas, road crossings	Nepali, Bihari, Uttar Pradeshi, Marwari/ engaged in tourism industry, Agricultural labourer.
		Kurseong	4	9	89	Tea garden, school, railway station	Tea estate, Mostly poor.

Sikkim						
Srl	District	# of Shows	Avg. Audience	Campaign Locations	Community Profile	
1.	East Sikkim	19	78	Market areas, near schools and taxi stands in Singtham, Rangpo, Dikchu, Kabi, Makha, Manpari, Temi, Rorethang, Pakyong, Jalipool, Ranipool, Manpari, Rhenock	Nepali, Bhutia, Lepcha, Migrants from Bihar and UP in trading centres like Ranipool, Singtham and Rangpo/ Villagers engaged in trading, farming, tea garden , stone crushing, daily labourers (many work in hydel power projects)/Hindus, Christians	
2.	West Sikkim	6	69	Market areas in Nayabazar, Tashiding,Yuksum, Gerethang,	Nepali/ Villagers involved in farming (ginger,spice cultivation), tourism	

				Darap	(popular trekking routes), small trade/ Hindus, Buddhists
3.	South Sikkim	11	73	Market area, near playgrounds, main road in Melli, Majhitar, Jorethang, Ravangla, Kewzing, Namchi, Maniram, Namthang	Nepali, Migrants from UP and Bihar in trading centres like Jorethang and Melli/ Hindus, Buddhists/Livelihood –tourism, small business, trading in town areas, farming
4.	North Sikkim	4	75	Market area, taxi stand in Mangan, Phodong and Phengla	Nepali, Bhutia, Spice cultivation (cardamom is a key produce), daily labourers, trading

Summary of Findings

The following sections summarise the feedback received from the community, local NGOs, Panchayat, administration and law enforcement agencies.

- *Seeing the Evil* : In Darjeeling hill area, Tarai and Dooars, people at large expressed concern at growing trafficking in person. However in Sikkim there is reticence in acknowledging trafficking. Villagers as well as police reported cases as ‘missing boys and girls who had not returned home’.

Area	Cases Reported by audience
Matiali, Mal in Jalpaiguri, West Bengal	9 cases of missing or trafficked persons were reported by the audience. In these locations it was observed that media reach is poor.
Siliguri Mahakuma Area in Darjeeling, West Bengal	13 cases were reported by the audience.
Darjeeling Hill area	19 cases of trafficking were reported. In some cases the trafficker was caught.
Sikkim	6 cases of ‘missing’ persons were reported by the audience.

- *Out Migration* :

Out migration for work from village to the tourist areas and also to big cities is traditionally common in most of these areas because of limited access to income opportunities. In Darjeeling hill area, men have traditionally migrated to work in the army, civil service and as security guards in big cities like Kolkata, Delhi and Mumbai. Women have migrated to work in beauty parlours in Kolkata, Delhi, Mumbai, Bangalore etc. Migration used to be quite safe.

Out Migration for Work				
Area	Nature and Extent of Out migration	Migrating population segments	Nature of Job	Destination
Dooars - Matiali, Mal in Jalpaiguri, West Bengal	Out migration for work is common particularly in tea garden areas. Mostly Safe. Agents provide	Men and women in tea garden areas, tribal communities	Maid, Factory worker, City jobs.	Sikkim, Delhi, Chandigarh, Gujrat

	contact.			
Tarai- Siliguri Mahakuma Area in Darjeeling, West Bengal	Out migration is not very prevalent.	Men, children, tribal girls.	Daily labourer, Stone crushing (children), Maid	Sikkim, Assam, Delhi, Mumbai, Nepal (smuggling).
Darjeeling Hill area	Out migration for work is traditionally common for both men and women.	Both men and women .	Army, Civil Service, Security guard, beauty parlour, hotels and restaurants	Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, South India, Sikkim, Punjab, Nepal (nature of job not known).
Sikkim	Out migration is mainly to local towns.	Boys and men mostly migrate for work. Migration of women is a recent trend.	Work in hotels and restaurants, beauty parlour, daily labourers (road construction), Study (for relatively more affluent groups)	Towns like Gangtok, Jorethang, Rangpo and also Darjeeling and Kalimpong. Assam, Meghalaya.

• *Causes and Emerging vulnerabilities*

This area, because of its geographical characteristics which deter stringent vigilance, is as such vulnerable to trafficking. The girls of Mongoloid ethnicity , because of their looks are in high demand. Poverty, lack of income opportunities and lure for a better lifestyle have become driving factors. Area specific driving factors and vulnerabilities which were identified during discussions with the local people have been detailed in the following table.

Area	Driving factors	Vulnerabilities
Dooars - Matiali, Mal in Jalpaiguri, West Bengal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poverty & unemployment caused by closing down of tea gardens Tourist Resorts which have mushroomed between Saluguda and Siliguri on way to Dooars promote sex tourism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Many agents operate in this area offering job opportunities outside. It is difficult to distinguish between safe and unsafe opportunities. Poor and illiterate have low awareness on the issue. Trafficking is more in areas lacking media reach . Lack of community based organizations or NGOs who can provide leadership at grassroots to fight trafficking or provide victim care Alcoholism and wife beating by drunk husbands is extremely common among poor labourers. Red light area in Siliguri.
Tarai- Siliguri	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Poverty Proximity to Nepal 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Networks smuggling drugs and goods exist in this area. Poor women are used

<p>Mahakuma Area in Darjeeling, West Bengal</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Political turbulence and poor economy in Nepal has resulted in increased cross border trafficking in person. Trafficked women are being sent to Nepal as transit area and then sent to final destination. • Tourist Resorts which have mushroomed between Siliguri and Sukna on way to Darjeeling promote sex tourism. 	<p>by the smugglers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Low reach of TV and newspaper is a factor behind low awareness on the issue. • Lack of proper law enforcement : ‘trafficking’ is treated as ‘missing’, there is lack of adequate surveillance • Red light area in Siliguri
<p>Darjeeling Hill area</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allurance for better lifestyle and increased consumerism has resulted in increase in out migration. • Growing unemployment and lack of economic opportunity particularly for the educated youth . • Proximity to Nepal and political disturbance. • Veneer of coveted job opportunities : e.g. air hostess jobs , jobs in call centres in Mumbai and Delhi. • Increasing Sex Tourism : There are many flying sex workers : local girls who are picked up from the road side and taken to hotels by car. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attitude of poor communities who have largely accepted selling of their children as a way of income. • False marriages : Husbands sell off wives . • Lack of awareness on access to support services. • Red light area in Siliguri. • Loss of traditional job opportunity in tea gardens . New generation is not finding employment • Liberal attitude to sex among Nepali community .
<p>Sikkim</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sex tourism is promoted in lower grade hotels. • Lure for better lifestyle and increasing consumerism. Young women have started migrating for work. • Lack of local income opportunity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of recognition to existence to trafficking : many reports on missing boys and girls belonging to minor age group were mentioned. • Lack of awareness on support services: villagers often do not know whom to approach for help. • Liberal attitude to sex among Nepali community. • Lack of community based organizations or NGOs who can provide leadership at grassroots to fight trafficking or provide victim care. • Red light area in Siliguri.

- *Linkages to Trafficking channels*

Area	Linkages
Dooars - Matiali, Mal in Jalpaiguri, West Bengal	In the case studies reported, relatives or neighbours were associated with trafficking. There are many agents who provide job opportunities outside and some of them are suspected.
Tarai- Siliguri Mahakuma Area in Darjeeling, West Bengal	Neighbours and also outsiders lure people giving false promise of job.
Darjeeling hill area	Husband, Relatives, outsiders lure people giving false promise of job.
Sikkim	Villagers did not mention 'trafficking' as such.

- *Victim care and support*

- Only a few cases of victims who have been accepted back by their families were reported. As per local NGOs and police, in many cases the girls who were rescued (e.g. from Siliguri red light area) and sent back to their families returned because of disrespect and stigmatisation.
- Though a few NGOs are trying to provide support to these girls, people at large, are ignorant of available Governmental schemes or institutions for victim care. There is also lack of adequate victim care and support. There are no homes for rescued women and children.

- *Ways of combating growing human trafficking*

It was felt that sensitisation of local administration and law enforcement agencies to be proactive in stopping sex tourism and human trafficking is an immediate need. A local help line which may be used to report missing children and women is needed. Since lack of income opportunities was identified as a driving factor, this issue needs to be addressed. Awareness needs to be created on available economic opportunities for the poor and mobilisation of their participation in micro enterprises. Banks and other financial institutions need to be proactively working for promotion of entrepreneurship through facilitation of financial assistance to educated youth and the poor. The area is rich in spice, tea and fruit production. Micro enterprises in food processing, garments (knitting), local handicrafts may find a ready market in the tourist spots. Adequate training needs to be facilitated. Area specific feedback is summarised below :

Area	Recommendations by Community
Dooars - Matiali, Mal in Jalpaiguri, Tarai- Siliguri Mahakuma Area in Darjeeling, West Bengal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved access to income opportunity is a key need. • Targeted interventions to mobilise poor men and women, who have been affected by the decline of the tea gardens, to form SHG groups and start micro enterprises may help in alleviating the problem in the long term. • Panchayats need to be sensitised on the issue as they can play a key role in acting as watch dog against 'husbands' or agents who make false promise of jobs and also in rehabilitation of victims. • The poor and illiterate communities, particularly tribal people need to be sensitised on the issue of trafficking. Lack of awareness because of low media reach have made them more vulnerable.

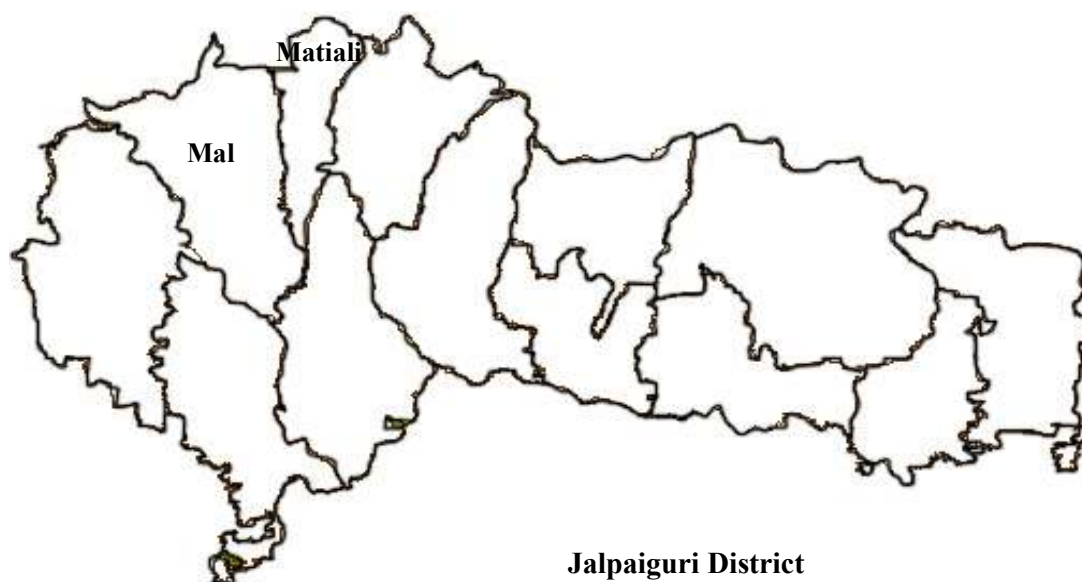
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Growing sex tourism in the resorts which have mushroomed in the area need to be thwarted by effective vigilance by the police.
Darjeeling hill area	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The educated youth need to be made aware that there is no shortcut to success. Educational institutions and student communities may play a key role in spreading awareness. • Awareness on self esteem and values among poor needs to be promoted. • Community based organizations and NGOs working in this region need to be mobilised to provide leadership in preventing trafficking and rehabilitation of victims. • Improved access to income opportunity is essential to address this problem. • Improved law enforcement is necessary to stop increasing sex tourism.
Sikkim	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness campaign on growing trafficking and its ramifications is necessary as villagers at large are not aware of the issue. • Villagers need to be sensitised that cases of missing children need to be reported to the police stations. • Community based organizations and NGOs need to be mobilised to provide support services. • Improved vigilance by police is necessary to stop growing sex tourism.

Process Documentation and Community Feedback

Jalpaiguri

Area Profile : In Jalpaiguri district street theatre shows were held in Mal and Matiali. This is a largely backward area with tribal communities. Out migration for work is common because of lack of income opportunities in the area. Closing of tea gardens has led to deterioration of local economy. People from Bihar and UP have settled in market areas and are involved in trading and local business. Presence and strength of CBOs is weak. There is grievance about developmental activities of Panchayat. There are no institutions providing victim care or offering reintegration services.

Shows were held in Mangalbari, Batabari, Indong, Matiali, Matialihat Gram Panchayats (G.P) in Matiali and Damdim, Odlabari, Rangamati, Bagrakote, Rajadanga, Kumlai and Teshila G.Ps in Mal. Matiali and Malbazar are the main towns in this area. People speak Bengali, Nepali, Sadri (local dialect) and Hindi.



Show Details

Shows were held in Bengali and Hindi. Direct reach was nearly 2000, with average audience around 105 in each show.

Srl	Block	Date	Time	Location	Landmark	Audience
1	Matiali	29-12-2005	12:45PM	Mangal Bari Hat	Aibheel T.G. Gate	110
2	Matiali	29-12-2005	1:30PM	Uttar Dhoop Jhora	Batabari 2 No. GP	65
3	Matiali	29-12-2005	2:00PM	Batabari Farm	Bus Stand	95
4	Matiali	29-12-2005	3:30PM	Matiali Bazar	Bazar	100
5	Matiali	29-12-2005	4:15PM	Indong Tea estate	Ground	100
6	Matiali	29-12-2005	4:40PM	Chalsa Golai	Bus Stand	60

7	Mal	30-12-2005	11:15AM	Samsing	Opp. Central Bank	90
8	Mal	27-12-2005	1:30PM	Damdim	Damdim Tea Estate Play Ground	185
9	Mal	27-12-2005	2:30PM	Damdim	Damdim Bazar (Near Mukta Mancha)	135
10	Mal	27-12-2005	3:30PM	Manabari	Manabari Tea Estate Basti Ground	130
11	Mal	27-12-2005	4:30PM	Rangamati	Rangamati Tea Estate Bazar	170
12	Mal	28-12-2005	11:00AM	Saogaon	School Ground	105
13	Mal	28-12-2005	12:45PM	Mechbasti	Mechbasti	65
14	Mal	28-12-2005	3:00PM	Anandapur Tea Estate	Village Centre	130
15	Mal	28-12-2005	4:00PM	Malhati More	Haat	130
16	Mal	29-12-2005	11:00AM	Baradighi	Baradighi Bazar	105
17	Mal	29-12-2005	12Noon	Mahakal More	Mahakal Crossing	70
18	Mal	30-12-2005	2:30PM	Goodhope Tea Garden	Goodhope Tea Garden	60
19	Mal	30-12-2005	3:15PM	Kumlai Tea Garden	Kumlai Tea Garden	80

Community Feedback

- Out migration for work is common particularly in tea garden areas. Villagers mentioned that there are ‘agents’ (both men and women) , who provide contacts for work in big cities. Young men and women go to Delhi and Chandigarh. Many felt that such migration was safe and said that the boys and girls who worked outside maintain contact. Villagers in Mal said that many go to work in Sikkim as maids.
- Inclination for reintegration of trafficked girls is low.
- Poverty and unemployment are driving factors for out migration. Access to income generating opportunities is a key need. Local economy is adversely affected by the closure of the tea gardens. Agriculture is also affected in areas like Mechbasti because of elephant raids.
- The areas are mostly economically backward with largely illiterate population. Children Welfare Society is a local organization working for improving child health. SHGs are being formed for economic empowerment of poor women in some areas.

Case Studies : Villagers mentioned cases of missing or trafficked persons. These are listed below. It was observed that lack of information and lack of access to TV and newspaper has led to increased vulnerability to trafficking. Reach of television or newspaper is poor or nil in some areas like Damdim, Rajadanga Bagrakote, Odlabari in Mal and Indong Matiali in Matiali. Cases of missing persons were reported from these areas.

Block	G.P	Village	Extent of Migration/ Missing persons/ Cases of trafficking
Matiali	Mangalbari	Aibheel Tea Garden	Out Migration is common. Munna Karmakar living here said that his wife, Binu Karmakar and daughter, Mary Karmakar and left after a quarrel nearly 8 months ago. He went to UP hearing that they were in a red light area but had failed to trace them.

Matiali	Indong Matiali	Indong Tea Estate	Out Migration is common. A girl called Anila was sent to work as a housemaid to Gangtok by her father Punai Orao. There has been no trace of her since the last one year.
Matiali	Matiali Haat	Samsing	Out Migration is common. Many women have migrated in search of work with their children with the help of agents. Many of them do not keep contact.
Mal	Damdin	Damdin Tea Estate	Out Migration is common. A girl called Santoshi was taken to Delhi on the pretext of marriage a year back and is missing since then. Many children migrate for work.
Mal	Damdin	Damdin	Villagers go out for work. A tribal girl from Betbari Tea Estate was taken away by a <i>fauji</i> . Further details were not divulged.
Mal	Bagrakote	Saogaon	Five years back, a local boy took a local girl outside the village for work but both could not be traced afterwards. Around 15-20 children have migrated for work. They are in touch with their families.
Mal	Rajadanga	Anandapur Tea Estate	Many migrate for work. A girl called Happy Soren(20/21yrs) was taken to Delhi by her own relative Victoria Soren to work in a hotel. This happened 5-6 yrs back. The girl was never heard from since. The police was not informed.
Mal	Rajadanga	Malhati	Some agents from outside the area were taking local youth for work. They were caught and beaten up by the local people.
Mal	Damdin	Good Hope Tea Estate	A girl called Anu went out for work and never returned. Outsiders come and take people to work in Sikkim.
Mal	Damdin	Kumali T G	Villagers mentioned that some young boys and girls had returned from outside because of torture. Many have migrated for work and are safe.
Mal	Odlabari	Manabari T.E	Many women and children have migrated for work. Villagers are aware of the issue of TIP.
Mal	Teshila	Mahakal More	This area is known as a sensitive area. Many agents operate here. Out migration is common.
Mal	Rangamati	Rangamati T.E	Boys and girls go to Delhi and Chandigarh for work. There is no incident of missing persons. Migration is safe.

Darjeeling



Siliguri Subdivision

Shows were held in Kharibari, Phansidewa, Naxalbari and Matigara blocks of Siliguri sub divisional area. Vulnerable areas in Kharibari, Phansidewa, Naxalbari areas are tea garden areas with mostly tribal communities. The other areas are agricultural areas and people mostly belong to Rajbanshi community. Majority are Hindus. Christians and Muslims are minorities. Bengali, Hindi, Nepali and Sadri are the languages spoken here.

In Siliguri, most incidents of trafficking are found in the tea estates and near the Nepal border. The condition of most of the tea gardens is poor. Lock outs are common. Reach of television is good in most areas. Because of illiteracy, reach of newspaper is poor, particularly in areas like Binnabari, Chot Hat, Matigara,

Champasari, Naxalbari, Hatighisha. Reach of TV is poor in Hatighisha and Naxalbari. Out migration for work is not very common in general. Women community centre run by Bhorukha Public Welfare Trust is actively working for preventing trafficking and providing victim care. People are quite aware of the activities of the organization.

Show Details :

The shows led to direct interaction with around 1900 persons. Average attendance per show was around 60.

Srl	Block	Date	Time	GP	Village	Landmark	Audience
1	Kharibari	28/11/2005	11:30AM	Buraganj	Arjun Mahal	Arjun Mahal Pry. School	55
2	Kharibari	28/11/2005	2:15PM	Khoribari	Khoribari	Khoribari Hat	60
3	Kharibari	28/11/2005	3:15PM	Binnabari	Bhajanpur	Bhajanpur Bazar	45
4	Kharibari	28/11/2005	4:45PM	Buraganj	Buraganj	Buraganj Hat	95
5	Kharibari	29/11/2005	12:15PM	Buraganj	Sukarojot	In the village	40
6	Kharibari	04/12/2005	3:00PM	Buraganj	Dakuajot	Dakvajote Haat	75
7	Kharibari	29/11/2005	2:40PM	Batasi	Batasi	Railway Station	88
8	Kharibari	29/11/2005	4:10PM	Kharibari	Panitanki	Near Mechi Bridge	40
9	Kharibari	29/11/2005	1:00PM	Buraganj	Phulbari T.E.	In the Tea Estate.	35
10	Phansidewa	30/11/2005	11:15AM	Jalash Nizamtara	Liusipukhri	Liusipukhri Crossing	95
11	Phansidewa	30/11/2005	12Noon	Phansidewa	Phansidewa	Phansidewa More	40
12	Phansidewa	30/11/2005	3:50PM	Hetmuri-Singjora	Girmit Line	Gayaganga T.E.	85
13	Phansidewa	30/11/2005	4:30PM	Hetmuri-Singjora	Kamala Bagan T.E.	Kamala Bagan T.E. Haat	47
14	Phansidewa	04/12/2005	11:15AM	Hetmuri-Singhijora	Chowpukuria	Bus Stand	73
15	Phansidewa	01/12/2005	4:30PM	Chot Haat	Chot Haat	Haat	60
16	Phansidewa	01/12/2005	3:40PM	Ghosepukur	Leto Line near Kamala Tea Estate	Bus Stand	50
17	Matigara	03/12/2005	11:15AM	Matigara	Matigara	Market Area	35
18	Matigara	03/12/2005	12Noon	Atharoghai GP	Shivmandir Indira Palli	Indirapally More	30
19	Matigara	03/12/2005	4:40PM	Patharghata	Rajpouri	Rajpouri More	65
20	Matigara	01/12/2005	11:15AM	Champasari	Champasari	Sri Guru Vidyamandir High School	85
21	Naxalbari	02/12/2005	11:10AM	Naxalbari	Naxalbari	Bus Stand	55
22	Naxalbari	02/12/2005	12:15PM	Naxalbari	Naxalbari	Naxalbari Bazar	50
23	Naxalbari	02/12/2005	3:15PM	Naxalbari	Phakna	In the village	47
24	Naxalbari	02/12/2005	5:00 PM	Changa Panighata	Panighata	Near Police Out Post	40
25	Naxalbari	04/12/2005	12:05PM	Hathighisha	Merryview T.E.	In the Tea Estate.	70
26	Naxalbari	04/12/2005	1:15PM	Hathighisha	Hathighisha	Bus Stand	75
27	Naxalbari	05/12/2005	10:40AM	Gossainpur	Rupsinghjote	In the village	40
28	Naxalbari	05/12/2005	11:30 AM	Upper Bagdogra	Panighata	Near Panighata More	40
29	Naxalbari	05/12/2005	12:45PM	Hathighisha	Kiranchandra T.E.	In the Tea Estate.	57
30	Naxalbari	05/12/2005	3:45PM	Naxalbari	Naxalbari T.E.	In the Tea Estate.	95
31	Naxalbari	05/12/2005	4:45PM	Maniram	Jabra	Jabra More	55
32	Kharibari	05/12/2005	5:30PM	Kharibari	Phulbari	Phulbari Pulia Line	80

Community Feedback :

- Tribal girls migrate to Sikkim for work. Many work as maids and baby sitters for working women in Sikkim.
- Local Bengali and Nepali women are involved in smuggling of goods across the Nepal border. Selling of women and children has become a survival mechanism for poor families. A large number of children earn by crushing stones. Many of these kids are affected with TB.
- Increasing political turbulence in Nepal has increased vulnerability of this area to trafficking. Drug peddling has increased. It was also heard that many girls are first taken to Nepal, kept there for a few days and then brought back to India and trafficked to different places. The Indian police cannot take action because of Nepal being a different country. Nepal police is unable to do much because of pre-occupation with political disturbances.

Case Studies : Villagers in Siliguri sub division area mentioned several cases of missing or trafficked persons. These are listed below.

Block	G.P	Village	Extent of Migration/ Missing persons/ Cases of trafficking
Kharibari	Buraganj	Arjunmahal	Most adult males go out for work to Assam and Gangtok as carpenters. Migration is safe
Kharibari	Kharipari Panishali	Khoribari	Dilip Modak from Kuakanda said that one man from Siliguri had taken 5 boys to Delhi for jobs. One boy is missing.
Kharibari	Buraganj	Buraganj	Three girls had been trafficked from the nearby Phulbari tea estate a few years back.
Kharibari	Buraganj	Dakuajote(haat)	A girl from Katadangi village (Gumgauma Tea Estate) was taken for work by a man from another tea estate. The girl most probably went to Sikkim. A few months later she was found dead. A man called Tamang took a young Nepali girl (11/12 yrs) for work, 2 - 3 years back. Both could not have been traced since.
Kharibari	Batasi	Batasi	Kids go for stone crushing.
Kharibari	Kharibari	Panitanki	A 10 yr old girl was taken for work to Nepal by a lady who ran a hotel in Nepal. Once there, she was sent further into the interior. Her parents never saw her again. The Indian Police could not do much because of it being a different country.
Phansidewa	Liusipukhri	Liusipukhri	One boy went to Kolkata for work and have not returned. share information)
Phansidewa	Hetmuri Singjora	Chowpukuria	Tribal girls often go to Delhi/Sikkim for work. Some boys from this area were taken for work to Haryana and U.P. work. Some of them came back with big sores on their arms and feet.
Phansidewa	Chothaat	Chothaat	A widow with two kids worked as a house maid in Siliguri. She was taken to Delhi for work. She has not returned as yet.
Matigara	Matigara	Matigara	Young boys go outside the area for work(stone crushing). Some of them return affected with TB.
Naxalbari	Naxalbari	Naxalbari	One girl from Rathala (nearby area) was sold for Rs. 40,000. She has not returned. Apart from this, Bina Goswami said that her sister was sold for Rs. 25000 three years back. This girl is presently living in Amritsar and is suffering from severe mental trauma.

Naxalbari	Naxalbari	Phakna	A girl was trafficked from the nearby Jabra more. She was brought back with the help of police and the local party office. Now she is married and stays with her husband.
Naxalbari	Hathighisa	Merryview T E	One tribal girl was taken to Delhi 8 yrs ago. No trace of her was found since then. Her parents used to say that she got lost. It came to be known later that she was inducted into prostitution and was also married.
Naxalbari	Hathighisha	Hathighisa	Dhaman Turi's daughter was taken for work 4 yrs ago. Since then her parents have not heard from her. This happened in the Mangal Jote area.
Naxalbari	Naxalbari	Naxalbari T E	Gita Orai (left by her husband) was taken to Delhi by two boys from the nearby Belgachi TE. She has not been heard of since. This happened one year back. The same case happened with Jibanti Orai.

Darjeeling Hill Area

In Darjeeling, shows were held at SukhiaPokhri, Bijanbari, Jorbunglow-Sukhiapokhri, Rangli-Rangliot, Mirik, Kurseong, Kalimpong-I, Kalimpong-II, and Gorubathan blocks. These areas are mostly inhabited by Nepali, Lepcha and Bhutia communities. There are also some tribal communities in some places like Gorubathan. People generally work in tea gardens. There are also orange and flower cultivations. Most people are Hindus while Buddhists, Christians and Muslims are minorities. The shows were spread over many blocks as the entire region is vulnerable. Apart from a few major towns, reach of television and newspaper is poor in most areas. Out migration for work is common as many people leave for bigger cities like Delhi, Kolkata, Mumbai, Bangalore etc. Gorkha Mohila Sangha works for women empowerment.

Show Details

Total audience reach was more than 6600. Average audience strength was 97 per show.

Srl No	Block	G.P	Date	Time	Village/Town	Location	Audience
1.	Jorebunglow Sukhiapokhri	Marybong lingia	01/12/2005	10:30AM	Gumba	Bus Stop	80
2.	Bijanbari	Chongtong	01/12/2005	11:15AM	Sallabari	Football Ground	170
3.	Bijanbari	Pulbazar - Bijanbari	01/12/2005	1:30PM	Pulbazar	Taxi Stand	160
4.	Bijanbari	Pulbazar - Bijanbari	01/12/2005	3:30PM	Bijanbari	Bijanbari Bazar	230
5.	Bijanbari	Pulbazar - Bijanbari	01/12/2005	4:30PM	Bijanbari	Agam Chawk	210
6.	Jorebunglow Sukhiapokhri	Ranbul	03/12/2005	10:10AM	Simkuna	Simkuna Bazar	80
7.	Rangli Rangliot	Pobong	03/12/2005	11:00AM	6th Mile	6th Mile Bazar	130

8.	Rangli Rangliot	Takdah	03/12/2005	1:00PM	Takdah Cantonment	Takdah Bazar	120
9.	Rangli Rangliot	Teesta Valley	03/12/2005	4:30PM	Gelle Bhanjan	Gelle Bhanjan Bazar	90
10.	Jorebunglow Sukhiapokhri	Pokhriabong	04/12/2005	10:15AM	Pokhriabong	Pokhriabong Haat	230
11.	Jorebunglow Sukhiapokhri	Pokhriabong	04/12/2005	11:10AM	Pokhriabong	Super Market	145
12.	Jorebunglow Sukhiapokhri	Pokhriabong	04/12/2005	12:15PM	Pokhriabong	Pokhriabong Bazar	105
13.	Jorebunglow Sukhiapokhri	Sukhia - Simana	04/12/2005	3:00PM	Sukhiapokhri	In Front of BDO Office	115
14.	Rangli Rangliot	Reshop (1km)	05/12/2005	11:00AM	Reshop	Kasthri Jr. High School	120
15.	Rangli Rangliot	Labda	05/12/2005	12:10PM	Chowgatha	Agamsingh Jr. High School	70
16.	Rangli Rangliot	Ronchong	05/12/2005	1:30PM	Naridara	Naridara Bus Stand	150
17.	Rangli Rangliot	Ronchong	05/12/2005	3:20PM	Simalaydhura	Simalaydhura Village	200
18.	Kalimpong 1	Teesta	05/12/2005	5:15PM	Rumbibazar	Rumbibazar Primary School	105
19.	Jorebunglow Sukhiapokh	Upper Sonada	06/12/2005	10:30AM	Daragaon	Play Ground	130
20.	Jorebunglow Sukhiapokh	Upper Sonada	06/12/2005	12:10PM	Sonada	Sonada Degree Collage	110
21.	Jorebunglow Sukhiapokh	Lower Sonada	06/12/2005	2:00PM	Pacheng	Dolphin School	130
22.	Mirik	9mile panchayat	19/12/2005	11:25AM	9th Mile	Mirik Bazar	170

23.	Mirik	9mile panchayat	19/12/2005	1:00PM	Mirik	Mirik High School Ground	150
24.	Mirik	9mile panchayat	19/12/2005	2:15PM	Mirik	Car Stand, Krishnanagar	100
25.	Mirik	Mirik	19/12/2005	3:30PM	Mirik	Mirik Bazar	120
26.	Mirik	Mirik	19/12/2005	4:30PM	Soureni Bazar	Green Lawn School	150
27.	Mirik	Mirik	20/12/2005	10:30AM	Soureni Bazar	Rabindranath High School	100
28.	Mirik	Mirik	20/12/2005	11:40AM	Tingling Tea Garden	Marigold English School	40
29.	Mirik	Mirik	20/12/2005	1:00PM	Phuguri Kothi Dhura	Phuguri High School	120
30.	Mirik	Mirik	20/12/2005	2:00PM	Palangbari	Ghayabari Tea Garden	70
31.	Mirik	Mirik	20/12/2005	3:10PM	Dhusani	Ghayabari Tea Garden	100
32.	Mirik	Mirik	20/12/2005	4:10PM	Singbuli Tea Garden	Garegown	120
33.	Mirik	Mirik	20/12/2005	5:15PM	Ghayabari 20 Akker	S.S.K School Ground	80
34.	Kurseong	Kurseong	21/12/2005	11:30AM	Kurseong	Railway Station	120
35.	Kurseong	Kurseong	21/12/2005	1:10PM	Chanbari	Nayabasti	100
36.	Kurseong	Kurseong	21/12/2005	2:10PM	Ambootia Tea Garden	Upper Srishay Ambootia Tea Garden	60

37.	Kurseong	Kurseong	21/12/2005	3:50PM	Ambootia Tea Garden	In Front of Councillor's House	80
38.	Kurseong	Kurseong	21/12/2005	5:00PM	Ambootia Tea Garden	Ambootia Tea Garden Pavilion	120
39.	Kurseong	Kurseong	22/12/2005	11:45AM	M.V. Road	Godwin Modern School	100
40.	Kurseong	Kurseong	22/12/2005	12:45PM	Bangdil, Kurseong	Near K.A.V School	60
41.	Kurseong	Kurseong	22/12/2005	1:50PM	Mahanadi, Kurseong	Near Pradhan Book Stares	80
42.	Kalimpong 1	Sindebong	22/12/2005	11:00AM	Joormaney	Play Ground	75
43.	Kalimpong 2	Lolley	22/12/2005	1:30PM	Relli	Near Bridge	45
44.	Kalimpong 1	Pudung	22/12/2005	2:30PM	Pudung Basti	Community Hall	85
45.	Kalimpong 1	Lower Echhey	22/12/2005	4:00PM	Shivalaya Mandir	Near Mandir	30
46.	Kalimpong 1	Bong	23/12/2005	10:30AM	Lowerbong Basti	Between Lowerbong Basti	45
47.	Kalimpong 2	Dalep Chand	23/12/2005	12Noon	15th Mile	Opp. GP Office	65
48.	Kalimpong 2	Santook	23/12/2005	1:30PM	Santok Bazar	Bazar More	65
49.	Kalimpong 2	Paiyong	23/12/2005	3:00PM	Paiyong	Paiyong Basti	40
50.	Kalimpong 1	Upper Echhey	23/12/2005	4:00PM	Daragaon	School Ground	50
51.	Kalimpong 2	Santook	24/12/2005	11:00AM	Santook	Community Hall	100
52.	Kalimpong 2	Santook	24/12/2005	2:00PM	Santook	St. Anthony School Ground	65

53.	Kalimpong 2	Pedong	24/12/2005	4:00PM	Pedong	Pedong Bazar	50
54.	Kalimpong 2	Paiyong	25/12/2005	11:30AM	17th Mile Basti	Basti Play Ground	60
55.	Kalimpong 1	Teestabazar	25/12/2005	3:00PM	Rambi Bazar	Bazar (Road Side)	80
56.	Gorubathan	Kumai	19/12/2005	4:00PM	Kumai Tea Estate	On the Road	45
57.	Gorubathan	Ahley	19/12/2005	11:00AM	Lower Fagu	Lower Fagu More	60
58.	Gorubathan	Gorubathan-I	19/12/2005	10:00AM	Garubathan	Bus Stand	50
59.	Gorubathan	Ahley	19/12/2005	12Noon	Mission Hill	Lower Part of the Tea Factory	40
60.	Bijanbari Pulbazar	Pulbazar	02/12/2005	10:45AM	Marybong Tea Estate	In Front of Factory	70
61.	Bijanbari Pulbazar	Chongtum	02/12/2005	12:10PM	Chongtum Tea Estate	Main Gate	110
62.	Bijanbari Pulbazar	Pulbazar	02/12/2005	2:30PM	Pulbazar	Pulbazar Hat	130
63.	Gorubathan	Kumai	19/12/2005	3:30PM	Kumai	Kumai Hat	70
64.	Kalimpong 1	Graham's Homes	21/12/2005	10:30AM	Graham's Homes	Graham's Homes	30
65.	Kalimpong 1	Graham's Homes	21/12/2005	11:40AM	Graham's Homes	Home's Village	40
66.	Kalimpong 1	Dungra	21/12/2005	1:00PM	Dungra	Dungra Community Hall	30
67.	Kalimpong 1	Teestabazar	23/12/2005	2:40PM	Algarh	Chawk Bazar	70
68.	Kalimpong	Paiyung	25/12/2005	3:30PM	Paiyung	Paiyung GP Office	60

69.	Kurseong	Sukna	01/12/2005	4:00PM	Sukna	Sukna Railway Station	80
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Community Feedback :

- The audience was largely aware of increase in trafficking in the region. They gave several examples of how poor families have accepted selling of their wives and children as a way of income.
- In a show near a college at Sonada, students came forward and said that they need to make effective use of their education by spreading awareness on the issue and ensuring safe migration. The college Principal encouraged active involvement of the student community.
- Local MLA, Santa Chetri, was present in a show near Kurseong Rail station. She mentioned concern at the increase of flying sex workers and felt that people need to identify who are promoting such crime.
- Youth present in shows commented that lack of income opportunity is a problem.

Case Studies : People are aware of the growing menace of human trafficking. Some of the cases mentioned by the audience is listed below.

Block	GP	Village	Extent of Migration/ Missing persons/ Cases of trafficking
SukhiaPokhri	Marybong Lingia	Gumba	Youth go out for work to Delhi, Mumbai and Jaipur for civil services or to join the army. Some are also engaged in driving and as watchmen. Some women have also gone out to work. They come back occasionally with a lot of money but nobody is aware of the nature of their jobs.
Bijanbari	Chongtong	Sallabari	Most people go to Delhi, Mumbai and Kolkata to work as nightguards or watchmen
Bijanbari	Pulbazar - Bijanbari	Pulbazar	A stranger came to the village a few years back. He worked in the circus. He stayed at a local woman's house. After 3/4 days he took the woman away. He took another woman from the same locality. Her brother understood the case and went directly to the Nepal border. He found all of them and though the man managed to run away, he was successful in bringing the women back to the village.
Bijanbari	Pulbazar - Bijanbari	Bijanbari	There have been 4 cases where a local boy married a local girl, took her to Mumbai and sold her off. Among the four, two women were brought back by Maiti Nepal (NGO) from red light areas of Mumbai.
Takdah	Pobong	6 Mile	A local boy married a local girl and sold her off in a red light area of Pune. The girl was brought back by the local administration and police. Now she stays at the village but the boy has never been heard of again.
Labda	Labda	Chowgatha	There have been incidents like this in the Kunti basti in this area. Youth migrate to Bangalore, Vellore and Punjab in search of work. Most of them have no trace.
Rangli-Rangliot	Ronchong	Simalaydhura	This area falls under Simkona plantation. The plantation is closed for the last 5/6 years. Boys go to bigger cities to work as security guards. Many girls have migrated to Nepal. Nobody could tell us about the nature of their jobs.
Mirik	Mirik	Mirik	During interaction a man came forward to say that his

			daughter had been trafficked a few years back. Later it was known that she had been killed.
Mirik	Soureni	Soureni	6 years ago a trafficker was taking a girl from the High school. He was caught and beaten up. The girl was brought back.
Mirik	Soureni I	Tingling Tea Garden	Kabita Rana, a girl from this village, had a guest at her house. She left with this guest 4 months ago and since then there has been no trace of her.
Kurseong	Mahanadi	Mahanadi	A girl called Mira Damang was being trafficked in the name of work. Her brother came to know of this and prevented her from being trafficked.
Kalimpong-I	Sindebong	Joormaney	Few Lepcha boys had gone to work outside the village. 2 of them never came back. Girls go to big cities to work in beauty parlours
Kalimpong-II	Lolley	Relli	Bhanubhakta Adhikari(19 yrs) and Yogendra Dangal(22 yrs) went to work outside the area 4 -5 yrs back. No news of them has been received since then.
Kalimpong-II	Dalep Chand	15th Mile	Many girls from this area go to work in beauty parlours in South India. But they return home occasionally.
Kalimpong-II	Paiyong	Paiyongbasti	Youth occasionally go to work in hotels and beauty parlours. No untoward incidents.
Gorubathan	Ahley	Lower Phagu T.E.	Pappu from Haryana came to this village and took Jonson Oraon for work. He has not returned. It was known that he went somewhere else for work. Anila (14 yr) was taken for work 3 -4 months back. No trace has been found since.
Gorubathan	Gorubathan I	Gorubathan more	Most girls go to big cities like Delhi and Chennai to work as maids or in beauty parlours.
Gorubathan	Ahley	Mission Hill	Rami(20 yrs) went to work outside the village with an agent 4-5 yrs back. None has been heard of since then. Apart from this lot of people go to work in Punjab and Sikkim
Gorubathan	Kumai	Kumai Hat	Binita (17/18 yrs) was taken to work outside the village by some agents from a different area. The girl has not returned and villagers suspect that she has been sold off.
Kurseong	Sukna	Sukna	One girl from Mohargaon Gulma Tea Estate, named Minu Singh, was sold at a brothel in Delhi some three years ago. Presently she runs a shop at the estate with her husband Parbesh Singh.

NGO feedback

Women Community Centre run by Bhorukha Public Welfare Trust provided information on the local situation. The centre is in Panitanki in Kharibari area near Kakarbhita . The following cases of trafficking were reported by the field workers.

- A middle aged man from Haryana came around one and half year back and proposed to marry a 14 year old village girl in Keshardoba. The parents declined. The centre staff learned about this incident and intervened to stop the marriage. The same man later married a girl from the next village and gave money to the parents of the girl. The centre learned of this too late. Later the girl returned home and never went back.
- Outsiders took a girl from a village near Panitanki in lieu of money. The centre staff learned that the girl has been taken for working in a circus. Later with the help of police , they were able to rescue the girl from Matigada. The girl returned home.
- A family started living in a house in Kharibari area. They employed a young girl as maid. Then they went to Siliguri for medical treatment and took the girl with

them. The girl was not traceable for a long time. After complaining to the police, it was learnt that the same family had taken another girl to Kolkata. These girls later managed to get rescued by the police. The missing girl was brought back home from Lilua Home.

- The centre had prevented trafficking of 20-25 women from Nepal in 2001. Most of them were being lured with false promises of job or marriage. Kankarbhita is the entry point for many trafficked Nepali girls who are subsequently sent to Bihar and UP.
- There are some cases in Buraganj, where girls who were married off outside returned with kids and never went back. Details are not known.

Some of the issues highlighted by the Centre staff are

- Traffickers are not properly punished because of lack of initiative by the Police.
- When the parents and families report cases of girls who have went away and have not returned , these are recorded as ‘missing’ reports.
- Local people are not confident of adequate help and support from the police.

Though the victims who returned home in the cases reported by the centre were accepted back by their families, as per local police, in many cases the girls who were rescued and sent home returned to prostitution because of disrespect and stigmatisation. Though a few NGOs are trying to provide support to these girls, most are largely ignorant of available Governmental schemes or institutions for victim care. As per the police, political turbulence in Nepal has led to proliferation of trafficking of girls.

Sikkim



Sikkim has a population of 540,493 (Census , 2001). Total area of the state is 7096 sq. Km. The state is sparsely populated with average population density of 76 sq. Km. North Sikkim is the most sparsely populated district. Nepali is the most widely spoken language as most people are of Nepali descent. Lepcha, Tibetan and Bhutia communities are the other ethnic groups. In recent years there has been in migration of people from Bihar and UP who are engaged in business and trading. Economy is primarily agrarian though productivity is very low. Sikkim tea is grown in Namchi region of South Sikkim. Literacy rate is around 70%. Hindus, Christians and Buddhists are the religious groups.

Show Details

The shows had a direct reach of more than 2900. Average audience was 73. Shows were held in market areas, bus stands and major road junctions.

Srl No	District	Area	Date	Time	Location	Landmark	Audience
1.	East Sikkim	Samdar	10-12-2005	10:30PM	Ranipool	Ranipool Bazar	120
2.	East Sikkim		10-12-2005	11:40AM	Jalipool	Jalipool Bazar	150
3.	East Sikkim	Pakhyong	10-12-2005	12:30PM	Rorethang	Pakyong Bazar	100
4.	East Sikkim	East Sikim	10-12-2005	3:00PM	Rarathang	Rarathang Bazar	90
5.	East Sikkim	Rhenock	11/12/2005	10:30AM	Rhenock	Taxi Stand	50
6.	East Sikkim	Rhenock	11/12/2005	11:30AM	Chalisey	Chalisey More	45
7.	East Sikkim	Rhenock	11/12/2005	2:30PM	Aritar	Near PWD Bungalow	55
8.	East Sikkim	Rhenock	11/12/2005	3:30PM	Manedara	Near School	40
9.	East Sikkim	Central Pandam	12/12/2005	10:30AM	Rangpo	Mandi Bazar	90
10.	East Sikkim	Central Pandam	12/12/2005	12Noon	Rangpo	Chawk Main Road	70
11.	South Sikkim	South Sikkim	12/12/2005	2:30PM	Melli	Melli Bazar	NR
12.	South Sikkim	South Sikkim	12/12/2005	4:30PM	Majhitar	Old Market	60
13.	South Sikkim	South Sikkim	13/12/2005	11:00AM	Jarethang	Middle Street	70
14.	South Sikkim	South Sikkim	13/12/2005	12:10PM	Jorethang	Opp. Play Ground	80
15.	West Sikkim	Zoom Block	13/12/2005	2:45PM	Nayabazar	Nayabazar Market	55
16.	West Sikkim	Reshi Tinjore Boong	13/12/2005	4:00PM	Reshi	Police Out Post Ground	75
17.	West Sikkim	Tashiding	14/12/2005	10-45AM	Tashiding	Tashiding Haat	100
18.	West Sikkim	Gerethang	14/12/2005	11:50AM	Gerethang	Gerethang Bazar	90
19.	West Sikkim	Yuksum	14/12/2005	1:10PM	Yuksoom	Yuksoom Bazar	50
20.	West Sikkim	Ravangla	14/12/2005	4:40PM	Darap	Darap Bazar	45
21.	South Sikkim	Ravangla	15/12/2005	11:00AM	Ravangla	Ravangla Bazar (Taxi Stand)	95
22.	South Sikkim	Ali Maniram	15/12/2005	11:30AM	Ravangla	Lalbazar	55
23.	South Sikkim	Palan Chetu	15/12/2005	12:25PM	Kewzing	Kewzing Bazar	35
24.	South Sikkim	Singhitham	15/12/2005	4:40PM	Namchi	Below Power Office	110
25.	South Sikkim	Singhitham	16/12/2005	10:00AM	Namchi	Namchi Bazar	80
26.	South Sikkim	Ali Maniram	16/12/2005	11:15AM	Maniram	Maniram Bazar	70
27.	South Sikkim	Ratepani	16/12/2005	12:30PM	Namthang	Namthang Bazar	55
28.	East Sikkim	Singtham	16/12/2005	3:00PM	Singtham	Near Police Station	105
29.	East Sikkim	Singtham	16/12/2005	4:20PM	Singtham	Lalbazar	135
30.	East Sikkim	Temi	17/12/2005	1:30PM	Temi Tea Estate	Temi Market	60

31.	East Sikkim	Lower Nimphing	17/12/2005	2:30PM	Manpari	Manpari Bazar	70
32.	East Sikkim	Chuba	17/12/2005	4:00PM	Chuba	Chuba Middle Camp	50
33.	East Sikkim	Makha	17/12/2005	5:00PM	Makha	Makha 10th Mile	70
34.	East Sikkim	Makha	17/12/2005	5:50PM	Makha	Makha Bazar	40
35.	East Sikkim	Lower Rakdong	18/12/2005	10:00AM	Dikchu	Dikchu Bazar	80
36.	North Sikkim	Phodong	18/12/2005	11:20AM	Phodong	Phodong Bazar	100
37.	North Sikkim	Shotak	18/12/2005	1:00PM	Phengla	Pengla Taxi Stand	60
38.	East Sikkim	East Sikkim	18/12/2005	2:20PM	Kabi	Kabi Bazar	70
39.	North Sikkim	North Sikkim	18/12/2005	3:30PM	Mangan	Mangan Bazar (Upper)	80
40.	North Sikkim	North Sikkim	18/12/2005	4:40PM	Mangan	Mangan Bazar (Lower)	60

Community Feedback :

- The audience was reticent in mentioning incidents of trafficking. They mostly said that youth and children were missing or had not returned home. In general it was observed that most of the cases reported by the audience are minor boys and girls. In all the police stations, notice boards displayed many pictures of missing boys and girls.
- Villagers agreed that young girls and boys left home mostly in search of affluence. Poverty is not the driving factor behind migration unlike the Eastern Himalayan region in West Bengal.
- The shows created a sense of involvement. In many places villagers expressed appreciation for making the effort to reach their remote hamlets to build awareness. At Ravangla, a local businessman, Tiwari, came forward after the show in Ravangla, and addressed the audience on the issue and the need for proactive community involvement in stopping the menace.
- An area of concern is the rise of sex tourism with increase in flow of tourists. Young girls are getting involved, lured by prospects of quick money. A common term used by the people was that the youth were becoming victims of 'lalaach' or greed. Many hotels around Jorethang, Rangpo and Gangtok are involved in such rackets.
- In Sikkim, shows had to be held in the presence of local police. This may have been a deterrent in open discussion on the issue of TIP. The police personnel themselves avoided discussing trafficking or other sensitive issues like violence against women.

Case Studies :

District	Village/Town	Case Study
South Sikkim	Melli	In May 2005 a girl called Neha Kumari came back from school and went to her friend's place to play. She has been missing since then.

West Sikkim	Darap	Shankar Chetri said that 5-7 yrs ago a boy(7-8 yr old) got lost. He hasn't been found since.
South Sikkim	Naamchi, Singtham	One girl called Gurmit Lepcha(10 yr old) is not being found from 11 September 2005.
South Sikkim	Singtham	A shopkeeper mentioned that a young man who was missing , was later traced in police custody. He had got involved in spurious trade.
South Sikkim	Namthang	A man called Siring Lepcha said that his elder son in law has taken both his daughters to Bangalore to work in beauty parlours. He suspects that both sisters have been inducted into prostitution.
East Sikkim	Manpari basti	Devika Mohra ,sister of Khilan Bardewa, left home 5 yrs ago. Nobody has heard from her since then.
North Sikkim	Phengla	4-5 years back, a boy called Pasang Tamang went to Delhi in search of work. He has not returned.
North Sikkim	Mangan	A middle aged woman came and showed photos of her two sons who were missing since past one month. She had not complained to the police. The police women present during the show asked her to visit the police station.