



RAILWAY PROTECTION FORCE

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

SECURITY CIRCULAR

2019

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SECURITY CIRCULAR -2	Revamping of Crime Intelligence Unit of RPF
SECURITY CIRCULAR -3	Improper practice of registration cases theft/pilferage of booked consignments
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2022

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(RAILWAY BOARD)**

No.2019/Sec (CCB)/210/15

New Delhi, dated .08.2019

The Principal Chief Security Commissioners/RPF
All Zonal Railways
(Including ICF, KRCL, Core, Construction & RDSO)

IG-cum- Principal Chief Security Commissioners/RPSF,
Force Headquarter, Dayabasti, Delhi.

Director/JR/RPF Academy/Lucknow & RPF/Training Center/Maula-ali/Hyderabad.

All officers, Security Directorate, Railway Board.

All Branches, Security Directorate, Railway Board.

Sub: - Modification of Para No.3 (a) in Directive-40 dated 11.01.2018.

In continuation of Directive-40 issued by this office letter No.2018/Sec(CCB)/210/15 dated 11.01.2018, the following modification in Para No.3(a) has been made as produced below:-

Para 3(a) of Directive-40 dated 11.01.2018 will be read as **“Theft of Passenger Belonging(s) where value of stolen article(s) is/are of and above Rs. Five Lakhs”** in place of “Theft of Passenger Belongings where value of stolen articles of and above Rs. Two Lakhs”.

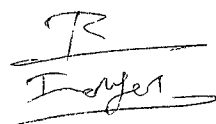
An acknowledgement of this modification may please be sent to this office.


6/8/19

(Arun Kumar, IPS)

Director General RPF,
Railway Board, New Delhi.

6/C



03/IG(CBZ)
13.9.19.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(RAILWAY BOARD)

No.2019/Sec (CCB)/210/15

New Delhi, dated .09.2019

The Principal Chief Security Commissioners/RPF
All Zonal Railways
(Including ICF, KRCL, Core, Construction & RDSO)

IG-cum- Principal Chief Security Commissioners/RPSF,
Force Headquarter, Dayabasti, Delhi.

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All officers, Security Directorate, Railway Board.

All Branches, Security Directorate, Railway Board.

IG/CBI
DIG/HS Sub: - Modifications in Directive-40 dated 11.01.2018.

on crime manual
13/9
In continuation of Directive-40 issued by this office letters No.2018/Sec(CCB)/210/15 dated 11.01.2018 & 06.08.2019, the following modifications have been made as produced below:-

- 13/9*
- (1) New Point 3.5 inserted "**In all the cases of Special Occurrence, Special Occurrence Report (SOR) should be issued on prescribed format within 24 hours of the incident reported**".
 - (2) Amendment in Point No.9 (a) "On receipt of case on transfer, the receiving Zone shall register the case in '**Localized Crime Head**' and intimate the registration number to transferring Zone endorsing a copy to the Railway Board, within 30 days from the date of receipt so that case may be expunged from the originating Zone. If the receiving Zone, after registration of the case, finds that crime did not occur in this Zone, such disputed case of Zonal Railway shall be referred to Security Directorate within 30 days for arbitration".
 - (3) New Point No. 15 inserted "**It supersedes all the Directives/Standing orders/instructions issued previously on the issues covered in this directive**".

An acknowledgement of this modification may please be sent to this office.

12/9/19

(Arun Kumar, IPS)
Director General RPF,

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA भारत सरकार
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS रेल मंत्रालय
(RAILWAY BOARD रेलवे बोर्ड)

No-2019/Sec. (Crime)/45/02

Delhi, Dated: 31.01.2019

**The Principal Chief Security Commissioners/RPF,
All Zonal Railways & Konkan Railway**

(SECURITY CIRCULAR No. - 01/2019)

Sub: Review of Rlys Act cases under 'Pending Enquiry' & 'Pending Trial'.

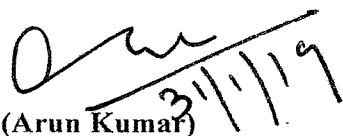
While reviewing pending enquiry and pending trial status of cases registered under the Railways Act as on 30.01.2018, it is found that thousands of such cases are pending trial or even pending enquiries for years altogether, which is very serious and reflects unprofessional approach. Critical pendency, wherein enquiry cases are pending for more than 02 year are in SECR (53.45%) followed by WR (25.10%), SCR (23.37%) and NCR (54.66%).

Main reasons for pendency has been found as Bail jumping, Change of accused/sureties' address, Non-identification of 'unknowns', Cases against politicians, transfer of Enquiry Officers, Lethargic E.O. etc. and for pending trials Non-execution of Summons or Warrants, Shortage of PPs, Non-cognizance by Courts, Court's jurisdiction in multiple States, Fixing long dates by Ld Courts etc.

Accordingly, the following line of action need to be taken:-

- a. PCSCs to review all critically pending Rly Act cases (i.e. pending enquiry for more than one year and pending trial for more than 2 years) with Sr.DSCs/DSCs during Monthly Crime Review Meetings.
- b. Similarly, Sr.DSCs/DSCs to review all long pending Rly Act cases (i.e. pending enquiry for more than 6 months and pending trial for more than 1 year) with Post In-charges during Monthly Crime Review Meetings.
- c. Enquiry Officers conducting enquiries into Rly Act cases may be sensitized to complete the enquiries within the prescribed time period. However, beyond 06 months or 1 year, review and written approval of concerned Sr.DSC/DSC or PCSC respectively are mandatory for E.O. to continue the enquiry.
- d. While reviewing pending Rlys. Act cases at PCSC or Sr.DSC/DSC level, lethargic E.Os. need to be identified, sensitized, changed or taken up, if required in the interest of speedy completion of enquiries.
- e. Frequent meetings & close co-ordination with Prosecution Branch and Judicial Magistrates for organizing "Lok Adalats" to clear long pending trial cases be ensured by all levels of RPF.
- f. There will be review of disposals at Board level in 2nd week of March.

All concerned to ensure strict compliance of above instructions.


(Arun Kumar)
31/1/19
Director General
Railway Protection Force

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31-1-19

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(RAILWAY BOARD)**

No. 2018/Sec (CCB)/210/CIB

Delhi, Dated: 26.02.2019

**The Principal Chief Security Commissioners/RPF,
All Zonal Railways
RPSF, ICF, KRCL, CORE, Construction/NWR & WR, RDSO,
Director/JR RPF Academy/ LKO & TC/MLY
DIG/Projects**

(SECURITY CIRCULAR No.-02/2019)

Sub. Revamping of Crime Intelligence Units of Railway Protection Force.

RPF Rules, 1987 has provision of Central Crime Bureau (CCB) at Railway Board level and Crime Wings (CW) at Zonal level as under –

Central Crime Bureau (CCB) at Railway Board: Rule 8 of the RPF Rules, 1987 lays down following provisions with regard to existence of CCB at Railway Board level-

8.1 - A Central Crime Bureau consisting of such number of superior officers and enrolled members of the Force as may be determined by the Director General shall be maintained at his headquarters.

8.2 - The Central Crime Bureau shall consist of a Central Detective Wing, a Central Records Wing and shall perform such duties, maintain such records, compile and submit such reports and returns as may be directed by the Director General.

Crime Wings (CW) at Zonal level: Rule 17.4 of the RPF Rules, 1987 provides for provision of Crime Wings at Zonal level as under-

17.4 Crime Wing shall function as a specialised squad for collection and collation of information pertaining to criminals prying on railway property, detection of crime, inquiries into difficult cases having wider ramifications, arrest of criminals and their prosecution. The Principal Chief Security Commissioner may attach some enrolled members of the Force working in this Wing of his Security Commissariat as also the Dog Squad and handlers to each division. Control over such staff shall be sharea functionally between the division and the Security Commissariat as may be ordered by the Principal Chief Security Commissioner.

On the basis of above provision different Zonal Railways have different structure & function of Crime Wing which is not uniform. In view of the above and changing role and responsibilities of the RPF in present security scenario, there is need to revamp the present set up of Crime Wings at every level.

1. The Crime wing needs to be structured at Board, Zone and Division level as described below.

2. The Function of Crime wing will be divided in to two major categories –

A. Analytics and data management wing –

- (i) It shall be responsible for Maintenance of all statistics relating to railway crime and passenger offences as well as preparation of charts, graphs, maps etc.
- (ii) Maintenance of Dossiers and Card Indices relating to Railway crime, passenger offences and criminals.
- (iii) Collections, collation and dissemination of crime summaries, statistics and other information relating to Railway crime and passenger offences.
- (iv) Publication of Criminal Intelligence Gazette.
- (v) Maintenance of records and files connected with crime and criminals their modus operandi and other connected office records.
- (vi) Preparation of agenda and minutes for various Crime Meetings.
- (vii) Preparation of returns in regard to crime for submission to other departments.
- (viii) Maintenance of all statistics of cause-wise and commodity-wise claims paid by the Railway Administration and a periodical analysis of figures with a view to monitor the same.
- (ix) Study of all cases of obstruction and tampering with Railway track & advising corrective action.
- (x) Keeping details of persons and other Railway employees who are suspected in theft and other crimes.
- (xi) Periodical analysis of RSMS data and to put up desired analytics.

B. Detective or investigation wing

- (i) Making thorough enquiries into cases, specially entrusted to them as decided by PCSC & send progress report.
- (ii) Collection of intelligence regarding the movement of active criminals and suspects within railway premises and organizing raids with the help of the local police to cause arrest of wanted criminals and the recovery of stolen property.
- (iii) Assisting the RPF and Police in the detection and prevention work as advised by PCSC.
- (iv) Visiting the scene of a serious crime of inter-Railway ramification, and coordinating with the local RPF and police for the detection of the cases.

- 3. **Railway Board level** – Central Crime Bureau (CCB) at Railway Board level will function under a Security Commissioner/ASC level officer with two separate wings as above.
- 4. **Zonal Railway- Crime Intelligence Branch (CIB)** at Zonal level will work under an ASC rank officer with two separate wings as prescribed for CCB/Rly Board.
- 5. **Divisional level-** Divisional CIB will be headed by an Inspector rank officer with two separate wings.

6. Tentative Strength of CCB/CIB :-

6.1 Board level:

Wing	SC/ASC	IPF	SIPF/ASI	HC/CT	Total
Analytical and Data	01	02	02	03	07
Detective	-	02	02	04	08

6.2 Zonal level:

Wing	ASC	IPF	SIPF/ASI	HC/CT	Total
Analytical and data	01	01	02	04	07
Detective	-	02	02	04	08

6.3 Divisional level:

Wing	IPF	SIPF/ASI	HC/CT	Total
Analytical and data	01	02	04	07
Detective	02	03	10	15

6.4 Other details:

- 6.4.1 CCB Railway Board will be under the administrative and operational control of DIG/Railway Security.
- 6.4.2 CIB at Zonal and Divisional level will be under the administrative and operational control of PCSC.
- 6.4.3 Sr.DSC/DSC may utilize the CIB in selected cases with the approval of PCSC concerned on case to case basis.
- 6.4.4 At Zonal and Divisional level the strength of CIB may vary according to size, volume, crime pattern, vulnerability and threat perception of the jurisdiction.
- 6.4.5 The staff deployed in CCB and CIB should be screened & selected by PCSC to give maximum result.
- 6.4.6 Each case referred to CIB must have a Crime number of jurisdictional RPF post concerned and CIB Officer will work only as special investigating officer for that particular crime/case.
- 6.4.7 The Zonal and Divisional CIB will submit its report and findings to PCSC.

7. Passenger Security Cell: -

Policing on railway being a state subject, prevention of crime, registration of cases, their investigation and maintenance of Law and order in Railway Premises as well as in running trains are the prime responsibility of State Government which they discharge through the "Government Railway Police" (GRP)/Civil Police. But after the amendment in RPF Act, 1985 in 2003 the responsibility of security of passenger and passenger area has been extended to RPF. Hence RPF Supplements the efforts of GRP by providing better prevention and security of passengers and passenger area. Security of passenger and passenger area includes many aspects of passenger security like prevention of theft of passenger belongings, detection of crime against passenger and passenger luggage, access control, train escorting, security of women and children on Railway etc.

To cope up with the responsibilities of security of passenger and passenger area, there is a necessity to collect, collate the information pertaining to passenger crime, criminals, analysis and maintenance of data related to such crimes at Divisional, Zonal and Railway Board level.

7.1 The function of the cell is as under: -

- 7.1.1 Supervision and monitoring of Train escorting duties, protection of women and children. Maintenance of records in this regard to analysis & take corrective action.
- 7.1.2 Periodical review of Train escort based on the vulnerability of Trains, Section, stations, etc.
- 7.1.3 Real time monitoring of train escort by IPF (PS) at Divisional level.
- 7.1.4 To supervise, implement and monitor the status of ISS and CCTV.
- 7.1.5 182, Twitter, Facebook and E-mail shall also be supervised and monitored by Passenger Security Cell.
- 7.1.6 To monitor passenger complaints received through 182, Twitter, E-mail, Facebook, etc.
- 7.1.7 Procurement and supply of modern gadgets for train escort parties.
- 7.1.8 Updating the photo album of criminals of passenger crime and provide it to the train escort parties periodically.
- 7.1.9 Awareness campaigns shall be conducted based on the crime and also to adopt proactive steps to control the crime in co-ordination with the counterparts of GRP and Police.
- 7.1.10 Liaison and visit of local police jurisdictions while maintaining regular coordination and sharing of intelligence with counterpart GRP/Police.
- 7.1.11 At Zonal and Division the strength of Passenger Security Cell may be decided depending upon the jurisdiction and crime pattern of the region.
- 7.1.12 The Passenger Security Cell will be reporting to PCSC in Zone & to Sr.DSC/DSC in Division.

7.2 Structural Strength of Passenger Security Cell

7.2.1 Board level:

ASC	IPF	SIPF/ASI	HC/CT	Total
01	02	02	04	09

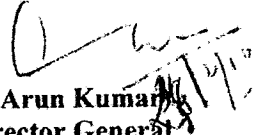
7.2.2 Zonal level:

ASC	IPF	SIPF/ASI	HC/CT	Total
01	01	02	04	08

7.2.3 Divisional level:

IPF/Passenger Security	SIPF/ASI	HC/CT	Total
01	02	04	07

All concerned to ensure strict compliance.


(Arun Kumar)
Director General
Railway Protection Force

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(Railway Board)**

No.- 2018/Sec(Cr.)/120/RNC-2/SER

Delhi, Dated: 22.04.2019

**The Principal Chief Security Commissioners/RPF
All Zonal Railways, ICF, KRCL, CORE, Construction
Directors/JR RPF Academy, Lucknow
& RPF Training Centre, Moula-Ali.**

(SECURITY CIRCULAR No. - 03/2019)

Sub:- Improper practice of registration of cases of theft/pilferage of Booked Consignment on fictitious value-reg:

Few cases registered against theft/pilferage of Booked Consignment were recently reviewed at railway Board. It was observed that the practice of undervaluation of stolen /pilfered property is prevalent during registration.

The reasons attributed are non availability of record of value, non payment of percentage charge etc. This has led to important cases not being followed by special report & supervision of gazetted officers. Subsequently the crime/gangs operating are not apprehended/arrested which dents the image of Indian Railways as a safe transporter.

2. The procedure for ascertaining value of property stolen/missing in cases of Booked Consignments have already been specified in para 05 of Directive No. 40 dated 11.01.2018 and addendum/modification of Standing Order No. 108 issued from Railway Board vide L.No. 2011/Sec(Crime) /45/63 dated 20.02.2017, where it has been clarified that the present market/face/actual value should be taken into account for ascertaining the value of property stolen invariably in all cases of Booked Consignment. It is hereby reiterated that these instructions must be followed in letter and spirit.

3. The procedure for granting open delivery of goods as laid down in para 1842 of Commercial Manual Volume-II must be followed while granting open delivery and contents must be checked with senders original beejuck/trade invoice or puttee to avoid any misdeclaration of goods and to ascertain the shortage. In such cases, the value of the property stolen/missing may be taken into account as per the original beejuck/trade invoice/ puttee produced by the consignee / endorsee at the time of open delivery.

4. Every effort should be made by the EOs to ascertain the actual value of the booked consignment reported stolen/missing and reflect the same in case records. Any deliberate attempt by the officials to manipulate and undervalue the stolen/missing booked consignments in cases registered by RPF will be viewed seriously and appropriate action will be taken against officials responsible.


(Arun Kumar)
Director General/RPF

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
RAILWAY BOARD**

No. 2019/Sec(Cr.)/45/50/Misc./Stone pelting

New Delhi, dated: 25.04.2019

**The Principal Chief Security Commissioners/RPF,
All Zonal Railways.**

(SECURITY CIRCULAR No.04/2019)

**Sub: Action to be taken on stone pelting on Running train over
Indian Railways-reg.**

Incidents of stone pelting on running trains are common in various parts of Indian Railways. It not only creates fear and insecurity but damage Railway property too. The menace takes serious proportion when the train crew, especially drivers, become victim. It also plays on the safety of train operation. Stone pelting on prestigious/luxury trains has its own ramification of denting image of Indian Railways as a transporter.

The incidents are caused due to reasons like minors playing by the side of railway track, lack of education, attraction towards shining glasses of coaches, unauthorized encroachment, illegal liquor shops situated near railway tracks, unauthorized route of crossing the railway tracks, small factory adjacent to railway tracks, etc. Initiatives like **Dosti, Operation Sathi**, etc launched by some Zonal Railways have shown quite positive and encouraging results.

The following preventive measures need to be taken:-

- a. PCSCs to identify the black spots and timing, where frequent incidents of stone pelting are being reported.
- b. RPF staff should be deployed at worst effected sections/spots to ensure safe passage of trains and a joint patrolling in the effected sections be introduced in co-ordination with GRP/Civil Police.
- c. RPF train escort staff should be sensitized to remain more vigilant in the affected sections during their duty hours.
- d. Regular drives under Railways Act should be conducted against anti-social elements like drunkard etc. in the effected section/black spot.
- e. Regular co-ordination with GRP/Local Police should be made for sharing the critical information to control the menace of pelting of stones on trains.

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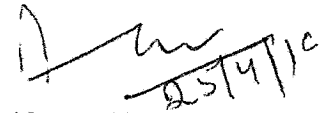
- f. Close coordination should be made with TTE and coach attendants and they should also be sensitized for educating the passengers to shut their windows and do not sit or stand near the door of the train.
- g. Illegal encroachments near railway track should be removed in close coordination with the concerned railway departments and local Police.
- h. Owners & staff of wine shop/factories, etc. located near railway track be counseled and their workers should be sensitized regarding seriousness of stone pelting on running trains which is criminal offence punishable under section 153 & 154 of Railways Act.
- i. Unauthorized crossing on railway track should be identified where traffic stops for long hours and inpatient people pelt stones on passing trains.
- j. A mega awareness campaign should be launched amongst children whose parents reside near railway track and they may also be counseled about the wrong doing of stone pelting and its repercussions on safety of passengers.
- k. Awareness campaign by RPF may also be organized nearby school to create awareness among the children about seriousness of stone pelting against the trains. They should also be briefed that stone pelting is a criminal offence punishable under section 153 & 154 of the Railways Act.
- l. RPF should make close coordination with local authorities/NGOs to provide playground and play items to the children residing nearby the affected railway track, so that children are occupied in constructive way.
- m. RPF should make inroad to the nearby colony/society by having intelligence and developing social bonding with reputed people of the mass to alert, sensitized and inculcate culture of helping Railways to make travel safe.
- n. Whenever the children found involved in the incident of stone pelting, a bond from their parents may be obtained that they will keep watch on their children and their children will never engage in the act of pelting of stones in future.
- o. Awareness programmes through Nulkad Natak may be organized with the help of NGOs for creating awareness about seriousness of stone pelting among the people residing in the Jhuggies and colonies adjacent to railway tracks.
- p. Post-wise team of dedicated staff may be formed to create awareness amongst children and their parents, about repercussions of pelting of stones on running trains.
- q. Announcement through PA system/loud hailers should be made at the Railway Stations, Railway premises and near the railway tracks and other areas regarding the consequences of pelting of stones on trains.
- r. Posters and pamphlets should be displayed and distributed near the affected places, so that people see it and get aware about the harms of pelting of stones on the running trains.

Contd.....3

- s. Workshop with the help of NGOs may be organized involving inhabitant of railway track to create the awareness regarding the consequences of pelting of stones on trains.
- t. Wide publicity should be made by publishing the news in local newspapers on regular basis, relating loss and damage to railway property and harm to passengers due to the incidents of stone pelting.
- u. Community Policing including involvement of local people of effected area in sports/games be organized to curb the menace.

The above list is non exhaustive, PCSCs may issue instructions locally as per situation prevailing.

All concerned to ensure strict compliance of the above instructions.

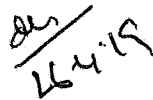


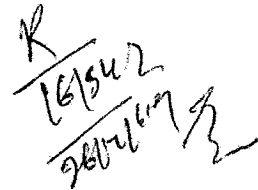
(Arun Kumar)

Director General

Railway Protection Force

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(Railway Board)**

No. 2018/Sec(IVG)/NR/19

Dated /08/2019

The Pr. Chief Security Commissioners/RPF
All Zonal Rlys,
RPSF, ICF, KRCL, RDSO, CORE, Construction
Director/JR RPF Academy/LKO

5
(SECURITY CIRCULAR NO. 04/2019)

Subject: Improper registration of cases of "Dashing of vehicles to Boom Barrier provided at Railway Level Crossing Gate resulting in damage to it".

The cases registered against offenders on the above subject were reviewed at Railway Board. The cases registered under these sections should contain proper ingredients to assign the case to the right section of Railway Act. The sections under which these offences are generally registered are as under –

Section 154:- *Endangering safety of persons travelling by railway by rash or negligent act or omission.—If any person in a rash and negligent manner does any act, or omits to do what he is legally bound to do, and the act or omission is likely to endanger the safety of any person travelling or being upon any railway, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.*

Section 160:- *Opening or breaking a level crossing gate.—*

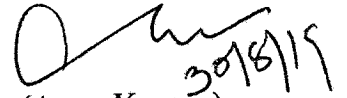
(1) If any person, other than a railway servant or a person authorised in this behalf, open any gate or chain or barrier set up on either side of a level crossing which is closed to road traffic, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years.

(2) If any person breaks any gate or chain or barrier set up on either side of a level crossing which is closed to road traffic, he shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years.

It is seen from the above two sections that importance is being given to Rash & Negligent act u/s 154 over intentionally opening or breaking of the level crossing gate being closed for road traffic under section 160.1 & 160.2. The punishment accordingly varies from One year to Five years respectively. On review, it was found that there is tendency to assign offence u/s 154 which is fit to be registered under section 160.1 & 160.2.

It is thus advised that:-

1. Cases should be registered under proper section.
2. Cases registered should be reviewed by Sr. DSCs/DSCs in their monthly crime meetings.
3. PCSCs may pickup sample cases and get it reviewed at HQ level on monthly basis.
4. Necessary coordination should be made to ensure that CCTVs be installed at level crossing gates specifically on the busy gates (high TUV).
5. Surprise check be ensured by supervisory officer on level crossing gates where such offences are frequently registered.


(Arun Kumar)

Director General
Railway Protection Force

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**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(Railway Board)**

No. 2019/Sec(Crime)/45/34

Dated 03/09/2019

**The Pr. Chief Security Commissioners/RPF
All Zonal Rlys,
RPSF, ICF, KRCL, RDSO, CORE, Construction
Director/JR RPF Academy/LKO**

(SECURITY CIRCULAR NO. 06/2019)

Subject: Management of traffic at Railway Level Crossing Gates.

Hon'ble Minister of Railways is highly concerned about issues pertaining to safety of passengers. These issues are personally monitored by him on his Dash Board. Of these items on the dash Board of Hon'ble MR, management of traffic at Railway Crossing Gates has been assigned to RPF.

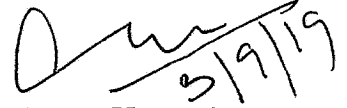
Congestion of vehicles at LC Gates causes unwarranted delay in closing of the gates, resulting into loss of punctuality of trains, obstruction in movement of vehicular traffic and altercation between the road users & Gateman. It is also an important safety concern.

In order to streamline the same it is advised that:—

1. Such level crossings where there is a large flow of vehicles be identified, division wise.
2. Operating & Engineering department of railways, Local Traffic Police and State authorities i.e. Road Construction Department, Municipal authorities, etc. be consulted to chalk out a plan for smooth movement of traffic at level crossing gates.
3. During the peak hours, when there is maximum flow of vehicles & train service, additional deployment of railwaymen & Police/RPF be made in coordination with concerned authorities.
4. Hiring of private security guards for deployment on such LC gates may be worked out in coordination with the concerned departments of railways.
5. The gates where traffic merges from different directions and the width of the gate is not proper to accommodate such large volume of traffic, suitable infrastructural development should be planned with the coordination of Engineering department.
6. Provision of road dividers may be done where there is feasibility, in coordination with concerned authorities of Railways & State.
7. CCTVs may be provided at identified vulnerable L/Cs which are prone to frequent Traffic Jams to find out the offenders and stern action be taken under the prevalent laws.
8. Surprise checks be done by supervisory officer on such level crossing gates to identify the issues required to be looked into for smooth functioning of traffic on these L/Cs and action be taken thereof to solve the issues.

Continued on page – 2

9. Situation should be reviewed involving all stake holders periodically basis.
10. These instructions are not exhaustive and PCSCs should take all measures proactively to avoid any congestion on the L/C gates and ensure safety of persons & smooth movement.



(Arun Kumar)

**Director General
Railway Protection Force**

Copy to : DIG/MAC/Rly. Board, to upload a copy of this circular on RPF official website.

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(Railway Board)**

No. 2019/Sec(Crime)/45/60

New Delhi, Dated 15.11.2019

The Principal Chief Security Commissioners/RPF
All Zonal Railways
Including KRCL.

SECURITY CIRCULAR NO. 07 /2019

Sub: - Comprehensive procedure to curb menace of toutting of tickets booked through IRCTC portal for reserved accommodation.

It has been seen that touts are often using IRCTC portal to create fake user IDs, book tickets on them and sell it to passengers seeking reservations in trains at a premium unauthorizedly. The recent drives that were successfully carried out throughout India points towards the vulnerability of IRCTC portal and spread of this menace all over India. These activities are not only adversely affecting the image of Indian Railways, but also cause harassment to the genuine passengers. Therefore it was felt to take immediate action to curb this crime and bring perpetrators of this offence to book.

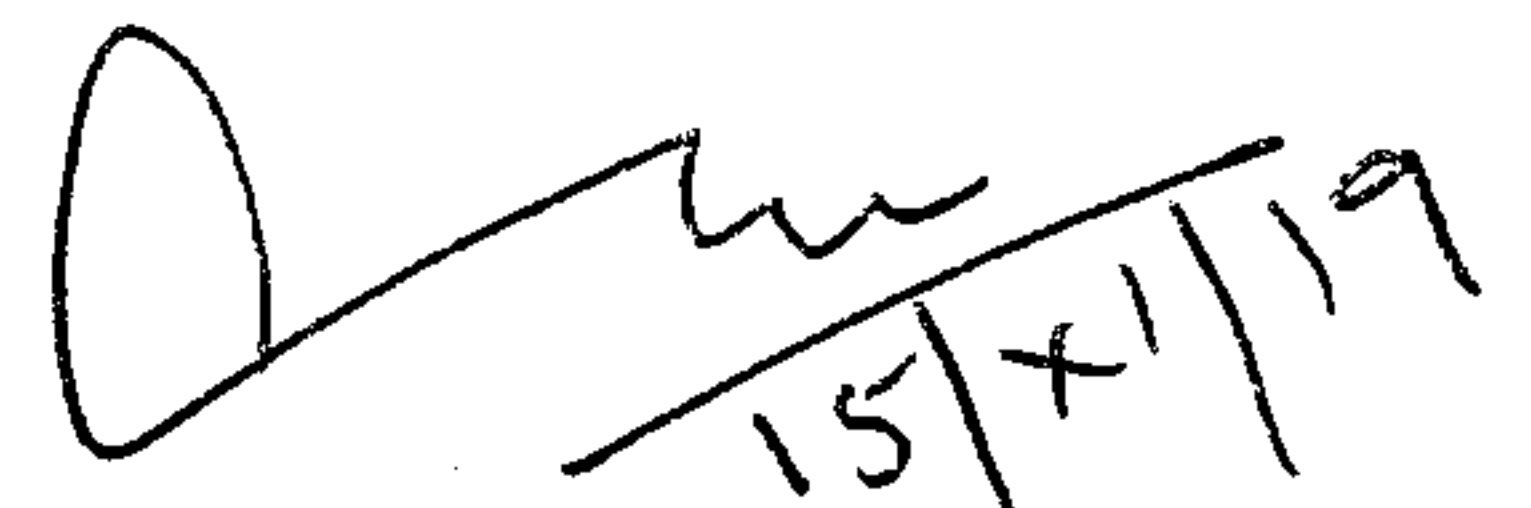
In view of above, it is further advised that –

1. PCSCs should identify most affected trains of their Zones vulnerable for cornering of reserved accommodation by touts.
2. This analysis should be based on demand rate for reserved accommodation in general season as well as in festival season and holidays also as per local inputs.

3. Proper monitoring of booking pattern of tickets in such identified trains should be analysed with the help of IRCTC.
4. A dedicated team, preferably trained staff posted in "Cyber Cell", may be utilised for this. Soon the access of PRS data will be available with PCSCs and effective action must be taken by Zones and Divisions to curb this crime.
5. Suspected IDs may be shortlisted and be verified using their profile mobile no., address, bank details, passenger detail, manner of booking, etc.
6. Mode of payment i.e. Bank transaction, mobile wallet etc used for making payment of reserved tickets should be analyzed thoroughly to get information about history of the suspected tout.
7. Action be taken after verification of suspects, as per legal provisions.
8. Dossiers of offenders booked under Sec. 143 of The Railway Act – 89 may be made as provided in Standing Order No. 95.
9. Surveillance be made on the offenders booked under Sec. 143 of The Railway Act and entry be made in dossiers.
10. Habitual offenders may be identified and their details be mentioned while forwarding them (on arrest) to the Magistrate. The details of past involvement may also be mentioned clearly in the complaints submitted against them in the court of law.
11. Concerned Sr. DSC/DSC should co-ordinate with their counter part of civil police & GRP for booking habitual offenders of touting under other Special Laws effective in that State if there is specific justification that are ingredients of that law.
12. Any previous conviction of such offence should be clearly mentioned in the subsequent complaints submitted in the court and should also be brought before the Hon'ble court at the time of hearing.
13. Harbourers and perpetrators along with abettors may also be identified and booked as per law.

14. It should be ensured that the fake IDs so identified during the inquiry be blocked and subsequently the tickets booked on such IDs be forfeited as per law.
15. If the hideout of offender is rented, the involvement and role of owner of that premises be inquired and suitable action be taken.
16. All out efforts be made to find out the **KINGPINS** of the menace.
17. The digital devices used to commit this offence be properly secured & seized.
18. Analysis of these devices be preferably made with the help of Cyber Cells and maximum inputs be extracted from them.
19. On previous occasions, it is found that the authorised agents of IRCTC and Blacklisted agents of IRCTC are involved in such type of offences. Such authorized blacklisted agents should be kept under close watch. This list may be obtained from the IRCTC portal as updated from time to time.
20. The data/detail of drives may be shared with the counterparts of Commercial department also at Zonal Level and be sent to Railway Board on Monthly basis for sharing at Board Level.

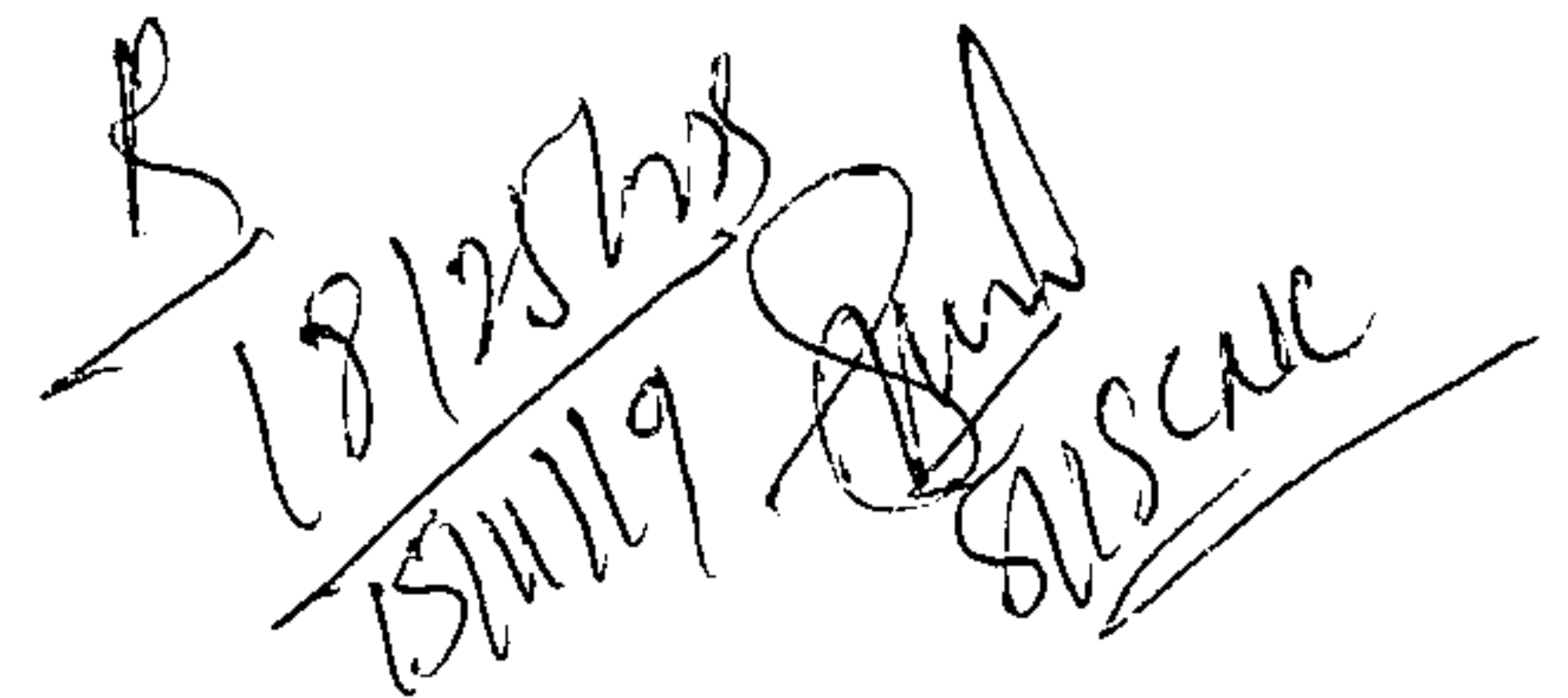
Hindi version of the letter will follow. Please acknowledge receipt.



(Arun Kumar)

Director General
Railway Protection Force

Copy to DIG/MAC/Rly. Board, to upload a copy of the circular on RPF official website.



18/12/18
15/11/19

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(Railway Board)**

No. 2018/Sec(CCB)/Wildlife

New Delhi, dated 06.03.2020

**Principal Chief Security Commissioners/RPF
All Zonal Railways,
RPSF, ICF, KRCL, RDSO, CORE, Construction
Director/JR RPF Academy/LKO.**

(Security Circular No. 01/2020)

Sub:- Prevention of illegal trade of Wildlife through Railway transport.

Recently, Railway has been used for illegal transportation of Wildlife. RPF has made several recoveries of such wildlife and handed them over to concerned agencies. Role of RPF is crucial especially as a First Responder to curb this menace. Instructions have been issued in this regard from time to time. RPF has also assisted ably in special drives conducted by "Ministry of Environment and Forest" through WCCB with remarkable results.

A detailed guideline regarding booking and carriage of wildlife has been issued by Railway Board vide no. TC-II/2080/12/Live Stock dated 17.05.2013 and reiterated through letter no. TC-II/2080/2018/Livestock dtd. 26.11.2018. The instruction contained in these letters may be followed in letter & spirit. The instructions for booking of wildlife for transportation through railways is as under:-

- (i) No consignment of birds (whether wild or otherwise) or any wild animals including rabbit should be accepted unless the consigner and consignee furnish a joint statement duly signed by them and containing an elaborate and accurate description of each birds (whether wild or otherwise) and wild animals.
- (ii) It has been reliably learnt that other birds, wild animals etc are booked in the name of chicken. If need be, consignment should be physically checked to detect false declaring, if any.
- (iii) Besides other necessary documents required, no consignment of birds (whether wild or otherwise) or any wild animals including rabbits should be accepted unless a certificate issued from the authorized officer i.e. Chief Wildlife Wardens or District Animal Husbandry Officer, or as per designated Officer/office of the concern state furnished vide Railway Board's letter no. TC-II/2080/12/Livestock dated 02.04.2013, is submitted.

- (iv) The consigner of such birds (Wild or otherwise) and wild animals including rabbits will present all the relevant documents as mentioned in (ii) above to the Assistant Commercial Manager of the concerned division for scrutiny/authorization. The Assistant Commercial Manager will ensure correctness and authenticity of documents as specified in (i) & (ii) above and only then issue authorization to the Chief Parcel Officer/Chief Goods clerk for acceptance of such consignment for booking.
- (v) No consignment of birds (whether Wild or otherwise) or any wild animals including rabbits will be accepted for booking by any Parcel Officer or Goods shed unless clear authorization is received from the Assistant Commercial Manager of the concerned Division.
- (vi) Each case of such booking authorized by Assistant Commercial Manager will be serially documented and records in respect thereof maintained by the office of Assistant Commercial Manager as also the Chief Parcel Clerk/Chief Goods Clerk of the Parcel Office /Goods Shed.
- (vii) The Mandatory conditions for receiving, forwarding, carrying or delivering for carriage of birds (whether wild or otherwise) and wild animals including rabbits should be pasted and published at all Railway Stations and other places where consignments are received for carriage.
- (viii) The above will not apply for pet animals accompanied by their owners on train.

Note: Correction slips issued by Railway Board in this context may also be followed.

In addition to the instructions mentioned above, you are also advised to sensitize the RPF staff working in field formations to be alert, attentive and to take proactive action against unbooked carriage of wildlife in passenger coaches or other parts of rolling stock.

Vulnerable trains for illegal carriage of wildlife may be identified and all out effort may be made to take intensive and sustained action in this regard, so that no illegal trade/ transportation of wildlife is done through rail transport.

A review of action taken may be done by divisions on monthly basis and by zones on quarterly basis.



Arun Kumar, IPS
Director General,
Railway Protection Force
Railway Board, New Delhi

भारत सरकार/Government of India

रेल मंत्रालय/Ministry of Railways

(रेलवे बोर्ड)(Railway Board)

सं. 2018/ सुरक्षा(सीसीबी)/वाइल्डलाइफ

नई दिल्ली, दिनांक 06.03.2020

प्रधान मुख्य सुरक्षा आयुक्त/रे.सु.ब.

सभी ज़ोनल रेलवे,

रे.सु.वि.ब., स.डि.का, को.रे.कॉ.लि., अ.अ.मा.सं., कोर, निर्माण

निदेशक/जेआर आरपीएफ अकादमी/लखनऊ

(सुरक्षा परिपत्र सं. 01/2020)

विषय :- रेल परिवहन के माध्यम से वन्यजीवों के अवैध व्यापार की रोकथाम ।

हाल ही में, रेल का उपयोग वन्यजीवों के अवैध परिवहन के लिए किया गया है। रेल सुरक्षा बल ने ऐसे वन्यजीवों को कई बार बरामद किया है और उन्हें संबंधित एजेंसियों को सौंपा है। इस बुराई पर अंकुश लगाने के लिए विशेष रूप से प्रथम प्रत्यर्थी के रूप में रे.सु.ब. की भूमिका अत्यंत महत्वपूर्ण है । इस संबंध में समय-समय पर अनुदेश जारी किए गए हैं। रे.सु.ब. ने वन्यजीव अपराध नियंत्रण शाखा(डब्ल्यूसीसीबी) के माध्यम से "पर्यावरण एवं वन मंत्रालय" द्वारा चलाए गए विशेष अभियानों में भी सक्षमता से सहायता प्रदान की है जिसके उल्लेखनीय परिणाम प्राप्त हुए हैं।

रेलवे बोर्ड के दिनांक 17.05.2013 के पत्र सं. टीसी-II/2080/12/लाइवस्टॉक के तहत वन्यजीवों की गाड़ी में बुकिंग एवं ढुलाई के बारे में विस्तृत दिशानिर्देश जारी किए गए हैं और इन्हें दिनांक 26.11.2018 के पत्र सं. टीसी-II/2080/2018/लाइवस्टॉक के माध्यम से दोहराया गया है। इन पत्रों में निहित अनुदेशों का अक्षरशः पालन किया जाए। वन्यजीवों का रेलों के माध्यम से परिवहन करने के लिए उनकी बुकिंग करने संबंधी अनुदेश निम्नानुसार हैं :-

- (i) पक्षियों (चाहे वे वन्य हों अथवा अन्य) अथवा किसी जंगली जानवर जिसमें खरगोश भी शामिल हैं, वाला कोई भी परेषण तब तक स्वीकार न किया जाए जब तक परेषक और परेषिती द्वारा प्रत्येक पक्षी (चाहे वे वन्य हों अथवा अन्य) और जंगली जानवरों के विस्तृत एवं सही विवरण सहित विधिवत् रूप से हस्ताक्षरित एक संयुक्त विवरण प्रस्तुत नहीं कर दिया जाता।
- (ii) विश्वसनीय सूत्रों से पता चला है कि अन्य पक्षी, जंगली जानवरों आदि को चिकन के नाम पर बुक किया जाता है। आवश्यकता पड़ने पर, गलत घोषणा का पता लगाने के लिए, यदि कोई हो तो, परेषण की जांच व्यक्तिगत रूप से की जानी चाहिए।
- (iii) अपेक्षित अन्य आवश्यक दस्तावेजों के अलावा, पक्षियों (चाहे वे वन्य हों अथवा अन्य) अथवा जंगली जानवर जिसमें खरगोश भी शामिल हैं, वाला कोई भी परेषण तब तक स्वीकार न किया जाए जब तक रेलवे बोर्ड के दिनांक 02.04.2013 के पत्र सं. टीसी-II/2080/12/लाइवस्टॉक के तहत प्राधिकृत अधिकारी अर्थात् मुख्य वन्यजीव संरक्षक अथवा जिला पशुपालन अधिकारी अथवा संबंधित राज्य के नामित अधिकारी/कार्यालय द्वारा जारी किया गया प्रमाणपत्र प्रस्तुत नहीं कर दिया जाता।

- (iv) ऐसे पक्षियों (चाहे वे वन्य हों अथवा अन्य) और जंगली जानवरों जिसमें खरगोश भी शामिल हैं, का परेषक उपरोक्त (ii) में यथा-उल्लिखित सभी संगत दस्तावेज़ संवीक्षा/अनुमोदन के लिए संबंधित मंडल के सहायक वाणिज्य प्रबंधक को प्रस्तुत करेगा। सहायक वाणिज्य प्रबंधक उक्त (i) एवं (ii) में यथा विनिर्दिष्ट दस्तावेज़ों की सत्यता और प्रामाणिकता सुनिश्चित करेगा और उसके बाद ही मुख्य पार्सल अधिकारी/मुख्य माल लिपिक को बुकिंग के लिए ऐसे परेषण की स्वीकृति हेतु अधिकार-पत्र जारी करेगा।
- (v) किसी भी पार्सल अधिकारी अथवा माल शेड द्वारा पक्षियों (चाहे वे वन्य हों अथवा अन्य) या अन्य जंगली जानवर जिसमें खरगोश भी शामिल हैं, का परेषण बुकिंग के लिए तब तक स्वीकार नहीं किया जाएगा जब तक संबंधित मंडल के सहायक वाणिज्य प्रबंधक से स्पष्ट अनुमोदन प्राप्त नहीं हो जाता।
- (vi) सहायक वाणिज्य प्रबंधक द्वारा अनुमोदित ऐसी प्रत्येक बुकिंग को क्रमिक रूप से प्रलेखित किया जाएगा और इससे संबंधित रिकॉर्ड का रखरखाव सहायक वाणिज्य प्रबंधक कार्यालय में और पार्सल कार्यालय/माल शेड के मुख्य पार्सल लिपिक/मुख्य माल लिपिक द्वारा किया जाएगा।
- (vii) पक्षियों (चाहे वे वन्य हों अथवा अन्य) और जंगली जानवर जिसमें खरगोश भी शामिल हैं, की ढुलाई के लिए प्राप्त करने, अग्रेषित करने, ले जाने अथवा सुपुर्दगी के संबंध में अनिवार्य शर्तें सभी रेलवे स्टेशनों पर और अन्य स्थानों जहां ढुलाई के लिए परेषण प्राप्त किए जाते हैं, पर चिपकाई और प्रकाशित की जाएं।
- (viii) अपने मालिकों द्वारा साथ ले जाए जाने वाले पालतू जानवरों के लिए उपरोक्त अनुदेश लागू नहीं होंगे।

टिप्पणी: इस संबंध में रेलवे बोर्ड द्वारा जारी शुद्धि पर्चियों का भी अनुसरण किया जाए।

उपर्युक्त अनुदेशों के अतिरिक्त, आपको यह सलाह भी दी जाती है कि फील्ड फॉर्मेशन में कार्यरत रे.सु.ब. के कर्मचारियों को सतर्क रहने, चौकस रहने और यात्री डिब्बों अथवा चल स्टॉक के अन्य भागों में बुक न किए गए वन्यजीवों की ढुलाई के विरुद्ध सक्रिय कार्रवाई करने के लिए जागरूक करें।

वन्यजीवों की अवैध ढुलाई के लिए अतिसंवेदनशील गाड़ियों की पहचान की जाए और इस संबंध में गहन एवं निरंतर कार्रवाई करने के भरसक प्रयास किए जाएं ताकि रेल परिवहन द्वारा वन्यजीवों का अवैध व्यापार/परिवहन न हो।

मंडलों द्वारा मासिक तथा ज़ोनों द्वारा तिमाही आधार पर की गई कार्रवाई की समीक्षा की जाए।



अरुण कुमार, आईपीएस

महानिदेशक,

रेल सुरक्षा बल

रेलवे बोर्ड, नई दिल्ली

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(RAILWAY BOARD)**

No. 2021/Sec(CCB)/45/64 Bad Work

Dated: ..02/03/2021

To

Principal Chief Security Commissioners

All Zonal Railways, RPSF, Metro Rail/Kolkata & KRCL

All Production Units, RDSO

Director/JR RPF Academy, CORE, Const., LKO

Director/RPF TC, MLY & KGP

SECURITY CIRCULAR No. 01 /2021

Sub: Guidelines for supervisory officers to prevent undesirable activities by RPF staff.

During the month of January 2021, RPF personnel were reported to have been involved in 7 cases of heinous crime such as loot, dacoity, rape and smuggling bringing disrepute to the force. Needless to say that, the supervisory officers must take proactive steps to prevent recurrence of such incidents.

Some of the steps that can be taken are:

1. Supervisory officers especially Post and Outpost in charges must put in place a system to monitor the activities of the staff under their control both when they are on duty as well as off duty. They must identify the staff that are habituated to vices such as alcoholism, drug abuse, regularly borrowing money, gambling, visiting prostitutes or are having extra marital affairs. Some staff might have fallen in debt trap due to reasons beyond their control. There are chances of marital disputes, custody battles or land disputes turning ugly. Sometimes domestic issues snowball into crisis forcing the RPF staff to commit crime. The company one keeps also governs one's behaviour. Such RPF personnel may be identified and their activities and behaviour must be closely monitored. Supervisors must also monitor personnel that appear to be living beyond their known sources of income. Any information about staff on the above points must be recorded in G-4 register and the concerned should be counselled regularly and the details of such counselling should also be recorded. A detailed confidential report must be sent to the Sr.DSC/DSC. SrDSCs/DSCs may also focus on regularly meeting the staff so identified and set up a system with procedure to keep track of such staff.

2. One to one close personal interaction with staff at post and outpost level should be done by in charges to gain File No.2021/Sec(CCB)45/64/Bad Work confidence of the staff. During their interaction with the staff they should try to find out if they are facing financial problems due to serious sickness of some family member, marriage in the family etc. as it may lead the staff to take to illegal means to fulfill their financial requirements. They must be counselled and be informed about the assistance they can get from various cooperative banks operated by railways employees and other scheduled banks.
3. During crime conferences DSCs/Sr.DSCs must make it a point to discuss about the activities of the staff and especially of the identified staff.
4. Critical incidents register must be updated on a regular basis and must be monitored at post and divisional level.
5. All officers during their interaction with the staff must emphasise on canons of sound financial management. Interactive sessions with experts on this matter may be arranged so that the staff becomes aware of importance of savings and sound investment.
6. Workshops on gender sensitisation must be conducted at post level to change the misogynist mindset of male staff
7. A check on the antecedents of the persons with whom the RPF personnel interacts frequently must be checked.
8. PCSCs may also monitor the activities of staff through local SIB units with special focus on suspected staff.
9. Entries of G-4 register and other antecedents of the staff should be confidentially communicated to the new place of posting when the staff is transferred.
10. In many cases the staff facing a family dispute/land dispute may find himself/herself in vulnerable position as he/she may be far away from his/her native place. If so, coordination with local administration of his native place may be done through the local RPF officers of the place. If left unsolved the problem may get aggravated and may result in the staff committing a heinous crime.
11. RPF staff may also get involved in political activity or could develop sharply defined political affiliations which may lead File No.2021/Sec(CCB)45/64/Bad Work to involvement in crime. Staff should be actively counselled to keep away from political canvassing or overtly supporting or participating in political activity.

12. Sometimes RPF personnel try to abuse legal authority and get involved in crime. They should be intensely briefed that legal authority should not be treated as power. It should be treated as responsibility which needs to be discharged for the overall good of the citizens, the Indian Railways and the nation.
13. Regular sessions need to be conducted to strengthen the moral fabric of the staff. They may be briefed regularly to avoid lure of easy money and shortcuts to riches.

All supervisory officers, Post/Out Post in charges, ASCs, DSCs/Sr.DSCs, CSCs and PCSC s must frequently interact with staff under them, give patient hearing to their problems and try to solve them wherever possible. The tell tale signs of delinquent behaviour must be identified and addressed before they reach the point of no return.


2/3/2021
(ARUN KUMAR)
DG/RPF

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(RAILWAY BOARD)**

No. 2021/Sec(Crime)/45/08

Dated: 02/03/2021

To

**Principal Chief Security Commissioners
All Zonal Railways, RPSF, Metro Rail/Kolkata & KRCL
All Production Units, CORE, Const., RDSO
Director/JR RPF Academy, LKO
Director/RPF TC, MLY & KGP**

SECURITY CIRCULAR No. 02/2021

Sub: Guidelines to prevent incidents of Crime against Women in trains and in railway premises.

Twenty three (23) million passengers travel through the Indian Railways everyday out of which 20% i.e. about 4.6 million are women.

Major complaints from women pertain to molestation, eve teasing, harassment and unauthorised entry of male passengers in ladies coaches. In suburban railway networks like Mumbai, women passengers are victims of shoving, objectionable touching, groping, bullying etc. In addition, women passengers become victims of chain snatching, mobile snatching, handbag lifting and other instances of thefts of passenger luggage.

In the recent past, a surge in the incidents of crime against women (including rape) in trains and railway premises has been a major area of concern. Therefore, the following steps as part of a focused effort across Indian Railways need to be taken to collectively strive for safety of women passengers and to mitigate atrocities against women in railways:

Assessment of vulnerability

1. All the Post Commanders (PC) should get details of the incidents of crime against women including rape reported during last 5 years and should analyze data thoroughly. The reasons for such offences, gaps in security procedure, failures of security apparatus, modus operandi of criminals involved, vulnerable section of women, places, duration day, month and year, status of investigation/prosecution of past cases, arrest made, whereabouts of criminals and their associates etc. should be carefully examined in coordination with counterparts of Government Railway Police/Local Police, Station staff and NGOs. They must also get photographs of criminals involved in such crimes and create a database. The databases of criminals involved in crime against women passengers may be accessed through CCTNS/ICJS and state police digital databases.

2. Sectional ASC should analyze the report submitted by the Post Commander and after examining all the issues, solutions, etc. proposed by PC, they may formulate strategy to avoid such incidents and present it to Sr. DSC/DSC who in turn should get it examined and make coordinated efforts involving all stake holders of Railways, Police & Civil authorities to implement the strategy.

Action plan

1. The action plan should be classified in Short Term & Long Term Plan. Short Term plan should be implemented immediately from the existing resources on priority without any delay. It may include keeping watch on suspects, regular visit to vulnerable spots by duty officers & staff during their rounds. However, Long Term Plan which may include improvement of Basis Infrastructure, CCTV, Light Masts, etc. which may take a reasonable time, should be chased with concerned authorities on regular basis and till such time it is completed, focus should be kept on temporary minor works that can be effective in improving the situation, which may be worked out and got implemented with bare minimum expenditure or with available resources.

Preventive measures to be adopted :

1. Proper lighting arrangements should be ensured covering all vulnerable places identified in Railway Stations, Circulating area, Parking, FOBs, approach roads, ends of platforms, Yards, Washing lines, DEMU/EMU Car sheds, Saloon Sidings, Maintenance depots, etc.
2. Abandoned structures in platforms/yards, abandoned quarters, buildings at isolated places which remain unguarded/unattended should be demolished immediately in consultation with engineering department. Till such time that they are demolished, they should be regularly checked as part of the beat of on duty staff especially during night time or period when the presence of people is minimal.
3. Unauthorized entries/exits should be closed.
4. Yards/pits/nearby railway area of stations must be kept clean of unwanted vegetation which may provide cover for concealment. View cutters such as these may offer opportunity to offenders to commit crime.
5. Waiting rooms should not remain unattended and persons should be allowed to enter the waiting rooms after proper entry, particularly in nights and at times when there is minimum presence of passengers. It should be cross checked by the duty officer at odd hours.

6. Proper Police Verification and Identity Cards of staff engaged on contractual basis engaged in services related to passengers should be ensured as per SOP & GCC. No staff without Identity Cards may be allowed in trains and railway premises.
7. No unauthorized person may be allowed to move in Yard and coaching depots where the coaches are stabled. There should be controlled entry system.
8. Before the empty rakes are moved to washing lines, it should be ensured that the coaches have been checked properly by the C&W and Electrical staff and locked. The condemned coaches kept in yards/sick lines must be kept locked and checked from time to time.
9. After cleaning & other activities pertaining to maintenance of coaches, again it should be checked properly and locked in the washing line and brought to the platform in locked condition.
10. Proper basic security arrangement should be ensured in coaching yards & depots.
11. Surveillance system should also be enforced in coaching depots & yards.
12. Encroachments particularly in/near passenger area should be removed on priority following legal process and unauthorized entries to railway premises should be closed.
13. Railway is providing free internet services to the passengers. It should be ensured in coordination with the service providers that the Porn Sites are not accessible through this service.
14. Unwanted/Unauthorized persons in the railway premises should be rounded and prosecuted and railway station, yards & trains should be kept free from unwanted & unsocial elements.
15. Special drives may be launched to apprehend and prosecute persons consuming alcohol in railway stations and trains
16. Exemplary action should be taken against railway staff involved in such offences.
17. The cases of crime against women must be followed up till their logical conclusion.

Sensitization

1. Sensitization of all railway employees and contractual staff may be done. Staff engaged in checking of rolling stocks, porters and hawkers/vendors should be encouraged to report the incident without loss of time to Police/RPF or the Station Master. Help of NGOs may also be obtained for this purpose.
2. It has been noticed that generally cases of eve teasing, if remain unattended, lead to increase in incidents of molestation or assault on women. As a measure to prevent such crimes, GRP/RPF officials shall promptly take necessary action on receiving complaints regarding any type of 'Crime against women'.
3. Regular briefing of staff at mounting and debriefing at the time of dismounting should be ensured by the Post Commander/Duty Officers/Shift In-charge.
4. All Zonal railways may utilize cultural troupes for Nukkad Nataks etc to sensitize railway passengers towards cleanliness, respect for women, legal provisions for security of women and children and penal provisions for violation of these laws.
5. Railway personnel across all departments should be sensitized regarding their duty towards women and children through soft skill and gender sensitization training in various training institutes. They should be trained to identify women in distress or children in need of care and protection and respond properly. Special sensitization programs should be arranged in ZTI/Training Centers where Railway Employee or RPF undergoes initial/periodical trainings.
6. Sensitization sessions may be conducted for women to come forward and report incidents of misbehavior against them.

Surveillance over the identified vulnerable area

1. CCTV surveillance system should be used effectively. Time to time audit of the cameras installed and the area covered by them should be done. It should be ensured that all the persons visiting the Railway Platform/Passenger area are caught on the cameras.
2. The vulnerable places identified for such crime should mandatorily be covered under the CCTV surveillance. While planning for location/relocation of CCTV it should be kept in mind.
3. The position of women's coaches should be fixed at the platform and CCTV camera to be especially installed on the platform at that point so as to provide adequate coverage of these coaches.

4. CCTV feed should be monitored by officers regularly.
5. Crime Intelligence Branch & Special Intelligence Branch should be utilized to ensure surveillance of the area identified to be vulnerable for rape and other heinous crime related to human body (women) in addition to being done regularly by concerned RPF executive staff.
6. Use of National Database on Sexual Offenders (NDSO) may be made for keeping surveillance of offenders residing in that area.

Special measures to be adopted for prevention of such crime in trains

1. Escort parties to be briefed properly about the steps to eradicate chances of such heinous crime in train. They should be extra cautious during the night.
2. Toilets are the most common place where the incidents have been reported in past. As such any gathering of persons near the toilets should be removed.
3. Usually Coach attendants/AC Mechanic remains at their allotted seats near the entry/exit gates which can be helpful to have surveillance over the space. Escort party should ensure briefing of these staff and pantry car staff who are moving in the trains, taking them in confidence to report any suspected activities or probabilities of such crime to them and the escort staff should act on it properly.
4. Proper care should be taken for Security of lady passengers traveling alone or with small children by focusing on proper implementation of Meri Saheli initiative..
5. Escorting staff should be briefed to be courteous with passengers especially with ladies passengers.
6. Train Captain/Suptd. Should be asked to cross check the identity cards of all out sourced staff working in the train. PCSCs/Sr.DSC should coordinate with their counter parts of Commercial, Electrical, S&T and Mechanical dept. counterparts to ensure good coordination between all staff on board and ensure that all the outsourced staff bears Identity Card issued after proper Police Verification. Cross checking should be ensured by these departments also.
7. It should be ensured that the CCTV cameras and Emergency Response System installed in the coaches are in working condition and are attended properly.
8. Usually, ladies coaches are near/with the train Guard in the tail end of trains which at many places remains outside the Platform area. Escort

parties and station RPF/GRP staff should ensure that they are attended properly at the halting stations.

9. Staff deployed in train escort & in yards should be careful when the train approaches or leaves the station where the speed of train is restricted and criminals usually jump out from the running train. They must ensure that the persons jumping from the trains are apprehended and questioned for further necessary action.

Notice for passengers

1. Though, the details of helpline numbers are printed on the reverse of train tickets, helpline numbers provided by railways should be widely publicized.
2. People should be made aware of Pan India Emergency Response System and other important forum and calling facilities available for reporting offences and particularly offences against women in that area.
3. People should be made aware of "One Stop Centre (OSC) which is exclusively designed to provide integrated services such medical aid, police assistance, legal counseling/court case management, psychological, social counseling and temporary shelter to women affected by violence under one roof.
4. Proper advertisements educating the passengers should be published in various print, electronic and social media platforms.

These instructions are merely indicative and not exhaustive and acting proactively, field units may implement various other mechanisms to ensure safety of women depending upon local conditions and circumstances.



2/3/2021

(ARUN KUMAR)

DG/RPF

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(RAILWAY BOARD)**

No.2017/Sec(CCB)/210/Standing Order/108

New Delhi, Dated 16.04.2021

The Principal Chief Security Commissioners/RPF,
All Zonal Railways, RPSF, Metro Rail/Kolkata & KRCL,
All Production Units, CORE, Const., RDSO,
Director/JR RPF Academy/LKO &
Director/RPF Training Centre, MLY & KGP.

(SECURITY CIRCULAR NO.03/2021)

Sub:- Guidelines for Closure of Special Occurrence Reports and procedure to be followed.

As per provisions detailed in Chapter 4 of RPF Crime Manual, Special Occurrence Report (SOR) Cases in which Chargesheet have been filed in the Hon'ble Court, Inspector will intimate about submission of Chargesheet to Sr. DSC/DSC, who will further seek permission from PCSC to close the case. PCSC may give permission to Sr.DSC/DSC to close the SOR with SOR closure intimation to DG/RPF.

However certain inconsistencies have been noticed in the practice being followed by zonal railways to close the SOR cases. In order to streamline the same, the clarification is given as under:-

In all Cases of Special Occurrence Reports, once Charge Sheets/Final Reports are filed in the respective Hon'ble Court by investigating agency, the same may be advised to Railway Board through 'Closure Report' and no further progress in such cases need to be furnished to Board's office except in following cases:-

- a) where involvement of RPF Personnel/ Rly. employees are found :- Progress of such cases be continued till finalization of Court Case & Departmental proceedings under D&AR;
- b) where RPF Personnel/ Rly. employees have been assaulted or cases which are being investigated by CBI or similar agencies like NIA, ED etc. - Progress of case be continued till finalisation of criminal cases in the Hon'ble Court, in case Chargesheet is filed and where Final Report is filed, till acceptance of Final Report by the Hon'ble Court.
- c) out of the cases mentioned in (a) and (b), where accepted FR has been reopened on the directions of the Hon'ble Court, the complete details of such case along with specific comments/remarks may be sent to Board's office and progress may be sent to Railway Board, till the finalization of the reopened case in the Court.

All concerned to ensure strict compliance of above instructions.


(ARUN KUMAR)
DG/RPF

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(RAILWAY BOARD)**

No.2021/Sec(E)/DAR-3/3

NEW DELHI, Dated: 18.05.2021

**The Principal Chief Security Commissioners/RPF
All Zonal Railways, KRCL, RPSF, RDSO, Metro Rly
Production Units, Constructions, CORE
Director JR RPF Academy/LKO
Director TC/MLY & TC/KGP**

SECURITY CIRCULAR – 04/2021

Sub:- Instructions regarding the procedure to be followed in releasing the person detained/arrested by RPF.

Railway Protection Force, registers and enquires cases for various offences mentioned under "The Railways Act, 1989" and "The Railway Property (Unlawful Possession) Act, 1966". RPF personnel also make arrest under the provisions of Section 12 of "The Railway Protection Force Act, 1957" and forward them to the Police as mentioned in Section 14 of this act. Section 180 of "The Railways Act" & Section 8 of "The Railway Property (Unlawful Possession) Act" explains the process of enquiry (under the head 'Enquiry how to be made') against the arrested person(s). All the Enquiry Officers (E.O) and Post Commanders are supposed to follow the procedure of enquiry as mentioned in Section 8 (2) of RP(UP) Act & Section 180 – D (2) of The Railways Act read with The Code of Criminal Procedure 1973 (CrPC) as amended in 2013, for investigation of a case.

Recently, some instances have come to the notice where it has been found that officers have not adopted proper procedure in releasing the persons detained after examination. Instances have also come to notice wherein procedure mentioned in CrPC was not followed in releasing arrested accused on Bond or Bail-Bond (in Bailable Offences). Such instances have caused embarrassment to the administration resulting in adverse impact on the image of the force. Therefore, there is a need for system improvement by creating awareness among Subordinate Officers of the Force regarding the procedure in such cases.

In view of above, the following precautions may be taken while releasing person detained/arrested by RPF -

1. All arrests made, must be diarised immediately in the Roznamcha/Daily Diary and respective prescribed register.
2. The Procedure of arrest as mentioned in CrPC and various judgments of Constitutional Courts must be followed.
3. No person should unnecessarily be detained or called for examination.
4. If someone is detained or called for examination in any case for enquiry, it should be mentioned in the relevant records i.e. Roznamcha, Daily Diary, Case Diary etc. (as the case may be) and proper disposal of such person should also be brought on record.

5. Instances have come to notice where some RPF personnel call individual for examination to RPF office and then force him/her to sign documents like bond/bail bond, statement, plain papers etc. If commission of such act is established, deterrent penal action will be taken against the RPF personnel found responsible.
6. Nothing should be obtained/taken in custody of RPF from the accused person or person detained/called during enquiry without following legal process and giving acknowledgement.
7. Only formats prescribed in CrPC may be utilized for the purpose of Bond or Bail Bond.
8. The information of each person arrested and released on the Bond or Bail Bond should be sent to the Divisional Security Control Room and to Hon'ble trial court having jurisdiction for their information and necessary action.
9. Information about person released on Bail/Bail Bond may immediately be brought to the notice of Sr.DSC/DSC through Divisional Security Control Room.
10. All the cases of release of accused on Bond or Bail-Bond should be documented in a separate register which should be inspected by the supervisory Officers from time to time and during their visit and inspections to Post/Out Post.
11. Information regarding all arrests and arrested person/persons should be communicated to all concerned as mandated in CrPC and as per the directions given by higher courts from time to time.
12. The process of investigation should invariably be incorporated in initial/refresher/orientation (promotion) training courses.
13. Senior Officers should also brief Enquiry Officers from time to time during their visit to Posts/Out Posts and while interacting with EOs of cases during reviews.
14. Strict disciplinary action should be taken against erring staff for any omission/commission not in accordance with law.

Above instructions are not exhaustive. Zonal railways may issue supplementary instructions based on legal requirements and in the interest of transparency and administration of justice.


18/5/2021
(ARUN KUMAR)
DG/RPF

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(RAILWAY BOARD)**

No.2021/Sec(IVG)/Instruction

New Delhi, Dated .09.2021

The Principal Chief Security Commissioners/RPF,
All Zonal Railways, RPSF, Metro Rail/Kolkata & KRCL,
All Production Units, CORE, Const., RDSO,
Director/JR RPF Academy/LKO &
Director/RPF Training Centre, MLY & KGP.

(SECURITY CIRCULAR NO.05/2021)

**Sub:- Mandatory Declaration of Private cash by RPF/RPSF Personnel
before taking up duty – Instructions regarding.**

Instructions have been issued from time to time regarding procedure for mandatory declaration of carrying of private cash by RPF staff deployed in Mass contact areas and conducting surprise checks by Senior officers. However, differential practices are being adopted over zonal railways in respect of the above. In addition, instances of violation of extant instructions on subject matter are also being reported.

In order to streamline the procedure to be followed in this regard, hence forth, the following course of action shall be adopted :-

1. RPF Staff deployed in Mass Contact areas shall mandatorily declare their Private Cash. The entry in respect of private cash shall be made in both figures as well as in words at the time of reporting on duty on the specified register with their signatures.
2. For this purpose duties in "Mass Contact Area" includes Train Escorting, Platform duty, PRS/ Booking counter duty, witnessing of scrap delivery, staff attending auctions / tender dropping, circulating areas/ parking lots duty, workshops gates duty, Goods shed duty, Parcel office duty, C&W siding duty, Central Stores gates duty, seal checking duty and staff deployed for Raids/Search/Special drives where RPF staff come in contact with passengers, businessmen or common public.
3. The RPF staff on Train Escort Duties/Patrolling duties shall mandatorily declare their Private Cash, both in Private Cash Declaration Register and Movement order.
4. The prescribed ceiling limit for carrying private cash by RPF staff on duty is fixed to Rs.750/- for staff deployed in static duties and Rs.2000/- for staff deployed on mobile duties i.e. Train Escort, patrolling duties etc.
5. In case, private cash being carried by RPF/RPSF staff is more than the prescribed ceiling, the denominations of the cash and its purpose should be clearly mentioned in the Private Cash Declaration Register and such cash should duly be got verified by Supervisor / officer on duty /failing which departmental action against such staff (carrying undeclared cash) may be initiated.

6. While deploying the RPSF staff in Mass Contact Areas, Post Commander should ensure that the formalities of declaration of private cash has been complied. The same procedure may be adopted while deploying of Homeguards, Ancillary Force members (like Maharashtra Security Force) etc. working under supervision and control of RPF.
7. Regular surprise checks by the officers of the rank of ASC and above may be conducted to check carrying of surplus cash by on duty RPF staff and in cases of abnormal recovery, appropriate necessary action may be ensured.
8. Monthly review of the checkings conducted by superior officers may be done at PCSCs level.
9. PCSCs should include such checking in the monthly charter of duties of their IVG teams. The Railway Board IVG team should also conduct such checks with element of surprise.

These instruction may be conveyed down to field staff and strict compliance be ensured.

U. R. Chandra
(Kumar Rajesh Chandra) 16.9.21
DG/RPF

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(RAILWAY BOARD)**

No. Sec/2021/IVG/Preventive Cash Check

New Delhi, Dated: 27.09.2021

**The Principal Chief Security Commissioners/RPF
All Zonal Railways, RPSF, Metro Rail/ Kolkata & KRCL,
All Production Units, CORE, Const, RDSO,
Director/JR RPF Academy/LKO &
Director/ RPF Training Centre, MLY & KGP**

(SECURITY CIRCULAR No. 06/2021)

Sub:- Guidelines on Train Escorting.

The escorting of trains by RPF has gradually emerged as a very important tool for security of passengers. In this regard, detail instructions had already been issued by Railway Board, vide L. No. 2014/Sec(CCB)/Train Escorting dated 20.11.2014 (Copy enclosed).

Recently, during surprise checks of RPF/RPSF train escorting parties conducted by IVG/ Railway Board, it was revealed that RPF Constables are leading the escort parties consisting of RPSF Constables and no Subordinate officer/Head Constable is deployed in the composition of escort party as party In-charge. It reflects lack of supervision and monitoring on RPF escorts by Subordinate/Superior Officers. The escorting of trains has become a routine matter resulting which RPF/RPSF staff deployed for train escorting and their supervisory officers are not performing their duties as prescribed. There is need to review the train escorting system in the Zones and revitalise the functioning/monitoring of Train Escorting staff to ensure the implementation of instructions already issued by Railway Board in true spirit.

To streamline the escorting and to make it effective, following guidelines are being issued:

1. As far as possible the escort party should consist of a Subordinate Officer (SO). In absence of SO, at least a Head Constable should lead the escort team.
2. Escort party must be briefed in detail by the Duty Officer about the issues peculiar to the train/section where they are being deputed, the criminals/anti-social elements active in that area and the Do's & Don'ts during escorting.
3. To ensure that maximum numbers of train escort parties are headed by SOs following escort schedule for subordinate officers are fixed:-

Escorting schedule of RPF subordinate officers

(a) For RPF subordinate officer posted at RPF Posts.

S. No.	Rank	Minimum frequency
1.	IPF (PC)	Once in fort night
2.	SIPF	Once in a Week
3.	ASI	Twice in a Week

(b) For RPF subordinate officer posted in Reserve Lines/Train Escort/Cash Escort Coys.

S. No.	Rank	Minimum frequency
1.	IPF	Once in a Week
2.	SIPF	Twice in a Week
3.	ASI	Thrice in a Week

Note:- 1. This scale is minimum, Sr.DSC/DSC/IC may increase the frequency as per requirement.

2. Coy. Commander/SI & ASI of RPSF Coys. deployed should also follow the scale as provided in 3-(b).

4. To ensure effectiveness/alertness of train escort parties following schedule of escort checking enroute (between 22:00 Hrs to 04:00 Hrs in night) is fixed.

S. No.	Rank	Frequency
1.	Sr.DSC/DSC (I/C)	Four in a Month
2.	SC/HQ (2nd I/C)	Four in a Month
3.	ASC	Twice in a Week
4.	IPFs (Post Commanders)	Thrice in a Week

5. Duty officers wherever deployed may try to establish contact with maximum numbers of escort parties passing through their station of deployment during 22:00 Hrs to 04:00 Hrs of night. A system of signature exchange in their beat books/command certificates may be put in place as evidence of contact established.

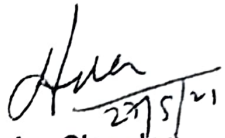
6. Entry of all such checkings done should be reflected in Post's Station Diary by subordinate officers and in Personal/Monthly diary of Superior Officers.

7. All the escort parties after coming to the end points of their escorting duty will be debriefed by a subordinate officer of RPF post having jurisdiction over the end point. The subordinate officer, after having debriefed the escort party, will enter his remarks in general diary of the post. This will be in addition to the remarks made by the Escort party I/C. The inspector IC of the RPF post will send a weekly gist of all such remarks to Sr.DSC/DSC for his/her perusal and further necessary action.

8. During crime conferences of PCSCs and monthly crime meetings of Sr.DSC/DSC, the effectiveness of escort checking, gaps noticed during such checking and system improvement may be discussed and follow up action should be taken.

9. PCSCs should include such checking in the monthly charter of duties of their IVG teams also to ensure/check the implementation of the aforesaid order.
10. PCSCs may take additional measures as deemed fit to revitalise train escorting system in their respective jurisdictions. A periodical review may also be undertaken to maintain its effectiveness and to ensure that it does not get degraded to a mundane/routine exercise.

These instructions shall be conveyed down to the field staff and strict compliance shall be ensured.


(Sanjay Chander)
DG/RPF

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(RAILWAY BOARD)**

No. 2021/Sec(CCB)/Train Escorting

New Delhi, Dated: 02.11.2021

**The Principal Chief Security Commissioners/RPF
All Zonal Railways, RPSF, Metro Rail/ Kolkata & KRCL,
All Production Units, CORE, Const, RDSO,
Director/JR RPF Academy/LKO &
Director/ RPF Training Centre, MLY & KGP**

(SECURITY CIRCULAR No. 07/2021)

Sub:- Guidelines on Train Escorting.

Ref:- Directive No. 33 dated 20.11.2014 & Security Circular No. 06/2021 dated 27.09.2021.

In continuation to the Directive-33 & Security Circular No. 06/2021, following guidelines are issued for enhancing the effectiveness of Train Escorting by RPF:-

1. Train Escort parties should comprise of a proper combined strength of male & female RPF/RPSF personnel, to the extent possible.
2. The RPF/RPSF personnel deployed for train escort (passenger, mail/Exp. Trains) should be instructed to be active during escort and should interact with at least 5 to 6 passengers in each coach with due social courtesies. Escort staff may be briefed properly not to disturb passenger who are sleeping or engaged in some activity needing privacy. The same passenger may not be disturbed again and again. The escort staff must be courteous while interacting with passengers. Only lady RPF staff may interact with lady passengers.
3. PCSCs should devise a mechanism to crosscheck and ensure the alertness of escort party staff and the fact that they are actually interacting with passengers.
4. Escort parties may be directed to collect feedback from passengers in such a manner that all the coaches of the escorted train are covered and should submit the feedback forms at posts where they dismount from duty.
5. Concerned Post Commander should forward all the feedback forms to Sr.DSC/DSC next day with his remarks, if any.
6. Sr.DSC/DSC should analyse the feedback collected from passengers and take suitable corrective action to improve overall performance of escort and to instil sense of security among rail users. A brief summary of feedbacks received during the month may be sent to PCSCs for further action at their ends.

7. PCSCs may also analyse the feedback received from passengers on regular intervals and instruct their field formations accordingly.
8. Staff deployed in train escort may be provided with Body Worn cameras.

These instructions are not exhaustive and PCSCs may issue further guidelines depending upon the local requirements to ensure better and secure environment for travelling passengers.


(Sanjay Chander)
DG/RPF

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(RAILWAY BOARD)**

No. 2021/Sec(CCB)/45/64 Bad Work

31
Dated: /01/2022

To Principal Chief Security Commissioners.

**All Zonal Railways, RPSF, Metro Rail/Kolkata, All Production Units,
RDSO, CORE**

CSC, KRCL

IG Const NR, ECoR

Director/JR RPF Academy, LKO

Director/RPF TC, MLY & KGP

SECURITY CIRCULAR No. 01/2022

Subject: Action to be taken against the supervisory officials and officials of CIB/SIB/IVG in case of involvement of RPF/RPSF personnel in corrupt practice.

Recently a surge in cases of RPF personnel getting trapped red handed by Anti Corruption Bureau of Central Bureau of Investigation/ State police while demanding/accepting bribe has been noticed. Such incidents tarnish the image of Railway Protection Force (RPF) and the Indian Railways and all the good work done by scores of RPF/RPSF personnel after toiling hard night and day goes down the drain.

Detailed guidelines for supervisory officers to prevent undesirable activities by RPF staff were circulated earlier through Security Circular No. 01/2021 dated 02.03.2021. It is felt that the same is not being adhered to in its true spirit. The supervisory officials have been failing in their duties in maintaining impeccable transparency and integrity in the actions of their subordinates. The authorities entrusted with the task of reporting objectionable activities of RPF officers/staff have also not been reporting about such black sheep amongst us, due to which the reputation and the image of the Force is being adversely affected. The malaise gives enough warnings before hitting the organization adversely. However, we have not been receiving warnings from the "sensors" entrusted to warn. It is high time we took stern action on the personnel responsible for tarnishing the image



of the organization and those who were mandated to report about them beforehand, but chose not to do so. Therefore, the following guidelines in addition to those contained in Security circular mentioned above, are being issued for strict compliance -

1. In case any incident of corrupt practice being adopted by RPF/RPSF personnel comes to light, the disciplinary authority should ensure strict, Swift & exemplary D&AR action against the delinquent under the relevant DAR Rules. The proceedings of disciplinary action should be disposed on priority by holding the DAR enquiry in continuous sittings, through close monitoring.
2. The immediate supervisor (in addition to those above) is the vigilance officer of men he/she commands. It is his responsibility that all RPF personnel under him discharge their duties with impeccable integrity. The immediate supervisor for the purpose of these guidelines will be identified as under:
 - i) Where the Force is organised in Company and platoon pattern like RPSF or companies in RPF, the following officers will be treated as immediate supervisors:

Sl. No.	Subordinates	Immediate supervisor
1.	RPF/RPSF men of a platoon	Platoon Commander (ASI/SI) nominated by Sr.CO/CO/Sr.DSC/DSC
2.	Platoon Commander	Company Commander or IPF/SI posted as or looking after the duties of Company IC
3.	Company Commander or IPF/SI posted as or looking after the duties of Company IC	ASC/AC nominated by Sr.CO/CO (RPSF) Sr.DSC/DSC (divisions) or SC (in case of PUs) as immediate supervisor

- ii) Where the Force is organized in Post/Outpost pattern, the following officers will be treated as immediate supervisors:

Sl. No.	Subordinates	Immediate supervisor
1.	RPF staff working in an post	ASI/SI/IPF (working as Outpost IC)
2.	RPF staff working in post	One ASI/SI nominated by Sr. DSC/DSC as their immediate supervisor for the purpose

A

		of this Security Circular As need be, the total personnel in the post/unit be divided amongst the SIs/ASIs posted there, to facilitate closer supervision of each small group
3.	ASIs/SIs working in the post	IPF or SI posted as or looking after the duties of Post In-Charge.
4.	IPF or SI posted as or looking after the duties of Post In-Charge	ASC nominated by DSC/Sr.DSC (Divisions) or SC/Sr. SC (in case of PUs) as immediate supervisor
5.	Officials/staff working in CIB or SIB or units in the division other than post	In-Charge of the unit As need be, the total personnel in the post/unit be divided amongst the SIs/ASIs posted there, to facilitate closer supervision of each small group
6.	In-Charge of the unit in the Division other than post	ASC nominated by Sr.DSC/DSC (Divisions) or SC/Sr.SC(in case of PUs) as immediate supervisor
7.	Staff working in different units of Zonal HQrs	IPF or SI working as In-Charge of the unit of Zonal HQrs
8.	Staff/Officers working in Training Centers/CORE/RDSO /KRCL	To be decided by Director/Principal of TCs or RPF In-Charges of these units on similar lines

iii) The immediate supervisors for GOs will be indentified as under:-

Sl. No.	Subordinates	Immediate supervisor
1.	ASC/AC in Bn/Divn/PUs	a) Sr. CO/CO/Sr.DSC/DSC or SC/Sr.SC (in case of PUs) to whom the ASC/AC reports except divisions where the ASC reports to SC and SC reports to Sr. DSC. b) SC, in divisions where ASC reports to SC and SC reports to Sr. DSC.
2.	SC/Sr.SC, where he/she reports to Sr.DSC (divisions) or PCSC (PUs)	Sr.DSC (divisions) or PCSC (in case of PUs) as the case may be

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3.	a) ASC/AC in zonal/RPSF HQrs b) ASC in JJ/RPF Academy c) ASC in TC/MLY d) ASC (Principal) in ZTCs (except MLY/KGP) e) ASC (2IC) in ZTC f) SC (2IC) in TC/KGP	a) A SS/JAG officer (if available) nominated by PCSC, if SS/JAG officer is not available, then CSC. b) Sr. SC/Trg, JJR RPF Academy c) IG-TC/MLY d) CSC of the zone e) IC (SS of JAG) of ZTC f) IG-TC/KGP
4.	a) SS/JAG officer in Zonal/RPSF Hqrs b) Sr.SC/Trg/JJR RPF ACMY c) SS/JAG officer (IC) of TC	a) CSC of the Zone/RPSF b) DIG/JJR RPF ACMY c) CSC of the zone
5.	a) CSC/DIG of the zone/RPSF b) DIG/JJR RPF ACMY	a) PCSC of the Zone/RPSF b) IG/JJR RPF ACMY

3. The expected course of action in monitoring the activities of RPF/RPSF personnel by their immediate supervisors is appended as under –

- a) All Immediate supervisors should closely monitor the activities of their subordinates and if information regarding their involvement in any corrupt practice or crime is verified, it should immediately be communicated to his/her immediate superior Officer making entries in a confidential register. The matter should regularly be followed up keeping his/her immediate Superior Officer informed. The record of follow up should be kept in the concerned register.
 - b) In case the subordinate of the immediate supervisor is found involved in corrupt practice, responsibility of immediate supervisor will be fixed for negligence and slack supervision.
4. The role of the second rung of supervisory officers is equally important and in addition to the scrutiny above (of immediate supervisory ranks), their accountability to be assessed in all cases and necessary follow up action, be taken.

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5. In order to reduce chances of wrongdoing in investigation of RP (UP) Act and Railways Act cases, the supervisory officers may enforce the following measures-
 - a) The Case Diaries of the criminal cases being enquired should be written in continuation.
 - b) The Case Diary should be presented before the Post Commander by the EO of the case if EO is not Post Commander himself, on the next date: of the date of writing CD.
 - c) If the EO is himself a Post Commander, he should submit the Case Diary to ASC on the next date of the date of writing CD.
 - d) The Officer to whom the Case Diary is submitted should get it carefully examined and ensure that there is no scope left for any malpractice by EO of the case. The EO may be guided suitably.
 - e) While scrutinizing the case at the time of submission of Last Case Diary and proposed Complaint, the entire case should be examined carefully and if any omission or commissions or suspicious act appears to have been done deliberately by the EO, it should be dealt severely.
6. The supervisory officers may take the following measures to enhance transparency and probity in public life:-
 - a) Rotation of duties at sensitive locations i.e. mass contact area and beats where the chances of corruptions is more should be ensured and cross checked by the Post Commanders/Coy. Commanders personally.
 - b) The procedure of Private Cash declaration by RPF/RPSF staff and the mechanism of its cross checking should be ensured as directed earlier vide Security Circular 05/2021 dated 16.09.2021.
 - c) The APARs and Punishments awarded to an individual may be examined before their posting at a sensitive location and in area of mass contact with public.
7. The in-charges of crime wing (detective & investigative), SIB and IVG have also been entrusted with the responsibility of reporting about antecedents of RPF staff working under their area of responsibility. They are supposed to keep watch over corrupt/illegal/objectionable activities of RPF staff so that corrective action can be taken in time. To have closer scrutiny, SIs/ASIs, posted in these formations be assigned a group of personnel, (be it Post/Out Post etc.) to keep tab on.

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8. Unit in-charges of CW (D&I), IVG and SIB should interact with all the RPF/RPSF personnel working in their area of responsibility and record the suspected activities in relevant registers and intimate to their superior in the command structure immediately. ASC in-charges of CW (D&I), IVG and SIB should ensure that the responsibilities assigned to their units in this regard are being discharged by their respective units. Any shortcomings in this regard must be informed to their superiors in command immediately along with corrective action taken.
9. If any RPF staff is found involved in corrupt practice, responsibility of negligence on the part of the above functionaries (CW, SIB and IVG) may also be examined and if found accountable, they should also be proceeded against under extant D & AR rules.
10. PCSC should ensure a detailed and discreet inquiry fixing up the liabilities of all the concerned officials of RPF/RPSF that includes immediate supervisory officer of the RPF official trapped, IVG, unit in charges of CW(D&I) [Crime Wing (Detective and Investigative)] and Special Intelligence Branch (SIB). Responsibility of other supervisory officers (in addition to immediate supervisory officers) for non compliance of Para 4 and 5 of this circular and provisions of Security Circular No. 01/2021 dated 02.03.2021 and violation of Para 4, 5 & 6 of this Security Circular may also be examined. Suitable action should be taken against the officers/staff held accountable under D & AR Rules.
11. Glossing over cases of corruption, abdicating responsibility in this regard and laxity in enforcing probity would be naturally construed as tacit complicity in the act of the subordinates.

This aspect of duties be taken with utmost sincerity as it would be an important component of assessing the overall annual performance of the various levels of supervision.

These guidelines are not exhaustive and zones may report to additional precautionary measures to achieve the objective of zero tolerance to corruption in Railway Protection Force.


(SANJAY CHANDER)

DIRECTOR GENERAL/RPF

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(RAILWAY BOARD)**

No. 2021/Sec (Cr)/Firing/45/75

New Delhi, Dated: 02/02/2022

**The Principal Chief Security Commissioners/RPF,
All Zonal Railways,
RPSF, ICF, KRCL, CORE, RDSO and all PU's,
Director/JR RPF Academy/LKO, TC/MLY & KGP.**

(SECURITY CIRCULAR NO- 02 /2022)

Sub: Remedial measures against accidental firing by RPF/RPSF staff.

In the recent days, several incidents of accidental firing by RPF personnel have been reported across Indian Railways. Even though no fatality or major injury has been reported in these incidents, chances of fatalities/injuries cannot be ruled out if such incidents continue to recur with alarming regularity in future too. During the outcome of the Courts of Inquiry constituted in this regard, it was established that these incidents were mainly due to carelessness in handling fire arms, by RPF personnel, particularly at the time of issue/deposit of Arms/Ammunition in Kote. There may be some incidents of accidental firing, attributable to lack of sufficient training, non-adherence to prescribed safety precautions, lack of supervision and lack of interest/mindfulness. Incidents also occur due to unprofessional handling of weapon by our staff. It is high time to focus on taking steps to avoid such incidents in future.

2. In view of the above guidelines/instructions in succeeding paragraphs are issued in addition to the safety instructions already available. All the members of the Force are instructed to follow them in letter and spirit to avoid any scope for occurrence of accidental firing. Negligence towards or non-compliance of these guidelines should be dealt with appropriately by the controlling and disciplinary authorities.

A. Infrastructure:-

- (i) A safety zone of 5ft length, 3ft depth and 3ft breadth should be constructed near armoury which should be filled with sand. Straight rubber tube/pipe should be used for further safety, in which the barrel should be inserted while loading/unloading. In case of paucity of space, a plastic water tank filled with sand may be provided with rubber tube/pipe having bigger diameter than the barrel.
- (ii) Readable Notice Boards/Posters of safety precautions and of drill for issue and deposit of weapons should be properly displayed in Armoury, Mess, Barracks, etc so that all persons can read and refresh their memory and skills in this regard. The same should also be read for the staff while mounting and dismounting once a week at the level of RPF Post and Out Post.

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- (iii) Suitable arrangements of CCTV recording should be made so that IPF can check if the drills & guidelines are followed or not by the staff near kote.

B. Drill after issue of Arms & Ammunitions:-

This drill should be conducted with the command of party commander if Arms & Ammunitions are issued to a party. If A&A are issued to an individual, he should conduct the drill for himself.

- (i) On issue of Arm & Ammunitions to a person, that person shall count and check the ammunitions to ensure that they are live and correct in caliber and number in the Kote itself in the presence of the issuing authority. He shall not check the weapon inside the 04 walls of Kote.
- (ii) After that he shall come out of the Kote and inspect his weapon, only from outside, to ensure that it's outer parts are clean, intact and not damaged.
- (iii) Then after he shall fill the rounds in the magazines as per the scale and keep them in his pouches.
- (iv) Then after party commander takes his position and commands others to fall-in line with command "Toli Line Ban" or "Duty Party Fall-in Line", obeying the command, all members of the party fall in the line on his left side in Baju Shastra position. Then he commands "Nirikshan Ke Liye Janch Shastra". The members take the taught position of "Janch Shastra" and take/hold the recoil parts backwards by using HOC/hand so that the commander can inspect the inside of barrel from muzzle end. The commander gets his own weapon's barrel inspected by the first member in line and then inspects others' weapon's barrel to ensure that it is clean and there is no round in the chamber. After the commander's inspection of barrel, each individual shall check and ensure that his weapon's inner visible parts like ejector, extractor and firing pin are in normal condition. Each member, then takes / allows to go the recoil parts forward. Then he goes to the Safety Sand Box, inserts the barrel in the Pipe as taught, operates the trigger, takes the barrel out, puts the safety catch to "S", goes to a safe place, loads one magazine in housing of his weapon and again ensures that the safety catch is put to "S" only. All members then disperse for duty.

Provided that, where there is no Safety Sand Box, after checking of inner visible parts by each member, the commander commands "Chalwale Purje Age Kar". The party members obey the command, then direct the barrel 45° up towards safe direction in the sky, operate the trigger, put the safety catch on "S" and come to "Baju Shastra Position". Then the commander commands "Ek Magazine Bhar". The members obey the command by loading one magazine in the housing of their weapon and again ensure the safety catch is put on "S". Then the commander commands "Duty Ke Liye Line Tod". The members obey the command and disperse for duty.

C. Drill before deposit of Arms & Ammunitions:-

This drill should be conducted with the command of party commander if Arms & Ammunitions are to be deposited by a party. If A&A are to be deposited by an individual, he should conduct the drill for himself.



- (i) Once the armed party returns to deposit Arm & Ammunitions in the Kote, the party commander takes his position outside the Kote and commands the party to fall-in. With his command "Toli Line Ban", Or "Duty Party Faill-In Line", the members fall-in line in Bajus Shashtra position on his left side. The commander commands "Khada Morcha Le". All members including the commander take their left leg 12" apart on left side and lift the Rifle up from the floor and keep it standing on right thigh, Then the commander commands "Utaar Magazine". All members unload the magazines and put it in their respective pouches. The commander commands "Nirikshan Ke Liye Janch Shashtra". All members take the position of "Janch Shashtra" and take/hold the recoil parts backwards by using HOC/hand so that the commander can inspect the inside of barrel from muzzle end. The commander gets his own weapon's barrel inspected by the first member in line and then inspects others' weapon's barrel to ensure that it is clean and there is no round in the chamber. After the commander's inspection of barrel, each individual shall check and ensure that his weapon's inner visible parts like ejector, extractor and firing pin are in normal condition. He, then takes / allows to go the recoil parts forward. Then all go in queue turn by turn to the Safety Sand Box and each inserts the barrel in the Pipe as taught, operates the trigger, takes the barrel out and puts the safety catch to "S" position. All members then disperse to clean and deposit their A&A.

Provided that, where there is no Safety Sand Box, after checking of inner visible parts by each member, the commander commands "Chalwale Purje Age Kar". The party members obey the command, then direct the barrel 45° up towards safe direction in the sky, operate the trigger, put the safety catch on "S" and come to "Bajus Shashtra Position". Then there are dispersed by the commander to clean and deposit the A&A.

- (ii) Thereafter, the weapon will be cleaned with dry cloth. Inside of the barrel will be cleaned with dry chindi and oiled with oil chindi before depositing. Oil will also be applied on the outside steel parts of the weapon. Thereafter every member shall unload the rounds from magazines, ensure rounds are correct, inspect his weapon, only from outside, to ensure that its outer parts are clean, intact and not damaged, enter into the Kote in a queue and deposit the A&A.

D. Do's & Don'ts for Armed Man

Do's:-

- (i) Always consider a weapon as loaded.
- (ii) Make it a habit, not to put finger on the trigger unless it is required to fire or press the trigger to make the weapon safe.
- (iii) Duty staff shall draw/deposit Arms & Ammunition properly from kote, only for themselves.
- (iv) Remove the magazine from housing before depositing the weapon in kote or before keeping at any other place and keep it safe in pouch.
- (v) Ensure keeping safety catch at "S" position while moving with a loaded weapon.
- (vi) Before moving the loaded arms from one place to another, the Make Safe operation



must be performed.

- (vii) Usually the personal weapon remains with the personnel/concerned staff. However, when a weapon is issued after concerned staff reports back from leave, he has to inspect it (Nirikshan) and ensure that his weapon does not carry chambered round and the safety catch is on S position, immediately after drawing it from kote.
- (viii) In case the staff is carrying chambered round in his weapon during operation duties, he needs to be careful and should ensure that the safety catch remains on safe mode. He needs to make his weapon safe on return from duty. In addition, identity of staff carrying chambered round should be known to the Coy/Platoon/section/contingent/commander/Party IC.
- (ix) While not on duty, weapons should be kept with safe Custody/Armed guard. Pistols issued to officers and men deployed even in disturbed areas should be deposited in the Kote during night and off duty hours except those issued on specific assignment.

Don'ts:-

- (i) Do not point barrel towards anybody. Barrel should always be kept in safe direction. Unless there is provision of a safety zone, the barrel should be raised at 45 degree angle or above from the ground pointing towards the sky at the time of "Khalikar" operation.
- (ii) No one shall clean the weapon in Lines/Barrack. It should be cleaned strictly on maintenance day or other day/time as notified by SO (Subordinate officer) at an earmarked place. Cleaning should always be done under personal supervision and guidance of SO. Individuals should not indulge themselves in weapon cleaning without supervision by SO.
- (iii) Ensure keeping the weapons in kote or at a designated place only. Loaded weapons, should not be taken to living barrack/place unless specific orders are issued by competent authority.
- (iv) Any user of the weapon should not play with or indulge in un-necessary fiddling with the weapon.
- (v) Weapons should not be issued to or allowed to be handled by unauthorized/ untrained personnel.
- (vi) No weapon, especially the loaded one, should be dropped from hand by any personnel.
- (vii) Weapon will always be carried by the RPF/RPSF staff receiving the weapon on issue from kote. It shall never be left unguarded/unattended.

E. Supervision:-

- (i) The SO or NCO working as In-Charge of the Kote, who is responsible for issue and deposit of Arms & Ammunitions and their safety should not be frequently changed. When changed, all minor details and healthy practices should be thoroughly passed on to the relieving officer. For that, enough time period should be permitted for handing over and taking over the charge.



- (ii) All Arms & Ammunitions shall be issued and deposited in the kote under the supervision of a Subordinate Officer or Kote NCO, well versed with the handling of A&A.
- (iii) If a person is found even under the mildest influence of intoxicant, the weapon shall not be issued to him and if already issued, must be withdrawn immediately.
- (iv) While getting the weapon and rounds issued/deposited, the weapon should be properly unloaded as per prescribed drill with command of the Party Commander.
- (v) At the time of issue/deposit of the weapons, the Party Commander shall, with proper word of Command, have them loaded/unloaded as a drill and only then, disperse personnel for their duty points/Barracks.
- (vi) While mounting and dismounting of shifts of armed parties, all personnel shall be briefed, regarding proper handling and not fiddling with weapons, by the shift In-charge.
- (vii) At Post/Unit/Coy level, the supervisory officer shall put emphasis on weapon handling, safe loading/unloading of Arms/Ammunitions and their proper upkeep.
- (viii) SOs (Subordinate officers) and DOs (Duty Officers) during their rounds of checking Armed personnel shall ensure that the message of careful handling of weapon is imparted on regular basis to all such personnel working in their area/time of duty.
- (ix) While escorting trains or during other duties with A/A, utmost caution should be exercised in handling arms, as unnecessary operation may result in accidental firing, resulting in casualties.
- (x) There is a need for regular interaction between Inspector and the officers and staffs under his command so that symptomatic problems, if any, are identified and remedial measures are taken immediately by him so as to prevent any mishandling of Arms & Ammunitions in future.
- (xi) If a case of any accidental firing by RPF staff is reported, his immediate supervisor and the Unit-Incharges/IPF will also be held accountable for slack supervision, notwithstanding as to whether the IPF/Unit IC was on duty on the date of incident or otherwise, if he has not followed these guidelines in immediate past as per records.
- (xii) It shall be ensured that there is no ammunition in the chamber or magazine whenever any mock operational exercise/demonstration is under taken.
- (xiii) Proper musketry practice may be conducted before Annual Range Classification (ARC), Range discipline of high degree must be maintained during ARC practice.
- (xiv) The safety precautions for weapon handling may also be read out during Marker/Roll call at least once every week and during Suraksha Sammellan/Inspection.
- (xv) The weapons should always be kept in perfect working condition This can be ensured only if regular periodical inspections are carried out by Unit Armourer.
- (xvi) Inspection by Armourer at specified intervals must be ensured to check the working of Arms & Ammunitions.
- (xvii) Arms declared unfit by armourer should immediately be removed from duty.

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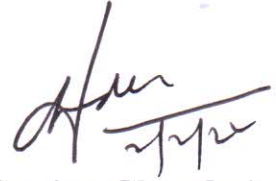
- (xviii) All registers pertaining to A/A i.e. A-1, A-2, A-3 & A-4 should be maintained properly.
- (xix) It is the duty of Divisional/Battalion Security Heads and other Gazetted officers under him/her to see how best they can tackle the problem and take effective measures to minimize accidents with the weapons. It hardly needs to be emphasized that the loss of a Force Personnel's life merely due to careless handling of arms is not the type of death he/she deserves.
- (xx) Divisional/Battalion Security Heads should ensure strict compliance of these guidelines and safety precautions. Incidents of negligent discharge of weapons, also known as accidental firing incident, should be dealt with strictly. In every proven case of negligent discharge of weapon, major punishment must be inflicted after following due process. They should counsel and create awareness in this regard among the staff and Subordinate Officers, through their various meetings like Suraksha Sammelan.
- (xxi) Annual events/competition on weapon handling/proficiency may also be organized by appropriate Unit-In-Charges at Armoury levels to orient the troops for taking interest in safe & secure handling of weapons.
- (xxii) These guidelines are not exhaustive and PCSCs may issue additional guidelines in furtherance to the objective of prevention of accidental firing by RPF/RPSF men

F. Training/Refresher:-

- (i) Handling of specialized/sophisticated weapons must be done only by RPF/RPSF personnel trained for that weapon.
- (ii) On the job training is the best way to update professional inputs and tactical knowledge, based on the latest trends in the operational scenario. For this, concerted effort may be made to refresh the professional competence of staff in firing and safe handling of weapons in different situations, under personal supervision of Post/Unit/Coy Commanders. Such regular training on weapon handling should be conducted at Jawan's Headquarters. A record should be maintained by IPF about such training to members of the Force by name. Each member of the unit must undergo such on the job training once in three months.
- (iii) An hour long session, one day per week, preferably in the morning may be earmarked for weapon handling practice at post/company/ division/ Battalion/zonal headquarter in addition to the weekly morning parade day. For example morning parades may be conducted on Monday mornings & weapon handling on Friday mornings.
- (iv) Ensure conducting proper short term capsule courses in Units/institutions for newly introduced weapons.
- (v) The Rules and regulations regarding Refresher Courses should be followed strictly. Constables & Head Constables must be sent for 01 month refresher course, once in every 05 years to the Zonal Training Institutes by their IPF In-charges and Divisional Heads. Similarly, the SOs i.e. ASI, SI & IPF must be sent for Refresher Course of 01 month in ZTI, once in 08 years by their IPF In-charges and the Divisional Head.



- (vi) A Booklet on safety of Arms and Ammunition and precautionary measures to be taken should be circulated to all RPSF battalions and all Zonal Railways for distribution to all staff. CO/SA may get the booklet prepared with approval of PCSC/RPSE and circulate to Battalions/Zones.



(Sanjay Chander)
Director General/RPF

भारत सरकार
रेल मंत्रालय (रेलवे बोर्ड)
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS
(Railway Board)

No.2021/Sec(Crime)/45/74

Dated 02.02.2022

Principal Chief Security Commissioners/RPF
All Zonal Railways, Kolkata Metro, RDSO, PUs, CORE,
CSC KRCL,
IG Const. NR/ECOR,
Directors- JR RPF Academy/LKO, TC/MLY, TC/KGP,
Principal Chief Security Commissioner/RPSF.

Security Circular 03/2022

**Subject: Action to be taken by RPF against Human Trafficking under
Operation AAHT**

Human Trafficking, especially of Women and Children, for sexual exploitation, prostitution, forced labour, forced marriage, domestic servitude, adoption, begging, organ transplant, drug peddling etc is an organised crime and the most abominable violation of human rights. Perhaps not many crimes are as ghastly as trading in human misery. Human rights guaranteed by the Indian Constitution through fundamental rights are inalienable, non-negotiable and universal. Therefore, trafficking in women and children is a violation of several fundamental rights viz. the right to life, right to liberty and right to human dignity.

In May 2011, Govt. of India ratified the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organised Crime (UNTOC) and one of its three protocols includes the protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in person, especially women and children. The UNTOC is the first comprehensive and global legally binding instrument to fight transnational organised crime which provided for a universally accepted definition of "Organised Criminal Group" and also listed the offences which are transnational in nature.



Thousands of Indians and persons from countries like Bangladesh and Nepal, especially women and children, are trafficked everyday to some destinations. They are forced to live like slaves. They survive in brothels as sex workers, in dancing bars, child soldiers, as child brides, in factories doing hazardous work, guesthouse, farms and in the homes of well off Indians, with no control over their bodies and lives. They are also being trafficked for illegal adoptions, organ transplants, working in circus, for begging and for the entertainment industry especially as camel jockeys.

The Indian Railway is one of the world's largest railway networks over a route of 65,000 kms. and 7,500 stations. It operated around 21,000 trains everyday prior to onset of pandemic COVID-19, of which about 12,000 were passenger trains. The Indian Railways (IR) carried over 23 million passengers daily (pre pandemic level). The other side of the coin is that the Indian Railways is also the largest, fastest and most reliable carrier for traffickers across the country. Scores of women and children get trafficked every year through the well networked railways in our country.

1.0 Role/responsibilities of RPF:-

The "Public Order" and "Police" as per the VIIth Schedule of the Constitution of India are State subjects and detection, registration, investigation and prevention of crime in railways is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments that they discharge through Government Railway Police (GRP) and District Police. However, RPF with its pan India presence cutting across state boundaries, may not only supplement the efforts of GRP/Police by providing assistance as per the provisions contained in RPF Act 1957 (Amended in 2003) pertaining to crime in passenger area and against passengers, but may also act as a bridge to synergise the efforts of various GRPs/District Police. Moreover, the offence of Human Trafficking (HT) has ingredients of a Cognizable Offence and may be dealt by a member of Force as provisioned in Cr PC.

In its OM issued vide F. No. 15011/6/2009-ATC (Advisory) dated 09.09.2009, MHA has mentioned that **Police should work closely with** immigration authorities, Border Security Force (BSF), **Railways** and other transport authorities, provincial/territorial and Municipal agencies, with social services, child welfare authorities and with any NGOs involved in service



delivery for supporting and rescuing the victims (Annexure 1). Further, through OM NO F 15011/60/2011 dated 31.01.2012 it has been mentioned that the activities of various departments and agencies in the States/UTs need to be integrated where RPF is also one of the agencies (Annexure 2). Vide its OM NO. 15011/41/2016-ATC dated 21.07.2017 addressed to Chairman, Railway Board, MHA has mentioned that the RPF & GRP personnel deployed at various Railway Stations need to be suitably sensitized about apprehending and detecting the incidents of HT (Annexure 3).

2.0 How RPF can be helpful in this endeavour -

RPF has a Pan India presence and interacts with almost 23 Million passengers daily. Railway is the safest mode of transport of the victims of HT particularly during long distance journey. During last 5 years (2017, 2018, 2019, 2020 & 2021) RPF has rescued 2178 persons from the clutches of Traffickers besides rescue of several other children, women and men who could be potential victims of HT. As per the NCRB records, on an average about 2200 cases of HT are registered per annum. RPF is involved in train escorting, platform duties and several other duties in passenger area where they may identify and apprehend traffickers and rescue the trafficked persons. Focused and sincere efforts of trained RPF personnel may provide clues to bust the HT racket. The infrastructure and intelligence network of RPF can also be utilised for this purpose with minimal additional assistance as RPF is regularly working in coordination with the local intelligence units, local police other LEAs, IB, NGOs involved in rescue and rehabilitation of children among others.

Though, RPF is not empowered for investigation of cases of HT, we can collect, collate and analyse clues in respect of victims, source, route and destination of HT, popular trains being used by traffickers, identity of carriers, agents, handlers and kingpins etc involved in HT, can assist in investigation of Police and also launch joint action with AHTUs to bust HT rackets. We may also act as bridge cutting across state boundaries to help various GRPs/District police forces coordinate their detective/investigative efforts. Presently the persons rescued & offenders arrested are being handed over to the concerned Police for further necessary action and we do not follow the disposal of such cases. If we gather clues (including digital clues) from these foot soldiers of HT, verify, collate, analyse, develop and pass on actionable



inputs to the concerned GRP/Local Police (LP), we would be able to hit the HT network hard.

3.0 Penal provisions under various Criminal Laws -

Though, there is currently no central legislation in India with regard to Organised Crime, Maharashtra has enacted the MCOCA 2000. Some states have adopted the same legislation for fighting organised crime in their respective jurisdictions. Legal action against trafficking in India is being taken under the IPC, Immoral Traffic Prevention Act (ITPA) 1986, MCOCA and laws against child marriage and bonded labour as under:

- a. Under Section 370, 371, 372 & 373 and other relevant sections of IPC
- b. Under the provisions of Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act 1956 as and when applicable.
- c. Under the provisions of Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 as and when applicable
- d. Under the provisions of Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act 1976 as and when applicable.
- e. Under the provisions of MCOCA wherever applicable in case of organised crime of Human Trafficking.
- f. Provisions of Juvenile Justice Act 2020

4.0 The offence of Human Trafficking starts from a source/origin from where the trafficking starts. Here the recruitment for human trafficking takes place and victim is lured/coerced to accompany the mule (the foot soldier of trafficking accompanying the victim) to undertake the journey to destination.

The next stage of trafficking is Transit - This involves bringing victims from their villages etc to places where they can be exploited through different modes of transport. It also covers providing temporary shelters to the mules and victims through a network of safe houses - places which are used to transport the victim from one place to another. **The final stage in the process of trafficking is Destination.** It is the place where the exploitation takes place.



5.0 Identifying traffickers -

Traffickers can be - Organised Crime Syndicates with international links, Gangs involved in flesh trade/prostitution, Gangs trafficking arms, drugs, Smugglers of contrabands, Small group with loose structure (including family of victims), Marriage/Modelling agencies, Gangs who forcibly take/sell orphans/children, Gangs running beggar networks in urban areas, Friends/acquaintance usually a former victim, Groups promising lucrative jobs/placement agencies/agencies providing domestic helps/labour contractors.

The Characteristics of a gang: A gang of criminals is an organised criminal group of 3 or more persons, existing for a period of time, acting in consort, with the aim of committing serious crime, in order to obtain direct or indirect financial or other material benefit. The Human Traffickers can be organised as a gang with handlers and agents who lure victims from source, arrange for their transportation and hand over to exploiters at the destination.

How organized is this Crime? The organised nature of this crime can be judged from the fact that one person locates and recruits the victim, some other person escorts the victim, someone neutralizes the official machinery, someone else who knows and makes arrangements in local places, one person keeps the victims safely, another one provides logistic support to the movement of victims i.e. food, housing etc. Someone collects the payments for providing the victims, someone else is responsible for moving the victim from one place to another. Someone makes investment in the whole activity, especially when they are sent outside the country, someone else watches the movements /activity of Police and immigration authorities, someone makes the earnings legitimate/white, and some kingpin enforces order and discipline in the entire activity.

The structure of the gang is generally hierarchical where exchange of information is through secure channels on need to know basis. The bottom most operatives of the structure are the mules. They are foot soldiers, who work on payment of money and are dispensable for the human trafficking gang. They do not possess any information regarding the key operatives of the human trafficking gang and if apprehended, they do not pose any threat of



apprehension to the gang. These mules are arranged by agents working in all the three areas- source, transportation and destination. Source agents contact or arrange to contact families of prospective victims and make the victims agree to travel to destination. The transportation agents arrange mules who will accompany victims to the destination and the distribution agents arrange to distribute the victims at destination points to the places where they would be exploited. These agents work under handlers who in turn report to the members of the gang. These members would be reporting to the kingpin, who, in all probability, would be a respectable person of the locality wielding substantial political and economic clout. This hierarchical arrangement ensures smooth functioning of the gang and protects the gang members from being caught.

6.0 Action plan:

RPF, being the sentinels on the national carrier with a pan India reach, has its task cut out in nation's fight against Human Trafficking. The force has launched an operation against Human Trafficking called "**Operation AAHT**" recently. The operation needs to be structured and must be executed based on a concrete and detailed action plan as under:

(A) COLLECTION OF INTELLIGENCE FROM SOURCE

The first step towards action against trafficking is regular and proactive collection of intelligence to intervene before the victim is trafficked or raid/search at the destination where exploitation is reported to have been committed or intercept the crime before exploitation when the victim is still in transit. The intelligence collection has to be focused keeping in view the vulnerability of the people inhabiting the area and looking into the community resources. Intel strategy would include forming networks for intelligence collection, analysis of existing data and consistent collection of information on identified key vulnerability indicators. The strategy would be:

- To identify sources and conduct awareness creation exercises to ensure collection of intelligence at source. Network with key stakeholders needs to be formed in the community who can provide advance information.



Community resources need to be tapped to ensure dissemination of information with respect to trafficking and red alerts for trafficking.

- RPF has launched civic action programme or community outreach called **"Operation Saathi"**. The source areas of HT may be identified and should be included in the scope of "Operation Saathi". It may eventually build confidence of the community in RPF, ensure consistent outreach with communities, identify whistle blowers in the community and ensure training in participative policing. This can be done through tapping community resources such as panchayat, women's groups, children's groups, local school and the School Management Committees and teachers.
- Information from other stakeholders: Regular interaction and joint programmes with resources such as the District Child Protection Unit, District Task Force of the labour department, the vigilance committee formed under the ITPA, 1986, the village level child protection unit under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme and other similar community based resources may lead to fruitful information exchange from the ground level. Information about pattern of migration and its monitoring, reporting of missing children etc may be valuable. Strong networks with the local hospitals, Child Welfare Committees, district labour department and children's homes may be forged to ensure reporting of any possible indication of trafficking.
- Intelligence using Humint & Techint, may be collected. Further, we may also use previously rescued survivors as sources, involve NGOs, crime stoppers, help lines, police control room, etc. Media reports may be a valuable source of information.
- We may create a Centralized Data base by organizing all the information collected over time and arrange for quick dissemination to those who need it for planning an operation. Database with an MIS (Management Information System) may help us in tracking of accused, identification of transit routes and detection of multiple offenders. Information regarding the profile of the victim, the convicted persons and placement agencies, massage parlours, begging rings, escort agencies etc. may be stored for future analysis. Existing databases such as 'track the missing child',

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Platform for Effective Enforcement for No Child Labour (PENCIL), etc. may be used to collect information too.

➤ Action once input regarding trafficking is received from the originating area

- (a) If input is received before the start of journey then the input will be shared with AHTUs having jurisdiction over the area. The AHTUs will coordinate with other stakeholders to prevent trafficking, counsel victims and round up recruiting agents.
- (b) If the journey has already started, then the route of journey needs to be identified. If it is by road, then concerned AHTUs may be alerted. If it is by rail, then the post in-charge of RPF of the originating station will be alerted. The post IC of RPF will co-ordinate with GRP, AHTU concerned and try to identify/rescue the victims and apprehend the mule. If due to some reason the victim along with mule has started the journey by rail then all available details will be relayed to RPF units en-route with an advice to get the train thoroughly checked, identify the mule and victim/(s) and take suitable action in co-ordination with GRP.

(B) Setting up of Anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) of RPF:

- (i) Similar to the AHTUs established by Police and BSF/SSB (on the International Borders), we may set up AHTU at Post/Division/Zonal levels that would coordinate with Police, AHTUs functioning in district and state levels, Intelligence Units, NGOs and other stakeholders and take effective action on Traffickers. AHTUs will be responsible for immediate response to inputs received regarding trafficking, detection of trafficking cases through rail, sharing of information with other stakeholders, analysis of data from crime records and identification of suspects, identification of routes of trafficking and possible vulnerable areas among others.
- (ii) AHTU at the post may consist of one young and smart SI/ASI with 2 young staff. They will shoulder the responsibility of AHTU in addition to their regular duties. The Crime detection team of the division shall earmark 2-3 smart staff with a young and dynamic officer to work as



AHTU. A similar unit may be constituted under Crime detection unit at the zonal level.

(iii) To strengthen AHTUs in all districts of States and UTs to enable them to effectively coordinate activities to check the crime of HT, MHA has approved a scheme for setting up and strengthening AHTUs in all District of States & UTs under Nirbhaya Fund. The scheme has also been extended to BSF & SSB. Following components are permissible under the scheme -

- a. Office Furniture (2 Office Table & 10 Chairs)
- b. Almirah for books & records
- c. Three mobile phone instrument (running expenses to be incurred by States)
- d. Digital Camera
- e. One Vehicle (driver to be provided by State)
- f. One/Two 2 wheeler
- g. Landline phone with Broad Band connection
- h. Two Desk-Top/Laptop Computer/Tablet with accessories including internet connection/broadband
- i. Relevant Legal and other books
- j. Publicity Material for sensitizing people

Necessary logistic arrangements for the AHTUs may be proposed on similar scale through Nirbhaya Fund. However, to start with, we may start AHTUs utilizing available resources and process for other essential equipments i.e. Tablets, Relevant Books, Publication of pamphlets etc. till necessary support is received from the Nirbhaya Fund.

(iv) ASC/Crime will coordinate the AHT activities of RPF at the RB level. He may start a WhatsApp group for inter zonal coordination/information sharing and call for periodical reports/returns from the field as deemed fit. The Divisions may hold fortnightly review meeting to assess efficacy of our action in the field. The PCSCs may review the performance monthly. Security Directorate may hold review VCs from time to time.



- (v) The minimum frequency of co-ordination meetings of AHTUs of RPF with AHTUs of other agencies, NGOs and other stakeholders may be reviewed periodically.

(C) Action to be taken by AHTUs and other units of RPF for detection of trafficking cases through Rail:

- (i) Our train escort and staff deployed in mass contact area should be properly sensitized and trained to identify the potential victims and be capable to rescue them.
- (ii) Help of Cyber Cells may be obtained for cyber patrolling and to identify any digital footprints related to HT in the internet including Social Media and Dark Net.
- (iii) If the information received by an RPF unit requires action by some other RPF unit, the information should be expeditiously passed on to the concerned unit.
- (iv) Input received from NGOs like Bachpan Bachao Andolan and other stakeholders should be verified and acted upon.
- (v) Similar to the MIS of MHA, we should develop a Human Trafficking module within RSMS where database of all trafficking inputs as well as detected trafficking cases will be recorded and analysed through MIS to provide the field units with actionable leads. DIG Project will prepare a detailed flow chart and logic of the module and get it implemented within a time frame, after due approval from Force Hqrs.
- (vi) Effort should be made by RPF to identify the persons involved at all levels in running the trafficking racket from foot soldiers/mules accompanying the victims during transit, their agents, handlers and the kingpins. The persons accompanying victims during rail journey should be properly interrogated with intent to extract maximum information regarding this trade and should be confronted with the statement of victims. CDRs of their mobile numbers can be collected and analysed to identify frequently contacted numbers in coordination with the investigating agency. Similarly analysis of tower dump data may give us many clues regarding associates and accomplices in the racket. We may coordinate with police, AHTUs of districts to share information and plan joint action.

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- (vii) Once a victim fleeing from the clutches of traffickers is rescued by RPF, the victim should be interacted with courteously showing due compassion and empathy to find out the reasons regarding him/her being trapped in the web of trafficking. The reasons identified may be shared with civil authorities for devising/fine-tuning preventive strategy further.
- (viii) We may properly utilize CCTNS and CriMAC application of NCRB for the purpose of planning action against HT. We may also use UNIFY mobile app and Missing person search feature available in digital police portal for automated photo matching for matching the photo of the person rescued. The details regarding how to use these features have been intimated to the field formation of RPF vide Letter No. DIG/P/UNIFY/2021/271 dated 12.10.2021.
- (ix) The Cyber cells of RPF may start patrolling the web/social media to look for digital footprints/traces of human trafficking in the internet and try to cull out clues that may help the field units in taking action against HT through rail.
- (x) We should use our CCTV monitoring system with proper analytic software like Face Recognition System (FRS) to identify the suspects & victims. We may obtain photos of human traffickers frequently apprehended in the past and feed it in the database of Face Recognition System to alert us whenever they enter the surveillance area.
- (xi) We should focus on the identified locations i.e. bordering districts of Nepal, Bangladesh, Myanmar etc and States i.e. Assam, Telengana, Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Bihar, Jharkhand, Rajasthan, Kerala, Maharashtra etc on priority. Identification of most popular trains for human trafficking may also be done and these trains should be thoroughly swept during their journey at different stations.
- (xii) We should also involve "Meri Saheli" teams who are created for better security of Women for surveillance in identified trains. Mixed escorts to be regularly sensitized.
- (xiii) The subject of "Human Trafficking" should be included in all training courses being conducted in RPF TCs. Special seminars may be organised by PCSCs to sensitize RPF personnel and train them in



identification of victims and traffickers. There are several Reference Books, Handbooks and Training Materials published by BPR&D and UNODC which is available on web which can be utilised for this.

- (xiv) A SOP for Tracing Missing Children has been published by MoWCD which is available at <https://wcd.nic.in/sites/default/files/SOP%20for%20Tracing%20Missing%20Children-24.4.17.pdf> can be viewed wherein the role and responsibility of RPF in case of a Missing Child has been detailed. This should be adhered in true spirit.

D. Action to be taken once the victim of trafficking is rescued by RPF:

As soon as a victim of trafficking is rescued, the following needs of the victim have to be met:

1. Separate the victims from the trafficker and if possible, move the victims to another location. Make sure that all victims are discovered and rescued.
2. Provide food, water, and necessary clothing.
3. Make available access to a bathroom/ toilet.
4. Provide immediate medical care/aid using the available medical kit or with assistance of Doctor available.
5. If needed move the victim to the identified place for further medical attention.
6. Inform the concerned Police without any lapse of time so that legal course of action is initiated by them i.e. Medical Examination of victims etc.
5. Explain to the victim in a sensitive manner about the situation at hand and what to expect in the immediate future. This can be done best with the aid of the social worker or psychologist.
6. In case of a child, all interaction must be in child friendly language, and presence of a person the child trusts is to be ensured wherever possible. Psychological help from a medical professional should be made available to all victims in the form of trauma counseling, etc. For the purpose we may reach out to the local resources to identify and provide such aid to victims.



7. Assess if the victim has any immediate medical (physical or psychological) needs and ensure that they are taken care of.
8. Make a list of services that need to be immediately made available to the victim and ensure their availability.
10. A victim of trafficking should never be treated as an offender, kept in a lock up or made to interact with the offender. All interaction with the victim should be in child friendly and comforting language. Attention should be paid to ensure that the victim does not meet the accused or her/his representative.
11. It should be kept in mind while taking any action against traffickers that the action is against the organized crime, otherwise the action may be perfunctory manner.
12. We must look at the trafficking routes and halts and source points and convey information collected to the units that can take action;
13. Further details regarding the traffickers, transporters, conspirators, abettors, financiers, abusers, etc may be collected and shared with concerned LEAs;
14. Where a victim comes forward and complains herself, or member of the community, or NGO provides information, then we should first assess the following and then follow up on the information received:
 - a. Listen to the informant/complainant carefully and seek clarification,
 - b. If a criminal case is made out, inform concerned Police Station for taking suitable legal action and if the information points to an emergency, the RPF Officer should act immediately sending information to the concerned Police having jurisdiction.
 - c. Send information to senior formations of the department and Police.
 - d. Obtain the services of Special Police Officer, NGOs and lady police personnel.
 - e. Assist police/AHTUs in the rescue operation from the place where the victims and perpetrators are likely to be found as per the complaint of the victim coming forward.
15. The rescued person should be transported without publicity
16. Allow victims to take her belonging.



17. Seize all phones/mobile phones of the offender, for handing over to police.
18. Send the victim to the rescue home as soon as possible.
19. Any article found at the scene which has relevance to the crime should be handled, collected, packed and documented properly and carefully.
20. Adequate care should be taken that their evidentiary value is maintained and not lost due to improper means of transportation, delay, mishandling, poor packing, lack of relevant papers etc.
21. Chain of custody should always be maintained. Individuality of each item should be maintained by ensuring proper packing and sealing, numbering and specifications, writing forwarding note and other desired information. All information should be entered correctly in a precise and specific manner.
22. Regular updates be obtained from local police/GRP on specific cases initiated so that cases are taken expeditiously to their logical end.
23. Treat victims with respect and dignity.
24. Do not hold the victim in custody for lengthy periods of time, or even in the same or next cells to their exploiters.
25. The victim may be interacted with in a courteous manner showing empathy. The following may be kept in mind while recording the statement of the victim:
 - (i) Interview must be carried out by a female police officer or in the presence of a female NGO worker as mandated under Section 15 (6-A) of ITPA in cases related to ITPA. Chose the most comfortable room. Ensure it is private. Do the interview in small parts and get the whole story.
 - (ii) When collecting evidence from the victim remember to ensure, that the victim narrates the incident from the beginning giving details of places, names of all persons involved, their contact information etc.
 - (iii) Help the victim understand their role in the investigation and what will happen.
 - (iv) Make sure to collect all information of all the culprits giving the victim enough time for recall and Relate information collected to

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the existing data base and then see if the identity of the accused can be determined.

- (v) Get a sketch prepared of the accused / multiple accused persons. Information of other related crimes and information about other possible victims and accused must be collected and immediate action taken or information passed to the appropriate authority for action.
 - (vi) Get in touch with family members at the earliest. Recover other material or accused based on the victims' statement to substantiate evidence.
 - (vii) Avoid taking the victim back to the scene of crime.
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- 26. Protect victim from all forms of abuse whilst in custody/care of public officials.
 - 27. Provide victim access to female officials if the victim is female.
 - 28. Get victim to and from the Police Station safely unseen by others.
 - 29. Use assumed name or alias and to prevent her real name from appearing in the media. Many of the steps will also be applicable to witnesses.
 - 30. Rescued children should be produced before the Child Welfare Committee (CWC) constituted under the Juvenile Justice Act.
 - 31. The mules accompanying the victims may be interrogated thoroughly. Detailed Questioning of suspects always helps to establish linkages, and truthfulness of the statements of accused and witnesses. The questioning of suspects should include the following:-
 - a. Is he known/unknown to the victim/brothel owner/client etc.
 - b. His general place of residence.
 - c. Education/ Profession/job.
 - d. Social background/ Economic background.
 - e. Friends/ Profile of friends/ Love affairs.
 - f. Is he married and is his spouse also involved in trafficking?
 - g. Profile/ Profile of the parents, siblings.
 - h. Habits/ Places normally visited.
 - i. Previous criminal record.
 - j. Medico-legal report/ Hospital record (treatment record), STDs.

- k. Examination of clothes for stains/ Collection of clothes.
 - l. Motive.
 - m. Vehicle used.
32. The AHTU apprehending the mules should collect the identification details of the mules. The identification details must have all known mobile numbers of the mule apprehended along with his/her photograph.
33. The CDRs/SDRs of these mobile numbers may be obtained through the nodal officer of Local Police.
34. The CDRs of these mobile numbers may be thoroughly analyzed using necessary software to identify the mobile numbers of the handlers who had been in direct touch of these mules and were coordinating the movement of mules and trafficking victims.
35. Reports in this regard may be sent to Railway Board in the format mentioned in Annexure 4 every month till the time the Human Trafficking Module of RSMS is operationalized.

(E) Monitoring of the victims rescued -

Prevention of re-trafficking of a victim of trafficking, depends on the efficacy of the efforts and action taken through the process of rescue, rehabilitation and prosecution. Besides, steps taken at the source areas along with efforts at different levels of administration can prevent re-trafficking. We should have a monitoring mechanism to monitor the activities/rehabilitation of rescued person. In the matter of rehabilitation, rescue and treatment, the welfare departments of the government and recognized non-governmental organizations have an important role to play. The role of the RPF/police is to complement their efforts. However, in the matter of dealing with organized crime against women, particularly, trafficking we have to take a proactive role and monitor the rehabilitation of the victims rescued by us.

These instructions are only indicative and not exhaustive. PCSCs may issue additional instructions/SOP/clarification in furtherance to the instructions mentioned above. An initial compliance of these instructions be conveyed in detail to Force Hqrs at Railway Board by PCSCs within a month of issue of this circular, followed by regular updates as mandated. Rank and file of the Force should be regularly briefed / sensitized about these



instructions through all possible mechanism. It would be a big service to humanity if all members of the Force, compassionately and selflessly devote themselves towards this humble cause.

These instructions will supersede all earlier instructions issued on the subject. Director General/RPF reserves the right to modify/withdraw/add all or any of the instructions mentioned above in the interest of the administration.



(SANJAY CHANDER)
DG/RPF

F NO 15011/6/2009-ATC (Advisory)
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA/BHARAT SARKAR
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS/GRIH MANTRALAYA
NORTH BLOCK NEW DELHI/CS DIVISION

New Delhi, the 09.09.2009

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Advisory on Preventing and Combating Human Trafficking in India

Introduction:

The Trafficking in Human Beings (THB) is a crime committed in order to target, lead or drive a human being into an exploitative situation with the aim to make profits. Such exploitation may take many forms, for example commercial sexual exploitation, child labour, forced labour, bonded labour or illegal organ removal etc. The country is witnessing cross-border as well as internal (intra-country) trafficking.

Human Trafficking and Indian Laws:

Trafficking in Human Beings (THB) is prohibited under the Constitution of India under Article 23 (1). Following specific legislations deal with Trafficking in Human Beings (THB)

- Laws relating to trafficking in women and children being administered by the MWCD (wcd.nic.in)
 - i. Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956,
 - ii. Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (PCMA), 2006.
- The "Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976", being administered by Ministry of Labour and Employment (labour.nic.in), provides for abolition of the system of bonded labour and the rehabilitation of released labourers. Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986 is also being administered by Ministry of Labour.
- Further, commercial dealing in human organs is a punishable offence under the Transplantation of Human Organs act, 1994, being administered by Ministry of Health and family Welfare (mohfw.nic.in). The appropriate authorities appointed under the Act are responsible and empowered to check the illegal activities of human organs traffickers.
- Specific Sections in the IPC, e.g., Sections 372 and 373 dealing with selling and buying of girls for the purposes of prostitution.

'Public Order' and 'Police' as per the 7th Schedule of the Constitution of India, are State subjects and, as such, detection, registration, investigation and prevention of crime is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. However, Central Government supplements the efforts of the State Governments by providing policy guidelines, financial assistance for modernization of the State Police Forces in terms of weaponry, communication, equipment, mobility, training and other infrastructure under the Scheme of Modernization of State Police Forces.

A working Group comprising of Directors General of Police of some of the affected States was constituted in 2004 by MHA to study the issues relating to cross border trafficking. The

evolve a comprehensive strategy for effectively dealing with the problem of trafficking. Also an **"Integrated National Plan of Action to Prevent and Combat Trafficking in Human Beings Specially Women and Children"** (nhrc.nic.in/planofaction.doc), which has been worked out through a consultation process of all related Ministries and other stakeholders, has been adopted by Government of India in the Ministry of Women and Child Development. This plan deals with all aspects of prevention, rescue, registration of cases, investigations, prosecution, conviction, cross border trafficking issues, rehabilitation, repatriation and reintegration of victims etc. Based on these the recommendations of DGPs and the integrated action plan stated above the State Governments may evolve a holistic approach towards combating Trafficking in Human Beings (THB), encompassing all aspects of prevention, rescue and rehabilitation. Convergence should be adopted between various state departments and stakeholders for effective of handling of crime of Trafficking in Human Beings (THB).

Following key points of advice have been worked out in collaboration with the related Ministries of Women and Child Development, Labour and Employment, and Health and family Welfare where the assistance/ action by the State Government/ Police would be required for the effective implementation/ enforcement of laws relating to Trafficking in Human Beings (THB):

1. Constitution of the State Advisory Committee for Preventing and Combating Trafficking of Women and Children for Commercial Sexual Exploitation.

According to the Supreme Court order dated 2/05/09 (Vishal Jeet Vs Union of India), every State Government should set-up a State Advisory Committee for Preventing and Combating Trafficking of Women and Children for Commercial Sexual Exploitation. Ministry of Women & Child Development (MWCD) has already issued an advisory in this regard to all the State Governments.

2. Implementation of Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act (ITPA), 1956.

- 2.1. Since ITPA is the main Act that can be used to book trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation, its implementation is essential for counter-trafficking. Under Section 23, the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, **make rules for carrying out the purposes of the Act.** Such rules may be formulated, notified and intimated to MWCD with a copy to MHA.
- 2.2. Under Section 13, the State Government may **appoint 'Special Police Officers (SPOs)'** and the 'Non-official advisory bodies' to advise the SPOs for dealing with offences under the Act.
- 2.3. Under Section 21, the State Governments may set-up 'Protective homes' and 'Corrective institutions' for ensuring proper implementation of the provisions of the Act. **The information regarding these homes may be circulated to all Police Stations and officers dealing with the trafficking cases.**
- 2.4. Under Section 22-A, the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, **and after consultation with the High Court, establish one or more Courts** for providing speedy trial of the offences under the Act.
- 2.5. It is generally noticed that sections 8 and 20 of ITPA, which focuses on the victims, are more often invoked as a result of which the victim is re-victimized and the exploiters are not punished. It is, therefore, advised that sections 3, 6 and 7 which pertains to pimps, brothel owners, clients who are actual perpetrators of the crimes need to be invoked rather than sections 8 and 20. **Law enforcement agencies need to adopt a victim centric approach in the investigations.**

3. **Implementation of Juvenile Justice Act (JJ Act), 2000:** Juvenile Justice Act provides comprehensive mechanism for care and protection of children including rehabilitation and social integration of children. Therefore, its implementation is essential to address trafficking of children. Following provisions of the Act are concerned with the Home Department/ Police and require action by the State Governments:
- 3.1. Under Section 62-A, the State Government shall constitute 'Child Protection Units' for the State and districts to fulfill its responsibilities as stipulated under the Act.
 - 3.2. Under Section 63, in each police station, at least one police officer may be designated as the 'Juvenile or Child Welfare Officer' to handle a juvenile or child in coordination with the police.
 - 3.3. Under Section 68, the State Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of the Act.
4. **Implementation of Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (PCMA), 2006:** Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (PCMA) was enacted in 2006 repealing Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929. It is reported that traffickers in some pockets in the country are exploiting evil custom of child marriage to target innocent girls for trafficking. Therefore, it is essential to implement the Act to address this modus operandi of traffickers.
- 4.1. As per PCMA, State Governments under Section 19 (1), may, by notification in the Official Gazette, make rules for carrying out the purposes of the Act.
 - 4.2. Under Section 16, the State Government may appoint 'Child Marriage Prohibition Officers' to fulfill the mandate as stipulated in the Act. State Governments may intimate the MWCD about the status of appointment of Prohibition Officers and Rules.
 - 4.3. The State Governments are to maintain MIS and send quarterly information on number of cases registered under PCMA and convictions.
 - 4.4. On receiving a complaint about child marriage, police are required to follow the procedure laid down in the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, which include registering an FIR and carrying out investigation.
 - 4.5. The offences under PCMA are cognizable and non-bailable, hence, immediate arrest of offenders is necessary.
 - 4.6. Extra vigilance should be maintained during festivals such as 'Akshya Tritha' to ensure that no child marriage takes place.
5. **Capacity building of the State machinery:** Implementation of the legal provisions in relation to applicable Acts- CLPRA, BLSA, IPTA, JJA and IPC involves not only police but many other officials dealing with the Criminal Justice System - notably the executive magistrates, the labour officials, CWC members and in-charges of Homes. Therefore, the State government may initiate a time bound action plan to build the required capacity of the state investigation and prosecution machinery in this regard. Some of the key areas identified for capacity building are listed below,
- 5.1. Identification of victims of trafficking for the purpose of commercial sexual exploitation, child/bonded/forced labour and for illegal organ removal.
 - 5.2. Recognition of all applicable legal provisions of the law to a case of trafficking (not just one Act or two) by law enforcement machinery.

- 5.3. Understanding of legal and administrative provisions for inter-state and cross border investigation.
- 5.4. Understanding of legal provisions for closure of places of exploitation.
- 5.5. Understanding of legal provisions for confiscation of proceeds of crime.
- 5.6. Understanding of the mechanism in place for victim support and assistance.
- 5.7. Integrated actions on prosecution, prevention and protection by building linkages with other Government departments and agencies, including NGOs.
- 5.8. For capacity building the Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D) (www.bprd.gov.in), at the behest of MHA, has prepared a **training manual on Human Trafficking Handbook for Investigators** and this has been circulated to the States for use in the police Training Institutes. All the training materials have also been uploaded on BPR&D website. BPR&D has already translated the training material in Hindi, Telugu and Marathi languages. 12 Resource Books on 'Training and Investigation on Anti-Human Trafficking' prepared as a result of pilot project between MHA and UNODC (www.unodc.org/india/ind_s16.html) have also been uploaded on BPR&D website. These resource materials should be used by State Governments for the capacity building of all agencies involved in prevention of human trafficking.
- 5.9. Also MWCD, in collaboration with National Institute of Public Co-operation and Child Development (NIPCCD) and UNICEF, has developed manuals for training of stakeholders such as 'Judicial Handbook on Combating Trafficking of Women and Children for Commercial Sexual Exploitation', 'Manual for Medical Officers for dealing with Child Victims of Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation', 'counseling services for Child survivors of trafficking', 'Counseling services for Child survivors of trafficking', 'Social workers'.
- 5.10. States may organize training/workshops/awareness campaign to sensitize their SHOs/Dy. SP/ACP and other law enforcement agencies towards the crime, safety and security of women and children.
- 5.11. The **Compendium of Best Practices in handling cases of human trafficking** (www.unodc.org/india/ind_s16.html) has already been circulated to all the State Governments and UT Administrations for information and appropriate use.

6. Prevention of Trafficking:

- 6.1. It has been noticed that people, especially women and children are vulnerable to trafficking during 'distress migration' and from 'disaster prone areas'- such as during floods, earthquakes, crop failures, riots, terrorist activities etc. Therefore, it is important to establish extra vigilance in this regard around transit points and at borders- inter-district/inter-state and international.
- 6.2. Police should work closely with immigration authorities, Border Security Force (BSF), Railways and other transport authorities, provincial/ territorial and municipal agencies, with Social Services, child welfare authorities and with any NGOs involved in service delivery for spotting and rescuing the victims.
- 6.3. Effective patrolling and vigil at locations prone to trafficking such as highways, dhabas, railway stations and bus stations for suspicious movement of traffickers and victims and monitoring, through involvement of village community, the suspicious/

- 6.4. Pro-active policing through information exchange with representatives from the local Government, community, NGOs with a view to raise awareness and garner active support of the community.
- 6.5. Periodical checks on transporters to prevent physical transportation of the trafficked persons.
- 6.6. Prevention at the demand area by understanding/ addressing new forms of demand. For example, placement agencies providing domestic child labourers.
- 6.7. Facilitating inter-State collaboration by sharing data on missing children/ kidnappings and suspected offenders. Development of victim and offender profiles on an inter-agency basis.
- 6.8. Sensitization programmes/workshops for police officers/railway police force and prosecutors on various legislations mentioned above in relation to trafficking. State nodal officers may hold periodical meetings to review and monitor the efforts taken to prevent and combat the crime of trafficking.
- 6.9. In case of child trafficking, following provisions also need to be kept in view:-
- 6.9.1. Identification of children at risk, (e.g. following raids on off-street sites, responding to referrals from other agencies, NGO or members of the public, following up reports of missing children).
 - 6.9.2. Report instances of children in need of protection to relevant child protection agencies. For this purpose the Police Stations could be sensitized.
 - 6.9.3. The development of victim profiling with other agencies.
 - 6.9.4. Undertaking joint interviews with social workers of children identified as victims or potential victims to assess risk and assist in the development of protection plans.
 - 6.9.5. Carry out checks on sponsors and people who claim to be the relatives of children identified as being at risk of trafficking.
 - 6.9.6. Participating in local child protection networks with related organizations (immigration, social services, NGOs, health, education) to develop joint approaches to the issue at local level and contribute to wider forums as appropriate.
 - 6.9.7. If children disappear, initiate missing person's procedures, investigate circumstances and circulate information/ undertake investigations, linking with other agencies as required.
 - 6.9.8. Ministry of Labour & Employment has developed a detailed protocol for prevention, rescue, repatriation, rehabilitation and reintegration of migrant and trafficked child labour. The protocol has been issued to all State Governments for implementation.

7. Investigation & Prosecution:

- 7.1. Standard operating procedures for Investigation have been developed under the pilot project between MHA and UNODC as mention in para 5.8 above, which can be used for effective investigation in trafficking related crimes.
- 7.2. One of the effective means of securing better conviction rates of nernetrators of crime

of trafficking is to base the case on documentary, forensic and material evidence. At present, most of the time, the victim is being used as a witness and more often than not, he/she can easily be intimidated. State Governments are advised to encourage the law enforcement agencies to build full proof investigation against the traffickers, so that, convictions can be guaranteed.

7.3. Use of fast track courts and video conferencing to the extent possible.

8. Rescue and Rehabilitation

8.1. Police should work with other agencies and stakeholders to ensure that those who are rescued or who choose to return are not re-trafficked; this should include a risk assessment of the danger to returning victims (child care authorities would prepare risk assessment for children).

8.2. Identifying support services and referring victims/ potential victims to specialist NGO's and safe accommodation, where these are available. The Ministry of Women and Child Development runs short stay homes Swadhar shelter homes for women in difficult circumstances (wcd.nic.in/Comscheme.doc). These cater to trafficked women/girls rescued or runaway from brothels or victims of sexual crimes who are disowned by family or who do not want to go back to respective family for various reasons. The schemes provide for shelter, food, clothing for women and children below the age of 18 years, counseling, clinical, medical, legal and other support, training and economic rehabilitation and helpline facilities.

8.3. A new scheme - UJJAWALA (wcd.nic.in/Comscheme.doc) – a comprehensive scheme for prevention of trafficking, rescue, rehabilitation, reintegration and repatriation of the victims of commercial sexual exploitation has been launched on 04.12.2007 by the Ministry of women and Child Development which should be effectively used by the State Governments.

9. MHA has already established an Anti Trafficking Cell (ATC) under the Director (SR) which deals with the following major subject matters:

9.1. All matters pertaining to the criminal aspect of trafficking in human beings especially of women and children, which is the fastest growing organised crime and an area of concern.

9.2. To act as the Nodal cell for dealing with the criminal aspect of Human Trafficking in India, hold regular meetings of all States and UTs, communicating various decisions and follow up on action taken by the State Governments.

9.3. To interface with other Ministries like MWCD, MSJE, MEA, MOIA, MOLE, MOL, MOT and NCRB regarding the criminal aspect of human trafficking.

9.4. All matters relating to the UNODC, UNIFEM, their meetings, conferences, conventions, reports etc. in the context of the criminal aspect of Human Trafficking.

10. The Anti Trafficking Nodal Cell of MHA has developed an MIS proforma for the monitoring of the action taken by various State Governments regarding the criminal aspect of human trafficking as well as crime against women. The State Governments are requested to send quarterly information on 1st January, 1st April, 1st July and 1st October of the year in the prescribed proforma.

11. You are requested to issue suitable directions to all concerned under intimation to this

reviewed by the State Governments and UT administrations and a report indicating the present status sent to this Ministry within a month.

12. This advisory is being issued in consultation with the Ministry of Women and Child Development and Ministry of Labour and Employment.

The receipt of this letter may kindly be acknowledged immediately.

Yours faithfully,

-Sd-

(Nirmaljeet Singh Kalsi)

Joint Secretary to the Government of India

Ministry of Home Affairs, North Block

New Delhi - 110001

Tel. No. 23092630

To,

The Chief Secretaries &

The Principal Secretary / Secretary (Home)

All State Governments and Union Territory Administrations – for information and necessary action.

Copy for information and necessary action to:

- i. The DGs / IGs (In-charge of Prisons)/ - All State Governments / UTs for information and necessary action.
- ii. Ministry of Women and Child Development (Mrs. Manjula Krishnan, Advisor & Joint Secretary, MWCD, Ms. P. Bolena, Joint Secretary) Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.
- iii. Ministry of Labour (Shri S.K. Dev Verman, Jt. Secy.), Shram Shakti Bhavan, New Delhi.
- iv. Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment (Sh. D.V.S. Ranga, Joint Secretary), Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi.
- v. Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs (Shri G. Gurucharan, Jt. Secy.), New Delhi.
- vi. Ministry of External Affairs, (Joint Secretary SAARC and Joint Secretary UNES) South Block, New Delhi.
- vii. Chairperson, National Commission for Women, 4, Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Marg, New Delhi-110 002.
- viii. Chairperson, National Commission for Protection of Child Rights, 5th Floor, Chandralok Building, Janpath, New Delhi-110 001.
- ix. Chairperson, National Human Rights Commission, Copernicus Marg, New Delhi.
- x. Director General, NCRB, RK Puram, New Delhi.
- xi. Director General, BPR&D, New Delhi.
- xii. Director General Border Security Force, New Delhi
- xiii. Director, CBI, New Delhi.
- xiv. JS (UT)/ JS (NE) /JS (K), MHA, North Block, New Delhi.
- xv. Under Secretary (Parliament), MHA, North Block, New Delhi.

-Sd-

(Nirmaljeet Singh Kalsi)

Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India

F.NO.15011/60/2011
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA/BHARAT SARKAR
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS/GRIH MANTRALAYA
NORTH BLOCK NEW DELHI/CS DIVISION

New Delhi, the 31st January 2012

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Subject: Advisory on missing children-measures needed to prevent trafficking and trace the children-regarding.

1. The issue of missing and untraced children, based on police records, is a matter of deep concern to the Government of India. It requires a concerted and systematic attention of Central and State Governments. As missing children are exposed to high risk situations, they are vulnerable and fall prey to crimes of exploitation, abuse, including human trafficking. It is, therefore, necessary that effective steps be taken for effective investigation of cases relating to missing children and tracing of these children. This advisory is in continuation of the advisories dated 09.09.2009, 14.7.2010 02.12.2011 and 4.1.2012 issued by this Ministry to all the States / UTs on similar/related issues of crimes against children.
2. A missing child is defined as a person below 18 years of age whose whereabouts are not known to the parents, legal guardians or any other person who may be legally entrusted with the custody of knowing the whereabouts/well being of the child whatever may be the circumstances/causes of disappearance. The child will be considered missing and in need of care and protection, until located and/or his/her safety/well being is established.
3. The legal provisions as existing in the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 and other laws, several rulings of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India and High Courts and the recommendations of NHRC, inter alia, emphasize the immediacy of prompt action by law enforcement agencies following disappearance of the child, especially minor girls to maximize chances of tracing/recovery.
4. The guidelines of NHRC which has already been communicated to the States/UTs with respect to missing children should be implemented and their monitoring ensured (refer website [www.nhrc.nic.in/ Reports/misc/MCR Report.doc](http://www.nhrc.nic.in/Reports/misc/MCR%20Report.doc)).
5. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has issued guidelines in respect of missing children on 14/11/2002 (WP (Cri) No.610 of 1996) in Horilal Vs Commissioner of Police, Delhi and Sampurna Behura vs. Union of India & Ors dated 12/10/11(WP (Civil) No.473 of 2005). These instructions should also be complied with and monitoring ensured.
6. An officer not below the rank of a DIG should be declared Nodal Officer for every state/UT for handling the cases of missing children.

7. Supervision of investigation of such cases by senior police officers of the level of Dy.SP/Addl.SP may be ensured.
8. When, any heinous crime or organized crime on missing children, such as, victims of rape, sexual abuse, child pornography, organ trade etc, is reported, and then the investigation of such cases should be taken over by the CID of the States/UTs to expedite the investigation and to ensure prosecution of the offenders.
9. State Crime branch should maintain close links with District Missing Children Unit (DMCU) and ensure that uploading of data and matching of missing children with UIDBs/Children found is carried out effectively.
10. The Missing Persons Squad (MPS) will match the information regarding missing children with the data available with the MPS and if matched it should be communicated to the concerned police station. A monthly report should be sent to DMCU.
11. When the missing person is traced through search or rescue from places of exploitation, the police control room, District Missing Persons Unit (DMPU) and Missing Persons Squad (MPS) should be informed immediately for updating the record and for discontinuing the search.
12. Whether these missing children land up in Begging Rings, Prostitution, Pedophilic Net and Organ Trade or end up getting exported for Camel Jockeying etc., it is always an Organised Crime. Profile of all traffickers who facilitate such trafficking should be maintained at PS level in Gang Registers.
13. The State CID should use data mining to analyse patterns, gather intelligence and to build profiles which have inter state ramifications, ascertain angles of trafficking, organized crime, number age/sex profile and maintain liaison with other central agencies dealing with the matter.
14. All police officers and men, especially the team of officers handling investigation into these cases need to be trained and sensitized on an ongoing basis to the issues concerned. The issues of missing children, human trafficking along with JJ Act may be made part of syllabus in the state police training colleges to sensitize the police force. The training should focus on imparting knowledge of the substantial and procedural laws, court rulings, administrative procedures, skills in child-friendly investigations, including interviewing, interrogation, scientific data collection, presentation in the court of law, networking with the prosecutors, facilitating victims/witness protection programmes etc.
15. As there is considerable overlap in the problems of missing children and trafficked children, AHTUs should play an active role.
16. The Superintendent of Police in the districts and Commissioners of Police in the metropolitan areas should review each case of missing children/persons during their monthly crime review meetings to find out the actual number of missing children, number of children traced/untraced, children, the reasons for child disappearance/missing and its links to human trafficking and to take stringent action

against the perpetrators of the crime. They should also take strong measures for successful prosecution of the offenders in the court of law.

17. In cases where children and women have been smuggled illegally out of the country, the investigation agencies should utilize Interpol channels to communicate with member countries and if need be, have appropriate Interpol Notices issued through CBI/Interpol wing, in order to trace the victims.
18. An exercise to check all the unclaimed and unidentified children who are kept under safe custody in various shelter homes of the government/non-governmental agencies may be undertaken and details may be matched with the available missing children data base in the country as most of the children lodged in these shelter homes are indeed missing children. Missing Persons Bureau in the state should have a centralized data on children lodged in these shelter homes run by the government/non-governmental agencies in the state with mechanism to update the data on regular basis. This data along with the photographs of the children should be digitized and regularly sent to NCRB and NCRB will upload this data in their website www.ncrb.gov.in for pan-India search by other state police/stake holders.
19. A number of children reportedly die after disappearance/missing and their dead bodies remain unidentified. States/UTs should also consider making it mandatory for the investigating officers and provide the necessary infrastructure to have the DNA profiling of all such unidentified dead bodies for future comparison and identification. DNA profile of the nearest blood relative through informed consent should be done if child is not found for 3 months. Both the DNA data base may be maintained at the state MPS for future comparison and matching.
20. Similarly, in order to curtail offences of child sex abuse, in all cases of pornography, cyber crimes etc. under investigation, efforts should be made to correlate the pictures of the child with the details of missing children and vice-versa.
21. The data available in each missing children file should be uploaded to the computer maintained at the police station for this purpose. It will be the responsibility of each I.O. to ensure that efforts made towards tracing the missing children is also uploaded on the computer, which would be linked to national database and via CCTNS, eventually. CCTNS should update it promptly on the proposed 'Khoya Bachpan' website.
22. The SHO/Inspector of the police station will ensure that the computerized record of missing children is maintained up-to-date and the same is sent to DCRB and from there to SCRB. The State and District/City police Control Room/local Police net, ZIP NET, www.trackthemissingchild.gov.in should be updated immediately. It would be useful to access data on missing children through other websites maintained by www.childlineindia.org.in and www.stoptrafficking.in to mention a few.
23. NCRB is mandated to function as a national repository of crime and criminal related data in the country and the States /UTs should evolve a mechanism to share the data on missing children and human trafficking cases to NCRB in the prescribed proforma of NCRB on monthly basis for analysis and study to find the emerging trends in these sensitive issues.

24. NCRB should devise methods of uploading the data on a real-time basis not only of missing persons but also with respect to traced and un-traced persons as well as linking the database with those of rescued persons from different places including children rescued from exploitative or forced labour.
25. The universal number 1098 for reporting of missing children 24x7 is being run in some States / UTs, but there is no uniformity. It needs to be made effective and operational if not done earlier. There should be at least one dedicated police personnel at this helpline on 24x7 basis with proper monitoring mechanism. In the meantime BPR&D would explore further possibilities of integrating 1098 with 100 to make it toll free.
26. Responsible and competent NGOs be earmarked as Nodal NGOs in States for assisting the law enforcement agencies in this regard. The NGOs who have done work in this field with commitment be supported by the law enforcement agencies and synergy be established so that they could work in tandem.
27. When training the police, they must be oriented to undertake all preventive steps including steps to identify children in distress, watch of suspicious persons, special attention at transit points viz. border areas, ICs, railway stations, bus stations, airports, ports etc., identify vulnerable population/places and take steps to address the vulnerability on time.
28. BSF/ITBP/SSB personnel in outposts on borders should be trained to look-out for trafficked children on the borders. They should be sensitized to question and detect unaccompanied minors/children or accompanying adults with suspicious behaviour during pursuant checking of vehicles/public transport.
29. The law enforcement agencies may involve representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions and the community at large, such as, Village Watch & ward/ Municipal Committees/Neighbourhood Committees/Resident Welfare Associations etc.. This will enable the community to get fully involved along with the administration/police in identification, tracing & recovery of missing and trafficked children and arrest of accused persons.
30. Community awareness programmes on the issue of missing children and its links with human trafficking may be undertaken by the District administration. Periodic interface with Public and Safety Awareness Campaign should be conducted in schools and vulnerable areas, jointly by the district administration. Schools must be encouraged to issue Identity cards to children.
31. The activities of various departments and agencies in the States /UTs need to be integrated through a nodal agency. These includes Home Department, Police Department, Social Welfare Department, Women and Child Welfare Department, Juvenile Justice Department, Child Welfare Committees, Labour Department, Health Department, Tourism Department as well as other agencies like State Human Rights Commission, State Women's Commission, State Commission for Child Rights, Railways, RPF, BSF, SSB, ITBP etc. State governments may institutionalize a coordinating mechanism among all these agencies through an SOP clearly mandating the roles and responsibilities of each of these agencies.

32. In places, where vulnerable groups of children are found in large numbers, a mechanism should be evolved in partnership with NGOs and social workers, where by apart from rendering counseling to them, awareness-raising activities are also carried out.
33. The protocols and SOPs developed by UNODC in the Joint Project of MHA-UNODC, during 2006-2008, including protocol on interstate transfer of rescued victims may be effectively utilized (refer www.unodc.org/India).
34. The States/UTs may bring out an SOP for guidance of all concerned.

The receipt of this letter may kindly be acknowledged immediately.

Sd/-

(B. Bhamathi)

Additional Secretary to Govt. of India,
Ministry of Home Affairs,
North Block,
New Delhi – 110001
Tel. No. 23092514

To,
The Chief Secretaries &
The Principal Secretary/Secretary (Home)
All State Governments and Union Territories

Copy also for information and necessary action to:

- i. The DGs of all State Governments/UTs.
- ii. National Commission for Protection of Child Rights
- iii. Director General BPR&D
- iv. Director NCRB
- v. Director CBI
- vi. Director General BSF
- vii. Director General ITBP
- viii. Director General SSB
- ix. Ministry of Women and Child Development
- x. Ministry of Labour
- xi. Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment

Sd/-

(B. Bhamathi)

Additional Secretary to Govt. of India,
Ministry of Home Affairs,
North Block,
New Delhi – 110001
Tel. No. 23092514

No. 15011/41/2016-ATC
Government of India
Ministry of Home Affairs
CS Division

NDCC-II Building, 5th floor,
Jai Singh Road, New Delhi-110001
July 21, 2017

To

The Chairman
Railway Board
Rail Bhawan
New Delhi

Sub: Addressing the crime of Human Trafficking – sensitizing the Railway Protection Force (RPF) and Government Railway Police (GRP) personnel.

Sir,

A review meeting of the Nodal Officers of Anti-Human Trafficking was convened by MHA under the chairmanship of Joint Secretary (CS) at New Delhi on 8.6.2017. During the deliberations of the meeting, it was noted that there is a need to rope in RPF and GRP in curbing the crime of human trafficking since many traffickers use Railways as a major mode of transport for trafficking the victims to other States and border areas.

2. It has been felt that the RPF and GRP personnel deployed at various Railway Stations need to be suitably sensitized about apprehending and detecting the incidents of human trafficking. The RPF and GRP personnel can play a very significant role in helping the victims of trafficking in close coordination with the local police agencies, only if they remain alert and are sensitive to their job.

3. You are therefore requested to kindly issue suitable directions to all RPF and GRP personnel and sensitize them suitably about the issue of trafficking. Your cooperation and involvement in curbing the problem of human trafficking is solicited.

Yours sincerely,



(Arun Sobti)
Under Secretary (PR & ATC)
Tele: 23438185
Email: uspr-mha@nic.in

Copy to:

The Anti-Human Trafficking Nodal Officers of all States and UTs

Annexure 4

Format of monthly report to be submitted before 5th of every month regarding action against gangs of Human Trafficking by RPF under Operation AAHT

Srl. No	Brief of civic action programme conducted at places identified as vulnerable for luring victims into trafficking	Brief of meetings with stakeholders like District/village CPUs, district taskforce of labour dept, vigilance committee under ITPA, NGOs like BBA, CWCs, local hospitals, children homes, local police, resource persons in affected villages etc that may help us get inputs from places of origin	Input received from place from where trafficking starts (Source)	Action taken on the inputs received mentioned in Col. 4
1	2	3	4	5

Details obtained from statement of victims				
Name, gender, age of victim	Native places of victims (villages, districts, states)	Identity of persons contacting victims for trafficking with detail of temptation	Destination	Details of victims who were lured earlier (name, address)
6	7	8	9	10

Analysis of data collected so far				
Places of origin frequently reported (village, district, state)	Boarding stations used frequently by traffickers	Trains frequently used by traffickers	Train routes used by traffickers	Destinations frequently reported
11	12	13	14	15

Whether photograph of the mule obtained and kept as record	Identification details of mules accompanying victims, interrogated including all their mobile numbers ascertained during interrogation.	No of meetings conducted with AHTUs of state police	No of meetings conducted with CAPF units deployed in international borders	Details of inputs including TechInt collected reg Human Trafficking gangs by Crime Intelligence Wing and other units of RPF		
				CIB	RPF posts	SIB
16	17	18	20	20a	20b	20c

Identification details including Contact numbers of Agents identified and their associates, if any			Identification details including Contact numbers of handlers and associates of handlers identified	Identification details including Contact numbers of gang members and associates identified	Identification details including Contact numbers of the king-pins and associates identified
Source Agents	Transport Agents	Distribution Agents			
21a	21b	21c	22	23	24

Subsequent action taken by RPF post identification	Details of arrests of agents, handlers, gang members or the king pin, if any with police case reference	Action taken on the inputs culled out from CDRs/SDRs/Internet/Social Media during the month. (as a brief note)
25	26	27

Brief of actionable inputs generated during month. (as a brief note) (except inputs mentioned in Col. 4 and 26) and action taken thereupon	Brief of action taken on the inputs received from other zones/divisions during the month. (as a brief note) (except action taken mentioned in Col. 5, 26 and 27)	Additional information, if any
28	29	30