



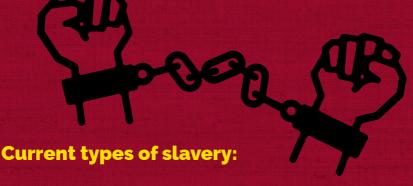
## FOCUS



## **Modern slavery**

#### 50 million people

live like slaves around the world even though this practice was abolished and decreed as a crime against humanity by the UN. Know the severity of the situation.



**LABOR** Men and women forced to work in factories, houses, plantations, mines, construction factories, begging, and "surrogacy."

**SEXUAL** Girls and women forced into prostitution, pornography, pedophilia and sexual tourism.

**SLAVERY** People forced into domestic work, mainly to pay debts.

**SOLDIERS** Captured soldiers or children compelled to fight.

**FORCED MARRIAGES** Women and girls are forced to marry, mainly because cultural issues

## What is human trafficking?

Human trafficking is the slavery of the 21st century and one of the crimes that moves the most money in the world, after drug and arms trafficking.

Human trafficking involves a journey that starts at the initial entrapping of victims and goes until their exploitation: "The kidnapping, relocation, transfer, sheltering or reception of people, use of threat, force or other forms of compulsions, as well as abduction, fraud, deception, abuse of power or benefitting from a situation of vulnerability as well as giving or receiving payments are some of the strategies used to obtain the consent of a person having authority over another with the interest of exploitation. Exploitation often begins at a very low level that is from prostitution and other forms of sexual exploitation, and goes to the extreme extent of pornography, forced labor or slavery, begging, criminal activities, forced marriages and the removal of body organs."

According to data from the International Labor Organization (ILO), **27.5 million people are victims of forced labor** (including labor and sexual exploitation). 49% of the detected victims are women, 23% are girls (the majority for sexual exploitation) and 21% are men and

7% boys mainly involved in labor exploitation. From this data, it is estimated that **21.9 million people** are victims of forced marriages.

## **Mafia:** Any secretly-run criminal organization

Mafias target potentially objective victims, therefore, the kidnapping is generally accompanied by high level of vulnerability of the victims and their surroundings. We are talking about situations of extreme poverty as well as lack of access to formal education. Which also leads to a social exclusion, which is often accompanied by violence.



# The key elements differentiating between "human smuggling" and "human trafficking"

It is easy to get confused between the terms "human trafficking" and "human smuggling". Although they are related crimes in terms of vulnerability and exposure to mafias, these are the concepts that should be differentiated. Human smuggling is a crime in which mafias violate immigration laws by assisting migrants to cross borders illegally. On the other hand, human trafficking is a crime in which mafias attack the dignity of people by exploiting them for their own benefit, depriving them of their freedom, often through forced violence, depriving

them of their identity documents and posing very serious threats to their physical integrity and that to their families. Although these are two different crimes, it is true that **they are often linked**. The vulnerability created by the lack of safe routes for migrants leads them to trust mafias to help them cross borders, but they often end up falling into trafficking networks because human traffickers exploit this situation of vulnerability to carry out different forms of exploitation.

## Scenes of war and natural disasters is are breeding grounds for human trafficking

It has often been observed that as after effect of such disasters, mafias have managed to arrive at the location before any humanitarian aid reaches and take advantage of the vulnerability of the victims. Similar situations occur due to the devastating impact of climate change.



For all these reasons, in recent years at Mumbai Smiles we have gradually shifted our focus from the fight against poverty to the fight against trafficking, as it is often the situation of poverty that causes people to fall into the traps of mafias. We work on this through prevention, intervention and rehabilitation.

#### A look at Mumbai Smiles' anti-trafficking actions by region

Asia and the Pacific region have the highest number of victims of trafficking and exploitation. In short, this region accounts for 73% of victims of forced sexual exploitation, 68% of those forced to work by state authorities, 64% of victims of forced labor, and 42% who are victims of forced marriage.

In terms of countries, North Korea, Afghanistan and Pakistan have the highest prevalence of modern slavery, while India, China and Pakistan have the highest absolute number of people living in slavery, accounting for 60 per cent of the victims in the region.



#### **India**

According to data collected in 2019, most of India's human trafficking problem is internal, with traffickers prioritizing people from the socially most disadvantaged class to exploit them in other parts of the country. In addition to this, there are illegal recruitment agencies that allegedly use false promises of employment to lure adults and minors into sex trafficking or labor exploitation.

Mumbai Smiles has been operating in India since 2005, and in 2020 we set up a specialized rescue unit and a shelter for victims of trafficking. Nevertheless, the peaceful fight against this social problem has been part of our DNA since the beginning of our mission when our main objective was to prevent the closure of the Karuna orphanage, which would have left almost 50 children in the hands of mafias and from which some of the children had already escaped once. Thus, our actions in

the Kamathipura, one of the world's most important red-light areas in the world, highlighted the global nature of this problem and the need to promote preventive actions in neighboring countries in order to encourage collaborative action.

In a second stage, we saw the need to provide specialized care in Spain for victims and survivors from the Asian countries where we operate. Listed below are the countries where we carry out our antitrafficking action along.

Trafficking networks primarily target young people with low educational qualifications, from traditionally marginalized castes and ethnic minorities, and are increasingly using social networks and mobile technologies to attract and persuade them.

In India, sex tourism, both external and especially internal, is widespread. It is particularly common with minors. Illegal actions can take place in traditional prostitution areas (such as the Kamathipura area of Mumbai),

in dance halls, spas and massage parlors. The sexual exploitation of women and minors in small hotels, vehicles, shacks and private homes, outside the traditional prostitution circuits, is becoming more and more common, making it more difficult for the authorities to identify them.

When looking at regions within India, we highlight the Indian state of West Bengal (where Mumbai Smiles runs several projects), which shares borders with highly vulnerable Bangladesh and Nepal, accounted for more than

one third of the total number of victims of sexual exploitation worldwide in 2016. In fact, the state is equally a destination, origin and transit point for sexually exploited girls. The extended borders with Bangladesh and Nepal include many unguarded stretches, which allow traffickers to easily smuggle girls into the state. Some end up in Kolkata's prostitution areas, while others are sold to brothels in other parts of India, such as Delhi, Mumbai, Pune or Goa or even to destinations outside the count

It is also sadly common that girls and women are recruited and forced into prostitution by the state itself. Data from 2018 revealed that up to 19,000 women and girls were reported missing, of whom barely one third could be located. It is estimated that more than 40 per cent of sex trafficking victims in this state are minors.

The state of
Rajasthan, on
the other hand,
recorded the
second highest
number of child
victims of sex
trafficking in the
same year, while
the western state
of Maharashtra,
whose capital is
Mumbai, recorded

the second highest number of trafficked women.

In Mumbai, the number of prostituted women is higher than in any other Indian city and it is estimated that one in seven is a victim of trafficking. There are at least sixteen areas in Mumbai where women and girls are sold for sex in public places, the most notorious being the Kamathipura, which is considered the largest 'redlight area' (prostitution zone) in the entire Asia However in the recent years it was observed that the area was under a makeover as some of the part has been demolished to make space for the luxurious establishments

According to the NGO's estimations, around 400.000 people are affected by sexual exploitation in Mumbai, including 180,000 minors, although



these figures are likely to be very conservative.

Police estimate that there may be around 35,000 Nepali women in Mumbai's red-light areas, although social activists insist the figure is closer to, 100.000 in which most of them are minor girls.

In terms of Goa. it is famous for its beaches and receives a significant number of domestic and international tourists. According to the state government, Goa welcomed around seven million visitors between June 2019 and March 2020. Tourism undoubtedly represents an opportunity for economic development and employment, but it has also brought with it a rise in the sex tourisms, which has led to a worrying increase in sexual exploitation. It is estimated that almost 85% of the victims are Indian. The rest comes from neighboring countries.

#### Nepal

Nepal is a country with a low development index and is therefore highly vulnerable to trafficking and exploitation networks. Additionally, in the neighboring countries like India there is a significant demand from prostitution consumers for Nepalese women, especially for minor girls, because they are considered more attractive due to their lighter skin and also due to the belief that an HIV infected person can get cured of the virus by having sex with a virgin Nepali girl. This means, approximately 50 women are exploited every day in Nepal to bring them to India.

In fact, the trafficking of girls from Nepal to India for forced prostitution is perhaps one of the most used routes in the world, with an estimated 5,000 to 18,000 victims trafficked each year, of which barely 1,000 are rescued annually from India. This is largely due





to poor detection systems at the open border between India and Nepal and due to the lack of systems to address the problem in both countries, making cross-border trafficking a major challenge for Nepal.

Most of the people captured in Nepal enter India by land to avoid the stricter border controls at Kathmandu airport. Even with an open border policy between Nepal and India, trafficking networks prefer to use smaller, less guarded border checkpoints to avoid detection. As there are no fences along the border, there are several smaller unofficial border crossings, known as "Chhoti Bhansar" (Minor Customs), which are often chosen by smugglers.

The victims are people from the socially vulnerable class. To be specific, women and girls are especially vulnerable due to limited financial independence, illiteracy and low socio-economic and cultural status. Their vulnerability increases when they are involved in marginalized work, when they are abandoned by their husbands or families, when they have been victims of abuse and violence or when they belong to disadvantaged communities and extremely poor families.

Most of the victims were tempted by the promises of better jobs in areas such as India, Dubai or Saudi Arabia. Other tactics include false marriage proposals or forcing indebted families to hand over their daughters to pay off debts, sometimes in terms of a dowry for a marriage.

The number of victims who are exploited in Nepal itself is also significant. In the Kathmandu Valley alone, an estimated 11,000 to 13,000 women work in the "nightlife industry", where they are often forced into prostitution. One of these areas is the Thamel, where Mumbai Smiles promotes projects to support these victims. About half of them start this activity before the age of 18.

#### **Bangladesh**

Bangladesh is a major source and transit country for the trafficking of men, women and children, particularly for labor and sexual exploitation. Illegal human trafficking between Bangladesh and India has increased in recent years. It is estimated that between 20,000 and 25,000 girls are trafficked every year. Most of the women and girls are taken to India and other countries in the regions, such as Pakistan, where they end up in brothels.

The Bangladeshi-Indian border is long and extended in many places rather negligently enforced, allowing migrants with irregular administrative status and traffickers to cross easily. Many villages along the border act as transit points, with thousands of Bangladeshi migrants reported to pass daily. So-called "linemen" facilitate migrant smuggling across the border, often through the bribery of both Bangladeshi and Indian border guards.

The victims are primarily from the socially vulnerable class. Other characteristics of the victims include limited economic opportunities, illiteracy or low levels of education, and low socioeconomic and cultural status.

Before their departure, it is common for many people to go into debt to pay the high fees charged by supposedly unlicensed operators, who often conceal smuggling or trafficking networks. As a





result, they are at risk of debt bondage, which quickly leads to exploitation.

Some agencies, agents and employers also commit recruitment fraud by agreeing on conditions that are changed once the victims arrive at the destination. In the case of women and girls, the alleged working conditions are often doesn't exist and the victims are subjected to sexual exploitation.

Despite a ban on marriage before the age of 18, Bangladesh has the highest rate of child marriage under the age of 15. Trafficked girls in Bangladesh are often forced to marry, another tactic used by traffickers to establish a bond

with their victims. An estimated 35 per cent of girls and women trafficked into India are abducted under the promises of a sham marriage or employment.

Human trafficking is one of the unintended consequences of limited natural resources, lack of industrial development and natural disasters such as floods, droughts and cyclones, which force people to mobilize in search of alternatives.

In Bangladesh, we also work to prevent and support potential victims as well as survivors of trafficking.



#### **Pakistan**

Pakistan is also a country where there is a significant incidence of human trafficking. Prostitution is considered an illegal practice but is still prevalent in the country and many women are victims of sexual exploitation. Recruitment of victims is often through deception in the form of sham marriages, false offers of employment or even forced marriages.

Since the 1980s, the red-light areas of large cities such as Lahore or Karachi have become a common destination for families of the women victims of sex trafficking. This has been the paradoxical consequence of legislation aimed at curbing prostitution by banning it in small and mediumsized towns. In these cities, women are trafficked for sexual exploitation from rural areas of Pakistan and other countries in the region (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, the Philippines and Nepal, among others).

#### **Sri Lanka**

Most cases in Sri Lanka are Sri Lankans who are trafficked for labor exploitation abroad, mainly to the Middle East (1.5 million victims in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Qatar), Asia (Japan and South Corea), Europe and the United States. Most of them are exploited in jobs related to construction, textiles and domestic services.

Before leaving the country, victims must get into debt to pay the high fees imposed by their traffickers. Once in the destination country, they will be deprived of their identity papers, including passports and work permits, which restricts their freedom of movement and allows their exploiters to force them into labor and sexual exploitation. Furthermore, the so-called "recruitment agencies" often change the conditions, salary and type of work. There are even cases of women being forced to take contraceptives before travelling. This is undoubtedly a means of concealing

the sexual exploitation they will be subjected to later on.

Women are often taken to South and Southeast Asian countries, among others, for sexual exploitation. Sri Lanka is also a transit point for women from Nepal to the Middle East.

Within Sri Lanka, young people, women and children are victims of labor and sexual exploitation. Women, children, ethnic minorities and the elderly are the most vulnerable. Women in rural areas are trapped with promises of jobs in the cities in sectors such as catering, beauty salons, spas and domestic work, but end up forced into prostitution.

The number of young women in commercial sex is increasing. This is due to the economic hardship caused by the pandemic. Traffickers, sometimes with the complicity of hoteliers, also exploit children in sex tourism, particularly in coastal areas, hotels, beaches and during festivals. Besides foreign tourists (from Germany, Russia, India and China), there is also a significant number of tourists from Sri Lanka who are involved. This increasing local demand has led to the trafficking of women and minors from other Asian countries for sex exploitation in Sri Lanka.

Human trafficking is a global phenomenon that knows no borders. Given our geo-strategic location in South Asia, we feel it is important to expand our scope of action to Europe, as we already have the infrastructure to do so. There is a large number of victims of trafficking in Spain, as well as in



Portugal neighborhood. Many of these victims, who come from India, Pakistan, Nepal..., are exploited in the labor sector. This is why, more than a year ago, we set up an anti-trafficking unit in Spain. This unit has recently started to establish links with Portugal to support our goal of reaching as many victims as possible in this part of the world. International cooperation is essential in this type of crime, and Mumbai Smiles is committed to expanding its reach.

#### **Spain**

#### Spain is a country of destination and pas-through for trafficking victims.

According to official data collected by the Ministry of Home Affairs, from 2017 to 2022 a total of 1,687 people were identified as victims of trafficking (THB): 220 in 2017, 238 in 2018, 542 in 2019, 269 in 2020, 189 in 2021 and 229 in 2022.

Sex trafficking remained the predominant form of exploitation of identified victims (around 60%), with 155 victims in 2017, 128 in 2018, 294 in 2019, 160 in 2020, 136 in 2021 and 129 in 2022, most of them are women (around 90%). They mostly come from Latin America (mainly Colombia, Venezuela and Paraguay) and Africa (mainly Nigeria).

Since the COVID-19 pandemic, prostitution has moved to more hidden locations. Previously, it used

to take place openly in places such as clubs, industrial estates and streets, but now most prostitutes work in apartments, which **makes it more difficult to see them and, therefore, identify the victims**. We must bear in mind that prostitution is a big business in Spain. It is the third most country in demand (only behind Thailand and Puerto Rico) and the first in Europe.

It is important to note the high incidence of forced marriages of women who were born in Spain but whose relatives are from South Asia. or Africa, places where there is a high number of forced marriages. Again, a distinction must be made between arranged marriages and forced marriages. While the former takes place in a cultural context where families agree on marriages for their sons and daughters, both are free to accept or not to accept the marriage. However, in a forced marriage, at least one of the parties does not consent and they are forced to marry against their will

Most victims identified in **labor trafficking** (58 in 2017, 94 in 2018, 192 in 2019, 99 in 2020, 51 in 2021 and 89 in 2022), **were men** (around 58%). In this context, it is worth noting that great progress has been made in Spain in identifying and assisting female victims of sex trafficking. However, there is still a long way to go as this crime is on the rise, **increasing year after year**.

Trafficking is a global phenomenon that knows no borders. Based on our geostrategic situation in South Asia. we consider it important to expand our actions in Europe, since we have the infrastructure to do so. Here in Spain there is a large number of victims of trafficking, as well as in neighboring Portugal. Many of these trafficking victims are exploited in the workplace and come from countries such as India. Pakistan and

Nepal. That is why more than a year ago we set up an anti-trafficking department in Spain that has recently begun to establish networks with Portugal, to be able to expand the services we have in the countries in which we operate. In this type of crime, international cooperation is of vital importance and that is why Bombay Smiles has opted to expand our coverage area to be able to help the greatest number of victims possible.

According to Spanish authorities, there has been a significant increase in the use of social networks and the Internet for the recruitment of victims in recent years. Victims of labor exploitation are often recruited with false job offers. Agriculture, fishing, domestic work, and the hotel and catering industry are the high-risk sectors for labor exploitation.

The offer of jobs as a source of income is also a strategy used for sex exploitation, for example, **"Only Fans"**, which is not just a publication of erotic photos, but also a business of prostitution and trafficking.

GRETA (Group of Experts on Action against Trafficking in Human Beings) states that the above figures of identified victims do not reflect the true extent of trafficking in Spain, due to the lack of a comprehensive approach to identify all forms of human trafficking. Furthermore, it is estimated that there are an estimated 20 unknown victims for every identified one.

**The CITCO** (Centre for Intelligence against Terrorism and Organized Crime), under the Ministry for Home Affairs of Spain, which deals with



Human Trafficking and Exploitation in Spain, states that in **2022** a total of **229 victims of trafficking** were formally identified by law enforcement agencies, with the following breakdown:

According to official data, between 2018 and 2022, a total of 1,180 victims of trafficking in the country were released, 26 of whom were minors. 693 people were arrested and 78 criminal organizations were torn-down.

#### **Portugal**

Portugal is a country of origin, transition and destination for human trafficking. At present, it is **mainly considered a destination for labor exploitation**, although there are still cases of trafficking of women for sexual exploitation and children to commit theft crimes.

According to the assessment of GRETA (Group of Experts on Action Against Trafficking in Human Beings), the Portuguese authorities identified 1,152 presumed victims of trafficking in the period 2016-2020. Most of them were exploited in the agricultural sector. There are also many

cases of young people that have been recruited with the false promise of a bright future at different football clubs and ended up becoming victims of labor exploitation.

In 2021, the Observatory of Human Trafficking reported 308 victims in Portugal. Compared to 2020, the number of victims has increased by 89 cases, which represents an increase of 39%. Most of the reports in Portugal correspond to agricultural work labor exploitation, with men coming mainly from countries such as Romania, Moldovia, India, Senegal, Pakistan, Morocco and Algeria, among others.

Many mafia groups also **move victims between Spain and Portugal**. The proximity of these two countries makes their movement and exploitation on either side of the border quite easy.

## Mumbai Smiles' response

Given the complexity and global nature of this societal issue, networking with agencies, organizations and law enforcement is vital to move forward with our mission.

The main objective of Mumbai Smiles is to fight against the trafficking of human beings, and all our actions are geared towards this goal.

Since the beginning, our focus has been on the city of Mumbai, the commercial and financial capital of India. However, the transnational nature of trafficking has gradually led us to work in the areas where women and girls are most vulnerable to being

recruited by trafficking networks and taken to Mumbai to be exploited. We started in rural areas around Mumbai. We gradually extended our work to the rural areas of Kolkata, and the neighboring countries such as Nepal and Bangladesh.

Our fight against trafficking is based on a cross-cutting approach that includes three pillars: prevention, intervention and rehabilitation. At the same time, our work also addresses the victims' basic needs, the lack of which is often at the root of people's vulnerability to trafficking networks.

We always encourage the participation of local communities in the identification of needs, project design, implementation and evaluation of our projects.

#### Victims of Trafficking in Spain, 2022

129 victims of trafficking for sexual exploitation, including 125 adults (120 women and 5 men), and 4 minors (4 girls). However, 6,655 people are considered to be at high risk.

89 victims of trafficking for labor exploitation, including 85 adults (67 men, 18 women) and 4 minors (3 boys and 1 girl)

2 victims were trafficked for forced marriage: 1 woman and 1 girl.

9 victims of trafficking for criminal activity: 3 men and 6 boys.

Our **fight against human trafficking** program aims to put an end to this scourge by giving support to sex trafficking victims and by improving their living conditions and prospects.

#### More acts of prevention

As part of our prevention program, we implement projects based on promoting education, since, according to in-depth studies, it is a very powerful tool to prevent the risks of falling into trafficking networks. The higher a person's level of education, the more tools they will have to avoid falling into the trafficker's tricks and the more opportunities they will have to work in their environment. instead of emigrating in dubious conditions. For this reason, we foster preschool education by running 11 preschools in the city of Mumbai. The program also allows 80 students, girls and boys from the age of 6, from primary, secondary and vocational school to have access to education. with grants, study material and extracurricular activities.

We also promote education through our **Smiling Bus Project**, a mobile unit that provides basic education to 165 children from homeless families and those at risk of becoming victims of human trafficking.

### The fight against gender violence is another important issue we are

addressing. Through our project, we give information and raise awareness to prevent gender violence from being culturally accepted as normal. In addition, we provide support to women victims of this scourge.

Our work also includes actions and campaigns that focus on raising awareness and education for development, in order to provide information and simultaneously denounce the violation of rights and the exclusion that many people suffer in this region

## Additional rehabilitation actions

"Udaan", our shelter in Mumbai, is the home to 4 women survivors of trafficking. In this house, they are provided with shelter, food, health, education, leisure activities and legal advice.

This year we also opened a **Multi-service Centre** in Thamel, a red-light area in **Kathmandu**, **Nepal**, where we give support to women prostitutes, most of whom have been forced into prostitution by trafficking networks. The same approach is used in Spain, but, since the experience here is quite short, we want to deal with it in a separate section below.

#### Mumbai Smiles' Actions Against Trafficking

#### Prevention

A series of projects is aimed at reducing the factors that turn the most deprived communities into the most vulnerable victims of human trafficking, as well as at disseminating information on the risks involved. We run several prevention projects in rural areas which, with some variations.

consist of awareness-raising and information sessions in rural areas in the outskirts of Mumbai and Kolkata in India, and in vulnerable areas in Nepal and Bangladesh, and also in Spain. Preventing girls and women from falling into trafficking networks is a priority in all cases.

#### Rescue

We intervene directly in certain cases through our Rescue Unit, which works in close coordination with the anti-trafficking units of the police and other relevant institutions. Jointly, and directed by the authorities, rescue operations are carried out to free women and

girl victims of trafficking, to keep them safe, and to allow the legal prosecution of their exploiters. This unit is currently working in India, but networking with institutions and organizations is a key issue in all the countries where we work.

#### Rehabilitation:

We promote actions aimed at the victims who need support to overcome the trauma they have experienced, sometimes for years, and to get back on their feet. Our activities are spread across India, Nepal, Bangladesh and Spain.

## Unit against trafficking in Spain

The Mumbai Smiles team has also had a unit against trafficking in Spain for the past year. It aims to support **victims** from South Asia, or with relatives from this region, who are exploited in Spain.

In our country, there is no organization with enough expertise on this issue, and we feel it is important to fill the gap so that survivors from these countries can have comprehensive specialized care. The team works in two offices, Barcelona and Madrid, where they hold regular coordination meetings with the police in both cities. We also offer our services throughout Spain to reach as many survivors of trafficking as possible.



#### **Prevention**

The main focus of our work is on awareness-raising among the general public and the training of professionals who have close contact with the immigrant population and communities. We also work directly within the communities and in schools. Preventing forced marriages and spotting potential cases of trafficking is an essential part of the prevention program

#### **Rehabilitation**

The main focus of our work is the cooperation with the police in Spain to identify survivors, and with the police in South Asia so that their rescue team can locate family members, if necessary. We have to bear in mind that sometimes their

relatives may have been the traffickers. Victims are provided with a **translation service and psychological support** so that suitable help can be given from the very beginning, which is of vital importance. From this point on, it is up to the survivors to decide what they want to do next.

They may choose to go back to their country of origin. In this case, the teams in Spain and



South Asia jointly manage their repatriation. Both teams accompany the survivor at all times, on their departure from Spain and on arrival at their destination. Then, they join a socio-occupational insertion program, which can be extended to their families, and which will eventually help them get out of their situation of vulnerability.

If they decide to stay in Spain, they can join our program, which includes a comprehensible intervention.

They are then offered relevant residential options, and social, health and labor integration resources. The Mumbai Smiles team is in charge of accompanying them throughout this

**integration process**, including legal assistance to regularize their situation.

We are now in contact with

institutions and departments that fight against trafficking in Portugal to work collaboratively towards this goal. There is a lot of labor trafficking in Portugal, and many of these victims come from South Asia, so it is vital to count on Mumbai Smiles resources for more effective networking, not only within Spain but also with Portugal. As we have mentioned above, since traffickers move their victims from one country to another, collaboration with the neighboring country is feasible and necessary.



The small ones are also trapped in the red lights.

#breakwithtrafficking



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