

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
HOME AFFAIRS
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:1879
ANSWERED ON:22.07.2014
HUMAN TRAFFICKING
Thota Shri Narasimham

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the provisions under the IPC/Cr. P.C. and other laws under which cases pertaining to child trafficking are being dealt;
- (b) the number of cases of human trafficking including child trafficking reported during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;
- (c) whether any study has been undertaken regarding the increasing trend in child trafficking and missing children in the country including in Andhra Pradesh;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the findings thereon; and
- (e) the measures taken by the Government to check human trafficking, particularly child trafficking in the country?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJU)

(a): There are specific legislations enacted relating to trafficking in women and children i.e. Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956, Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006, Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976, Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986, Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994, Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000.

Apart from specific Sections in the IPC, Sections 372 and 373 dealing with selling and buying of girls for the purposes of prostitution, Sections 366-A and 366-B dealing with procurement of minor girls and importation of girls from foreign countries, respectively.

Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2013 has come into force wherein Section 370 of the Indian Penal Code has been substituted with Section 370 and 370A IPC which provide for comprehensive measures to counter the menace of human trafficking including trafficking of children for exploitation in any form including physical exploitation or any form of sexual exploitation, slavery, servitude, or the forced removal of organs.

Protection of Children from Sexual offences (POCSO) Act, 2012, which has come into effect from 14th November, 2012 is a special law to protect children from sexual abuse and exploitation. It provides precise definitions for different forms of sexual abuse, including penetrative and non-penetrative sexual assault, sexual harassment.

(b): As per data made available by NCRB, Total of 3517, 3554 and 3940 cases were registered under various crimes committed under human trafficking including child trafficking. States/UTs wise details of number of cases of human trafficking including child trafficking reported during the last three years (2011-13) is enclosed at Annexure-I and details of cases reported under Human Trafficking in the current year is enclosed at Annexure-II.

(c) & (d): No Madam.

(e): 'Police' and 'Public Order' being State subjects under Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, the primary responsibility for preventing and combating the crime of human trafficking lies with the State Governments. The Government of India has adopted a multi-pronged approach to combat human trafficking including commercial sexual exploitation by setting up of Anti-Trafficking Nodal Cell in Ministry of Home Affairs; launching certificate course on Anti-Human Trafficking by Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) in partnership with the States; a comprehensive scheme for strengthening law enforcement response by establishing integrated Anti-Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) and massive sensitization, awareness and capacity building through Training of Trainers.

Ministry of Home Affairs has recently launched a web portal on Anti Human Trafficking (stophumantrafficking-mha.nic.in) as one stop IT information repository on issues relating to human Trafficking. Nodal Officers of Anti-Human Trafficking of all States and UTs are inter-connected with each other with intranet facility, which help in tracking cases having inter-state ramifications. It also provides an important link to National Portal on missing children, 'Track Child' which is operational in many States.

Ministry of Home Affairs has issued various advisories on Human Trafficking, which are available on Ministry of Home Affairs' Web

Portal of Anti Human Trafficking at <http://stophumantrafficking-mha.nic.in/forms/Sublink1.aspx?lid=92>.

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Ministry of Home Affairs conducts regular quarterly meeting with the Nodal Officers of Anti Human Trafficking of all States/UTs to review the progress of AHTUs established throughout the country.

Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing "Ujjawala" – a Comprehensive Scheme for Prevention of Trafficking and Rescue, Rehabilitation, Re-integration and Repatriation of Victims of Trafficking for Commercial Sexual Exploitation. As on date, 276 projects have been supported by the Ministry, under which 153 rehabilitative homes have been sanctioned which can accommodate nearly 6450 victims. The Schemes provide for shelter, food, clothing for victims, counselling, medical care, legal and other support, vocational training and income generation activities. Trafficked victims are also given shelter in Short Stay Homes and Swadhar Homes for women in difficult circumstances.

The integrated Child Protection Scheme(ICPS) extend emergency outreach services through Childline toll free number 1098, open shelters for children in need in urban and semi urban areas, support for family bases non-institutional care through sponsorship, foster care, adoption and after care and institutional care for children and juveniles.

Ministry of Women and Child Development has formulated a protocol for Pre-rescue, Rescue and Post-rescue operations of child victims of trafficking for the purpose of Commercial Sexual Exploitation.