

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1907
TO BE ANSWERED ON 07.08.2024

HUMAN TRAFFICKING AND WOMEN'S SAFETY

1907. SHRI SANJAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the percentage increase in human trafficking in Delhi during the last five years, State-wise corresponding statistics;
- (b) the action taken by Government to curb the menace of human trafficking and prostitution during the said period;
- (c) the number of women rescued from human trafficking and prostitution in Delhi during the last five years; and
- (d) the policies in place to make a better future for the lives of victims?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT
(SHRIMATI ANNPURNA DEVI)

(a): National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles statistical data on crimes as reported to it by the States/ UTs and publishes the same in its publication "Crime in India" available on the NCRB website www.ncrb.gov.in. The latest published report is available up to the year 2022. As per the data, human trafficking cases in Delhi during the last five years, i.e. 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022 are 98, 93, 53, 92 and 106 respectively. The State/ UT-wise data, as per NCRB report, is at **Annexure**.

(b) to (d): The Government of India attaches highest importance to the matter of preventing and countering the crimes against women and children including crimes of human trafficking. The Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 has been enacted to prevent prostitution and trafficking of persons for commercial sexual exploitation and related offences. Further, provisions for the offences of human trafficking under Sections 370 and 370A of the Indian Penal Code have now been incorporated under Sections 143 and 144 of the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita (BNS), 2023 that came into effect from 1st July, 2024. Another Section 111 in BNS related with Organized Crimes also covers the crime of trafficking of persons and human

trafficking for prostitution as well. Additionally, the Bhartiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita (BNSS), also recognizes trafficking as a cognizable and non-bailable offence. Both BNS and BNSS provide for several other provisions to criminalise and deal with offences similar to human trafficking. Government of India supplements the efforts of State Governments/ UT Administration by way of providing them financial assistance to establish and strengthen the infrastructure in combating human trafficking at various levels in the State/ UT as well as by providing them regular guidance and advice through various advisories, guidelines and SOPs issued from time to time. Some of the initiatives of the Central Government are as under:

(i) The Central Government has provided financial assistance to States/ UTs for setting up/ strengthening of Anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs). Currently, 827 AHTUs are functional including 807 in States/ UTs, 15 in Border Security Forces (BSF) and 5 in Sashastra Seema Bal (SSB). SSB has also established dedicated helpline number 1903. From time-to-time states have been organizing training sessions for police officials to handle trafficking cases.

(ii) Regular Training is provided to State Police Personnel in prevention and investigation of human trafficking. These training programmes aim at capacity building of law enforcement agencies and generating awareness among them.

(iii) A national level communication platform - Crime Multi Agency Centre (Cri-MAC) was launched by Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) on March 12, 2020 for online sharing of information on crime & criminals on 24x7 basis among various Law Enforcement Agencies and ensure seamless flow of information between them. It facilitates dissemination of information about significant crimes including human trafficking cases across the country on a real time basis and enables inter-State coordination.

(iv) In addition, Government has mandated the National Investigation Agency (NIA) to investigate cases of human trafficking having inter-state, national and international ramifications.

(v) With a view to facilitate the effective combating of cases of human trafficking and sensitize the stakeholders including law enforcement machineries across the country, the National Commission for Women (NCW) established an Anti-Human Trafficking Cell on 2nd April 2022. NCW has organized 16 Capacity Building cum awareness seminars on anti-human trafficking in several parts of the country for sensitization of various stakeholders like State Police, State Women Commissions, CISF and RPF. Till date approximately 5600 participants have been trained.

(vi) Women Help Desks (WHDs) established with financial assistance under Nirbhaya Fund focus on making the Police Stations more women friendly and approachable.

(vii) Investigation Tracking System for Sexual Offences (ITSSO), an online analytical tool, has been launched to monitor and track police investigations in sexual offences as per Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2018 (now included in BNSS). It enables a regular review by the States/ UTs concerned to monitor the progress of case investigation and shows increase in compliance rate from 44.4% in 2018 to 61.5% in 2023.

(viii) National Database on Sexual Offenders (NDSO) is a database available exclusively to police. Launched on 20.9.2018 to facilitate investigation & tracking of sexual offenders, NDSO has data of more than 18.42 lakh sexual offenders in the country, which allow Investigating Officers to track habitual sex offenders along with initiating preventive measures against sexual offences.

(ix) National Database of Human Trafficking Offenders (NDHTO), facilitates the LEAs to search the trafficker's portfolio which provides crime history, personal details, movement, court actions, appeals, visitors, etc. Trafficker's data search provides details for prevention/detection and investigation of such crimes. As on date, NDHTO has more than 1.20 lakh offender records.

(x) Further, with regard to Protection and Rehabilitation of Victims of Trafficking, the Ministry of Women and Child Development, under Mission Shakti Scheme has a component 'Shakti Sadan', an Integrated Relief and Rehabilitation Home. Shakti Sadan is a home for destitute, distressed, marginalized women and those who are victims of trafficking etc. and also provides help, care and support and all the daily needs and services to such women.

As per the available NCRB data, the number of women rescued from human trafficking in Delhi during the last five years i.e. 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022 is 95, 104, 31, 143 and 146, respectively.

State/UT-wise Human Trafficking Cases- Reported during the last five years as per the NCRB Report

SL.No.	State/UT	Cases Reported				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1	Andhra Pradesh	240	245	171	168	163
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3	0	2	3	4
3	Assam	308	201	124	203	140
4	Bihar	127	106	75	111	260
5	Chhattisgarh	51	50	38	29	26
6	Goa	55	38	17	15	1
7	Gujarat	13	11	13	13	9
8	Haryana	34	15	14	37	13
9	Himachal Pradesh	6	11	4	5	5
10	Jharkhand	140	177	140	92	100
11	Karnataka	27	32	13	13	18
12	Kerala	105	180	166	201	135
13	Madhya Pradesh	63	73	80	89	81
14	Maharashtra	311	282	184	320	295
15	Manipur	3	9	6	1	0
16	Meghalaya	24	22	1	1	2
17	Mizoram	2	7	0	0	0
18	Nagaland	0	3	0	0	0
19	Odisha	75	147	103	136	121
20	Punjab	17	19	17	15	21
21	Rajasthan	86	141	128	100	117
22	Sikkim	1	0	1	0	0
23	Tamil Nadu	8	16	11	3	1
24	Telangana	242	137	184	347	391
25	Tripura	2	1	1	1	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	35	48	90	103	126
27	Uttarakhand	29	20	9	16	16
28	West Bengal	172	120	59	61	67
29	A & N Islands	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	2	2	2	1
31	D&N Haveli and Daman & Diu	0+	0+	2	0	0
32	Delhi UT	98	93	53	92	106
33	Jammu & Kashmir	1*	0*	2	4	8
34	Ladakh	-	-	0	0	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	0	2	4	8	23
	TOTAL ALL INDIA	2278	2208	1714	2189	2250

'+' combined data of erstwhile D & N Haveli and Daman & Diu UT

'*' data of erstwhile Jammu & Kashmir State including Ladakh