

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

**LOK SABHA**  
**UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 975**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 22.07.2022

**HUMAN TRAFFICKING CASES**

975. SHRI RAHUL RAMESH SHEWALE  
SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU  
DR. PRITAM GOPINATHRAO MUNDE  
SHRI GIRISH BHALCHANDRA BAPAT

Will the Minister of Women and Child Development be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of human trafficking cases reported during each of the last three years in various States;
- (b) whether the National Commission for Women has established an Anti Human Trafficking Cell and if so, the aims and objectives for setting up of such cell;
- (c) whether National Commission for Women has organized seminar on Anti Human Trafficking Awareness in the recent past ;
- (d) if so, details of issues raised and discussion held during the said seminar; and
- (e) the details of the steps taken by the Government to check cases of human trafficking in the country?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT  
(SHRIMATI SMRITI ZUBIN IRANI)

(a): National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles and publishes information on crimes in its publication "Crime in India" which is available on the website of NCRB (<https://ncrb.gov.in>). The published reports are available till the year 2020. As per information received from NCRB, the State/UT-wise number of cases reported/registered under human trafficking during 2018, 2019 and 2020 is at **Annexure**.

(b): The National Commission for Women has established an "Anti Human Trafficking Cell" on 02.04.2022 with the following aims and objectives:

- (i) To improve effectiveness in tackling cases of human trafficking.
- (ii) Raising awareness among women and girls.
- (iii) Capacity Building and Training of Anti-Human Trafficking Units and to increase responsiveness of law enforcement agencies.

(c) & (d): The National Commission for Women has recently organized a Seminar on the topic 'Anti Human Trafficking Awareness' on 25<sup>th</sup> June, 2022 in collaboration with Bureau of Police Research & Development (BPR&D) at New Delhi. The seminar was attended by around 700 participants from across the country including the State

Women Commissions, Women and Child Development Departments of States/UTs, Senior Officials of State Police Departments, Para Military Forces, Administrative and Police Training Institutes, Civil Society Organizations and Media among others. The Seminar covered/ deliberated on the following four important technical aspects of human trafficking:

- (i) Concepts, patterns and existing response systems of human trafficking
- (ii) Different dimensions of human trafficking
- (iii) Psycho-sociological impact of trafficking
- (iv) Role of NGOs In rescue, post rescue care and rehabilitation

The Technical sessions were followed by Open House Discussions and the gist of deliberations are as under:

- Coordination and Convergence among the National Commission for Women and other State Commissions are required for the purpose of efficient rehabilitation of victims by formulating a matrix or a template containing the framework of the process of convergence.
- Joint training in states of all the agencies involved in the process of combating human trafficking-Labour Department, Police Officials, National Commissions and Child Welfare Committees.
- The functional audit of Anti- Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs), Child Welfare Committees (CWC) and District Child Protection Units (DCPUs) and a reward-oriented approach to honour those who have vigilantly contributed towards the cause of anti-human trafficking.
- Empowering Panchayats to combat human trafficking. The Panchayats should be made aware of the legal provisions in force to combat human trafficking.
- Formulation of Indian Trafficking in Persons Report through the collaboration of National Commission for Women, National Commission for Protection of Childs Rights, Bureau of Police Research and Development and National Crime Records Bureau.
- The tools for efficient training programmes should be made available.
- The legislation, schemes and policies related to trafficking should be extensively disseminated at the Panchayat level.
- Spread awareness among children through life skills campaigns especially on the topic of gender and sexuality.
- Appointment of trained professional for mental health counseling.
- All the State Women Commission (SWCs) should establish Anti- Human Trafficking Cells in their respective Commissions.
- Ascertain the role of Corporate Houses in the post-rescue rehabilitation programmes of victims as part of their Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).

- All the stakeholders should act as “ambassadors of Anti-Human Trafficking”, working to the best of their capacities to make maximum contribution in the movement to combat human trafficking.

(e) ‘Police’ and ‘Public Order’ are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibility to maintain law and order as well as investigation and prosecution of crimes, including the crime of human trafficking vests with respective State Governments who are competent to deal with such offences under extant provisions of law. However, in 2020, the Empowered Committee (EC) under Nirbhaya Fund appraised a proposal for providing financial assistance of Rs 100 crores to all States and Union Territories (UTs) for strengthening the existing Anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) and setting up new AHTUs, covering all districts of States and UTs. The Central Government has since released funds to States/ UTs for the purpose. Further, the Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA), Government of India is supplementing the efforts of State Governments by undertaking various initiatives and measures. MHA provides financial assistance to States and UTs for holding ‘Judicial Colloquiums’ and ‘State level conferences’ on periodic basis for sensitizing judicial and police officials and to make available to them updated information on latest provisions of law relating to trafficking. MHA has also been issuing advisories and guidelines on preventing and combating the crime of human trafficking. These advisories are available on MHA’s website at: <https://www.mha.gov.in>. The National Investigation Agency Act, 2008 was amended in 2019 to authorise the National Investigation Agency to investigate cases of human trafficking under sections 370 and 370 A of Indian Penal Code. For addressing transnational issues of human trafficking, bilateral Memorandums of Understanding have been signed with Bangladesh, UAE, Cambodia and Myanmar; and multilateral instruments on human trafficking have also been signed by India.

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## Annexure

**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PART (a) OF LOK SABHA UN-STARRED QUESTION NO. 975 FOR ANSWER ON 22.07.2022 REGARDING “HUMAN TRAFFICKING CASES” ASKED BY SHRI SHRI RAHUL RAMESH SHEWALE, SHRI CHANDRA SEKHAR SAHU, DR. PRITAM GOPINATHRAO MUNDE AND SHRI GIRISH BHALCHANDRA BAPAT, HON’BLE MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT**

**State/ UT-wise number of cases registered under human trafficking during 2018, 2019 and 2020 is as under :**

Sl.	State/ UT	2018	2019	2020
	<b>STATES:</b>			
1	Andhra Pradesh	240	245	171
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3	0	2
3	Assam	308	201	124
4	Bihar	127	106	75
5	Chhattisgarh	51	50	38
6	Goa	55	38	17
7	Gujarat	13	11	13
8	Haryana	34	15	14
9	Himachal Pradesh	6	11	4
10	Jharkhand	140	177	140
11	Karnataka	27	32	13
12	Kerala	105	180	166
13	Madhya Pradesh	63	73	80
14	Maharashtra	311	282	184
15	Manipur	3	9	6
16	Meghalaya	24	22	1
17	Mizoram	2	7	0
18	Nagaland	0	3	0
19	Odisha	75	147	103
20	Punjab	17	19	17
21	Rajasthan	86	141	128
22	Sikkim	1	0	1
23	Tamil Nadu	8	16	11
24	Telangana	242	137	184
25	Tripura	2	1	1
26	Uttar Pradesh	35	48	90
27	Uttarakhand	29	20	9
28	West Bengal	172	120	59
	<b>TOTAL STATE (S)</b>	<b>2179</b>	<b>2111</b>	<b>1651</b>
	<b>UNION TERRITORIES:</b>			
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	0	2	2
31	DNH Haveli and DD +	0	0	2
32	Delhi UT	98	93	53
33	Jammu & Kashmir*	1	0	2
34	Ladakh	-	-	0
35	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36	Puducherry	0	2	4
	<b>TOTAL UT (S)</b>	<b>99</b>	<b>97</b>	<b>63</b>
	<b>TOTAL (ALL INDIA)</b>	<b>2278</b>	<b>2208</b>	<b>1714</b>

+ Combined data of erstwhile UTs of Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu for the year 2018 and 2019

\* Data of erstwhile Jammu & Kashmir State including Ladakh for the year 2018 & 2019