The year-wise and post-wise details of resignations are given below:-

Post	Year					Total
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	
Scientist 'B'	83	41	38	58	46	266
Scientist 'C'	64	18	18	21	16	137
Scientist 'D'	9	2	2	5	4	22
Scientist 'E'	5	1	3	1	1	11
Scientist 'F'	1	3	2	1	-	7
TOTAL :	162	65	63	86	67	443

Scientists who had resigned have indicated their personal/domestic grounds as the reasons for leaving DRDO. However, it is assumed that increased opportunities/incentives available elsewhere is the likely reason of such resignations.

The following incentives have been granted as corrective measures:

- Two additional increments on promotion to each Grade.
- Up to six variable increments on promotions granted on fast track.
- Professional Update Allowance to all scientists.
- Opportunity to acquire higher qualifications at reputed institutes *viz.* IIT's/IISc, etc. as DRDO sponsored candidates.
- Young Scientists, Scientist of the year and other DRDO Awards in recognitation of their contributions, etc.
- Excellent infrastructure facilities have been created at work places and also at residential complexes.

Government is also making all efforts to grant Performance Related Incentive Scheme (PRIS) to DRDO scientists at par with scientists of Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) and Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO).

Measures for rehabilitation of sex workers

†*328. SHRI NARENDRA KUMAR KASHYAP: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has issued any advisory to States/Union Territories

† Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

regarding the measures to be taken to control the trafficking of women and children for sexual exploitation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Supreme Court has constituted a panel to suggest the measures for the rehabilitation of sex workers;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by Government thereon along with the present status thereof; and

(e) the other measures being taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India has been advising the State Governments from time to time for improving the enforcement mechanism for combating trafficking of women and children.

(b) The Ministry of Women and Child Development issued an Advisory to States/Union Territories on 12.10.2011, emphasizing on, *inter alia*, gender sensitization of the police personnel, minimizing delays in investigations of crime against women, setting up 'Crime against Women Cells' in districts where these do not exist; adopting a victim centric approach in human trafficking cases, creating Special Juvenile Police Units, and conducting regular meetings of the State Advisory Committees for preventing and combating trafficking of women and children for commercial sexual exploitation. The Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) in consultations with Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD) also issued various advisories to States/UTs on measures needed for preventing and combating crime of human trafficking *e.g.* Advisory on preventing and combating human trafficking in India (9th September 2009), Advisory on Missing children (31st January 2012), Advisory to treat human trafficking as organized crime, (30th April 2012) and Advisory on preventing and combating human trafficking-dealing with foreign national (1st May 2012).

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) In connection with the Criminal Appeal No. 135 of 2010 in the case of Buddhadev Karmaskar vs. State of West Bengal, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of

India, *vide* its order dated 19/07/2011, constituted a Panel under the Chairmanship of Shri Pradip Ghosh, Senior Advocate, to advice the Court in matters of (i) Prevention of trafficking, (ii) Rehabilitation of sex workers who wish to leave sex work, and (iii) Conditions conducive for sex workers who wish to continue working as sex workers with dignity. The other Members of the Panel are:

(i) Mr. Jayant Bhushan, Senior Counsel

(ii) Usha Multipurpose Co-operative Society through its President/Secretary

(iii) Durbar Mahila Samanwaya Committee through its President/Secretary

(iv) Roshni through Ms. Salma Hasan 152, Golf Links, New Delhi

(v) Shri Ravi Kant, Shakti Vahini, New Delhi

(vi) Ms Preeti Patkar, Prerna, Mumbai

(vii) Ms Indumati, South India AIDS Action Programme, Chennai

(viii) Shri Tariq Khan, Social Activist, Lucknow

The Ministry of Women and Child Development has provided the office space along with equipment and personnel for functioning of the Panel and sanctioned Rs. 10 lakhs for the purpose. So far, the Panel has submitted eleven interim reports to the Hon'ble Court.

(e) The Government has adopted a multi-pronged approach to Prevent and Combat Trafficking of women and children for Commercial Sexual Exploitation. The Ministry of Women and Child Development administers the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956 (ITPA). The Ministry is also 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, 228 projects have been supported under the Scheme, including 117 protective and rehabilitative homes. Trafficked victims are also given shelter and support services in Short Stay Homes and Swadhar Homes meant for women in difficult circumstances. Besides, the Ministry is implementing the Centrally Sponsored Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) since 2009-10 for providing a safe and secure environment for overall development of children who are in need of care and protection and children in conflict with law. The various components of the scheme also include rescue and rehabilitation of children in difficult circumstances, which includes trafficked and sexually exploited children.

The Ministry of Home Affairs is implementing a comprehensive Scheme for establishment of integrated Anti Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) and capacity building of responders, including Training of Trainers for strengthening the law enforcement response to human trafficking. So far 160 Anti Human Trafficking Units have been established.

Rate of prosecution and conviction in cases of missing children

*329. SHRI P. RAJEEVE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of cases of missing children registered during the last three years; and

(b) the rate of prosecution and conviction of these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): (a) and (b) As per information provided by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), data regarding missing, traced and untraced children for the years 2009, 2010 and 2011 respectively is given in the Statement-I (*See* below).

Reports of missing Children *per se*, do not constitute an offence unless there are reasons to suspects that the Child has been kidnapped or abducted, or harmed in any way. The details regarding State/UT-wise cases registered, cases chargesheeted, cases convicted persons arrested; persons chargesheeted and persons convicted, for the years 2009-11 under Kidnapping and Abduction of children as collected by NCRB are given in the Statement-II

Statement - I

(A) Year-wise information on missing/traced/untraced children (upto 18 *years) for year* 2009

Sl. No.	State	Sex	No. of Missing children	Total traced	Total Un-traced (4-5)	State wise Total Missing (M+F)	State wise Total Traced (M+F)	State wise Total Untraced (M+F)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andaman	Male	16	15	1	46	44	2
	and Nicobar	Female	30	29	1			