

(d) whether the Ministry has prescribed any standard operating procedure for identification of children and transferring them from jails and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (c) The Ministry does not maintain such data regarding children identified and transferred from jails to observation homes centrally. Section 8 (3)(m) of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act) mandates for regular inspection of jails meant for adults to check if any child is lodged in such jails and to take immediate measures for transfer of such child to the observation home. Under Section 8 (3) (J) of the JJ Act, Juvenile Justice Board has to conduct at least one inspection visit every month of residential facilities for children in conflict with law and recommend action for improvement in quality of services to the District Child Protection Unit and the State Government. However, the primary execution of the JJ Act is the responsibility of States/UTs.

(d) No Sir.

#### **Measures against child and women trafficking**

2553. SHRI SANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any measures have been taken to combat trafficking and exploitation of children in the form of child beggary, child labour, forcing children in commercial sexual exploitation-in terms of rescue, rehabilitation, skill development, provision of alternative livelihood options to the freed survivors of this crime;

(b) whether the Ministry has any action plan to address the need for psycho-social re-integration and economic restoration of child and women victims of human trafficking; and

(c) if so, the details of measures taken and the budget allocation for these measures during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) to (c) As per Section 2 (14) (ii), (viii) and (ix) of Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act), such children are considered children in need of care and protection deserving the security

net of Institutional and non-Institutional care under the JJ Act. As per Section 54 (2) of JJ Act, inspection committees shall mandatorily conduct visits to all facilities housing children in the area allocated, at least once in three months in a team of not less than three members, of whom at least one shall be a woman and one shall be a medical officer, and submit reports of the findings of such visits within a week of their visit, to the District Child Protection Units or State Government, as the case may be, for further action. And as per Section 54 (3), on the submission of the report by the inspection committee, appropriate action shall be taken within a month by the District Child Protection Unit or the State Government and a compliance report shall be submitted to the State Government. The primary responsibility of execution of the Act, as such, lies with the State/UTs. Further, the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 provides for stringent punishment for persons who, being on the management or staff of a Home, commit sexual abuse on such child. Central Government is managing "Child Protection Services" (CPS) (erstwhile Integrated Child Protection Scheme), and providing financial assistance, as Grant-in-Aid, to the States/UTs for, *inter-alia*, undertaking a situational analysis of children in difficult circumstances, for setting up and maintenance of various types of CCIs. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Model Rules, 2016 framed under JJ Act, *inter-alia* specify standards for physical infrastructure, clothing, bedding, nutrition and diet, as well as rehabilitation measures such as education, vocational training, counselling etc. Further CPS also provides for "After care" services after the age of 18 years to help sustain them during the transition from institutional to independent life. The Ministry of Women and Child Development and Ministry of Railways have jointly taken an initiative to ensure the care and protection, security and well being of run away, unaccompanied and trafficked children who may come in contact with Railway. In order to address the issue a Standard Operative Procedure (SOP) was formulated in March, 2015 and a Memorandum of Understanding signed between Ministry of Railway and Ministry of Women and Child Development on 19th May, 2015. Towards implementation of above SOP, one of the operative instructions was to set up Child Help Desk at selective Railway Stations. The scheme supports 24x7 outreach helpline service for children in distress. This service is available through a dedicated toll free number, 1098 which can be accessed by children in crisis or by adults on their behalf from any place in the geographical location of India.

"Ujjawala", a comprehensive scheme to combat trafficking was launched by the Ministry in 2007 and is being implemented mainly through NGOs. The Scheme has five components-Prevention, Rescue, Rehabilitation, Re-Integration and Repatriation of

trafficked victims for commercial sexual exploitation. Under Ujjawala Scheme, funds are released to the State Government/UT Administration for further disbursal to the implementing agencies.

The details of fund Released and Utilized by State Govt. during F.Y., 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 of the Grant released to the States/UTs under Child Protection Services are given in Statement-I (*See below*). Details of the funds released under the Ujjawala Scheme during the last four years are given in Statement-II.

***Statement-I***

*Details of fund released and utilized by State Govt./UT Administrations during the financial year 2015-16, 2016-17 and 2017-18 current Year under CPS*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18	
		Amount released	Amount Utilized	Amount released	Amount Utilized	Amount released	Amount Utilized
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	238.58	500.52	110.74	586.32	1469.88	1537.11
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	571.68	92.02	52.29	179.54	643.71	180.00
3.	Assam	597.90	1025.07	413.64	1112.98	2932.68	1787.53
4.	Bihar	2687.89	1896.52	2787.92	1923.33	541.56	1633.69
5.	Chhattisgarh	3955.55	2086.26	527.77	1683.25	3181.97	2486.27
6.	Goa	235.25	39.68	36.83	98.27	728.53	54.44
7.	Gujarat	2328.90	1510.37	769.95	1526.53	590.11	1767.24
8.	Haryana	496.44	350.89	0.00	1224.85	1858.22	2500.00
9.	Himachal Pradesh	604.04	1255.12	2345.48	2390.26	1835.01	1833.11
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	113.35	0.00	43.12	114.71	807.48	374.62
11.	Jharkhand	369.88	387.42	840.11	842.14	1714.57	1641.76
12.	Karnataka	1845.24	2193.66	3720.80	3709.53	3272.45	1364.04
13.	Kerala	944.39	660.25	260.50	216.96	1849.45	1275.72
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1116.03	2373.81	2503.88	2535.83	3262.77	2582.87

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Maharashtra	3138.75	1975.29	2272.33	1569.37	608.15	1308.75
16.	Manipur	3082.18	1163.81	241.34	709.47	1886.33	2103.00
17.	Meghalaya	1469.55	1497.88	2060.33	2060.33	1846.60	1846.60
18.	Mizoram	2079.44	2079.44	1949.55	1949.55	1917.51	1917.51
19.	Nagaland	2257.65	1473.21	1350.37	1447.50	1457.45	1457.45
20.	Odisha	3309.07	2669.74	1089.22	2580.78	2599.30	2773.86
21.	Punjab	820.81	515.57	581.67	718.31	143.24	875.43
22.	Rajasthan	3258.92	2929.43	0.00	2267.52	4752.30	1295.98
23.	Sikkim	562.00	303.74	601.18	365.87	662.76	125.43
24.	Tamil Nadu	825.04	4282.78	13039.37	3648.55	2013.12	5512.50
25.	Telangana	354.88	93.94	195.64	1823.98	894.82	633.08
26.	Tripura	710.63	680.20	676.04	415.30	446.81	499.00
27.	Uttar Pradesh	2884.18	3293.57	3207.19	3109.82	1830.67	4222.98
28.	Uttarakhand	66.88	3.89	15.54	187.54	907.57	731.40
29.	West Bengal	508.67	1067.29	6763.87	3522.60	5073.56	4232.67
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	36.03	36.03	36.88	36.76	31.66	93.36
31.	Chandigarh	357.82	324.15	245.44	278.53	194.32	172.73
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	58.66	5.84	177.59	59.11	24.82	69.90
33.	Daman and Diu	82.82	57.69	126.42	80.33	21.89	83.00
34.	Delhi	1363.40	931.53	978.64	1024.94	354.33	1295.68
35.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
36.	Puducherry	559.60	622.75	826.33	768.69	114.35	426.20

***Statement-II***

*Details of the funds released under the Ujjawala Scheme during the last four years*

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	71.99	238.05	122.27
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.75	0	0
3.	Assam	385.22	280.88	365.59
4.	Bihar	0	23.38	28.99
5.	Chhattisgarh	10.84	46.54	38.75
6.	Goa	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	32.88	43.96	59.37
8.	Haryana	7.31	14.78	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	265.66	235.52	329.27
13.	Kerala	31.57	24.21	39.48
14.	Madhya Pradesh	7.06	8.54	10.59
15.	Maharashtra	304.75	287.41	294.45
16.	Manipur	152.23	117.66	253.88
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	92.5	21.67	26.87
19.	Nagaland	25.17	12.07	14.96
20.	Odisha	233.02	307.24	250.62
21.	Punjab	0	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	107.27	21.82	143.86
23.	Sikkim	10.51	0	24.82
24.	Tamil Nadu	99.39	88.43	59.31

Sl. No	Name of State/UT	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18
25.	Telangana	98.29	44.28	109.89
26.	Tripura	0	0	0
27.	Uttarakhand	22.92	53.56	82.05
28.	Uttar Pradesh	48.57	89.53	111.18
29.	West Bengal	50.17	0	84.34
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	0	0	0
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0
34.	Delhi	0	0	0
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	0	0	0
TOTAL		2067.07	2031	2450.54

#### Study on functioning of NCPCR

2554. DR. VINAY P. SAHASRABUDDHE: Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) since when the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) is functioning and what has been its role, so far;

(b) whether the Ministry has undertaken any study of the functioning of NCPCR, so far;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons why such study has not been undertaken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (DR. VIRENDRA KUMAR): (a) The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) is a statutory body constituted in March, 2007 under the Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (CPCR) Act, 2005. The Commission's mandate