

explicit content. Since inception of the portal, more than 6400 complaints, including other cyber crimes, have been received through this Portal, till 31.01.2019. The Law Enforcement Agencies take legal action as per provisions of law against such offenders. Steps have also been taken to spread awareness, issue of alerts/advisories, training of law enforcement agencies etc. to prevent such cases and to speed up investigation.

### **Regulation of long working hours of CRPF personnel**

341. SHRI TIRUCHI SIVA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to regulate and monitor the long working hours of CRPF Personnel;

(b) whether Government is aware that accommodation provided to the paramilitary forces is often unhygienic, not secure and ill-maintained; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to monitor the accommodation provided to the personnel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI KIREN RIJJU): (a) Generally the working hours in the Central Reserve Police Forces are 8 hourly shifts. This, however, varies depending on operational exigencies. Necessary leave/training reserve is built in the structure of Battalions so that the personnel get rest and leave. Measures have been taken to implement a transparent, rational and fair leave policy and to regulate duty hours to ensure adequate rest and leave.

(b) and (c) The forces have intimated that regular cleanliness is carried out at accommodations and surrounding area. Senior Officers including Medical Officers visit the accommodation provided to the force personnel and they always inspect its maintenance, the hygienic condition and security arrangements. The forces also monitor the accommodation/establishments under their command. Wherever infrastructure is provided by the State due to deployment of forces, forces use their own resources for continuous improvement of available infrastructure.

### **Increase in child trafficking**

342. SHRI RIPUN BORA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that India has emerged as a growing child trafficking country in the world in recent years;

- (b) if so, the State-wise details of child trafficking reported during last three years;
- (c) whether Government has received report on child trafficking from international agencies;
- (d) the details of identification, action taken, proceeding and progress on Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in respect of Inter-country Adoption; and
- (e) initiatives of Government on United Nations Protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI HANSRAJ GANGARAM AHIR): (a) and (b) As per the latest published information by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), State and UT-wise details of child trafficking reported during the years 2015 and 2016 is given in the Statement (*See* below). Data in 2015 and 2016 was collected through different sources. Segregated data for child trafficking is not available for the year 2014. The latest published data on crimes pertains to the year 2016.

(c) and (d) Various reports on child trafficking across the world are in public domain. India became signatory to the Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Co-operation in respect of Inter-country Adoption, 1993 in 2003. The Convention mandated designating a Central Authority for the purpose of Inter-country adoptions. Keeping this in view, the Juvenile Justice Act, 2015 was re-enacted in 2016. The Central Adoption Resource Authority (CARA) has been constituted under Section 68 of J.J. Act, 2015 to perform the following functions:—

- (i) to promote in-country adoptions and to facilitate Inter-State adoptions in co-ordination with State Agency;
- (ii) to regulate inter-country adoptions;
- (iii) to frame regulations on adoption and related matters;
- (iv) to carry out the functions of the Central Authority under the Hague Convention on Protection of Children and Cooperation in respect of inter-country Adoption;

(e) Details of the initiatives taken by the Government of India on UN Protocol to prevent, suppress and punish trafficking in persons are as under:—

- (i) To strengthen the law enforcement response against human trafficking, punishment under Section 370 of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) was made more stringent and a new Section 370-A was inserted to deal with offence of exploitation of a trafficked person.
- (ii) The Government of India has prepared a comprehensive legislation which is in line with the Trafficking in Persons Protocol of United Nations.
- (iii) The Government has also launched a comprehensive scheme namely, 'Ujjawala' for prevention of trafficking and rescue, rehabilitation and re-integration of victims of trafficking for commercial sexual exploitation.
- (iv) Financial assistance is provided to State Governments to hold Judicial Colloquiums and State Level Conferences on Human Trafficking.
- (v) Periodic review meetings are held with Nodal Officers of Anti Human Trafficking Units and other concerned agencies to review the efforts undertaken to combat human trafficking.
- (vi) India has signed bilateral Memorandum of Understanding for Prevention of Human Trafficking with several countries to prevent and counter human trafficking.
- (vii) The Ministry of Home Affairs has issued various advisories to States and UTs, from time to time, on measures to be adopted for handling human trafficking cases and to generate awareness about the crime of trafficking.

#### *Statement*

#### *State/UT-wise details of Cases Registered and Victims of Human Trafficking during 2015-16*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2015				2016			
		C R	Children			C R	Children		
			M	F	T		M	F	T
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	274	0	41	41	239	0	44	44
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	2	0	2	2	0	2	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	Assam	1494	0	1330	1330	91	34	96	130
4.	Bihar	381	118	307	425	43	183	13	196
5.	Chhattisgarh	69	20	14	34	68	60	78	138
6.	Goa	29	0	1	1	40	0	2	2
7.	Gujarat	47	0	3	3	548	137	348	485
8.	Haryana	275	5	195	200	51	5	8	13
9.	Himachal Pradesh	9	0	0	0	8	2	2	4
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	172	2	27	29	109	18	72	90
12.	Karnataka	507	3	79	82	404	113	219	332
13.	Kerala	151	28	5	33	21	18	65	83
14.	Madhya Pradesh	95	16	24	40	51	62	35	97
15.	Maharashtra	421	6	47	53	517	78	94	172
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	3	2	7	9
17.	Meghalaya	20	0	18	18	7	0	1	1
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	2
19.	Nagaland	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	114	14	51	65	84	98	108	206
21.	Punjab	86	2	7	9	13	47	1	48
22.	Rajasthan	131	22	41	63	1422	1823	696	2519
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	577	2	11	13	434	122	195	317
25.	Telangana	561	10	49	59	229	0	7	7
26.	Tripura	16	0	14	14	0	2	4	6
27.	Uttar Pradesh	50	1	12	13	79	748	74	822

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
28.	Uttarakhand	27	2	5	7	12	1	2	3
29.	West Bengal	1255	18	1180	1198	3579	426	2687	3113
	TOTAL (STATES)	6772	271	3463	3733	8057	3979	4863	8842
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
31.	Chandigarh	13	2	7	9	1	0	1	1
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Daman and Diu	1	0	0	0	7	0	1	1
34.	Delhi UT	87	106	57	163	66	144	46	190
35.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36.	Puducherry	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	TOTAL (UTs)	105	108	64	172	75	144	48	192
	TOTAL (ALL INDIA)	6877	379	3527	3905	8132	4123	4911	9034

*Note:*

- (1) Data for the Year 2015 was collected from State Crime Record Bureaus and in 2016 from State Anti Human Trafficking Units.
- (2) In 2015 data collected under heads (Human Trafficking, Buying and Selling of Minors, Importation and Procurement of Girls and Immoral Trafficking).
- (3) In 2016 data collected under heads Human Trafficking, Immoral Trafficking Act, Bonded and Child Labour Acts, POCSO Act, Transplantation of Human Organs Act, Child Marriage Act, Money Laundering Act, SC/ST Act, JJ Act and Other Acts in which Trafficking was involved. (Only cases of Trafficking under these Acts were taken).

*Source:* Crime in India 2015-16.

### Introduction of sex offender registry

343. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has now become the 9th country to introduce a 'sex offender registry' maintaining a database of names, address, fingerprints, DNA samples and Aadhaar number of persons convicted of sexual offences;

(b) whether the impact of the registry in advancing the safety of women and children is contingent upon a well-oiled criminal justice system and imposing systemic