

## **STATEMENT OF INDIA IN 32ND CCPCJ SESSION**

**(Delivered by Ms. Pausumi Basu, Director, Ministry of Home Affairs)**

I wish to extend our warm greetings to the chair of the 32<sup>nd</sup> session of the Commission and assure you of our full support & cooperation. India values the work of the Commission and reaffirms its commitment of purpose and greater cooperation.

India, very strongly believes, that for effective law enforcement and efficient delivery of criminal justice, an efficacious and robust criminal law, enabled with scientific investigation tools & modern IT technologies are vital. Hence, in consonance with its federal architecture, India has introduced various **constitutional & legal provisions** for enlarging the scope of offences and introducing stringent penal provisions.

India gives highest priority to the safety of women and children and focuses on strengthening institutional response for better implementation of laws in place. India approved the **Criminal Law (Amendment) Act 2018**, prescribing stringent provisions for sexual offences including completion of investigations within 60 days monitored by an online monitoring tool.

A Pan India voice-based, automated smart emergency response system **ERSS-112** has been operationalized.

To ensure timely, effective and efficient delivery of criminal justice, a seamless integration of police, courts, prisons, forensics and prosecution has been operationalised through an **Inter-operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS)**. It involves a secured online-paperless transaction based on the principle of one data once entry and is equipped with features like smart searches & role-based dashboards.

To address emerging new-age manifestations of crime, there is a progressive focus on building databases and use of smart technologies. National level web portals like **National Data Base on Sexual Offenders** to identify repeat offenders, **National Database on Human Trafficking Offenders (NDHTO)** to identify money trails, **National Automated Finger-Print Identification System (NAFIS)** conceptualized on the principles of cloud computing model to digitize, record and

store finger-print to aid investigations, have been deployed. For protecting the interests of Indian migrants and safeguarding them from trafficking, **e-Migrate** portal has been developed to register and provide pre-emptive clearance on working conditions.

India recognizes human trafficking as a grave crime and has established an institutional network of **Anti-human Trafficking Units** trained to address trafficking in a holistic victim-centric manner. A national level communication platform **Crime Multi Agency Center** (CriMAC) facilitates real-time dissemination of information about crimes enabling coordination and effective action.

India believes in a comprehensive approach to deter crime like in the recently launched **Vibrant Village program** helps to improve life of people living in border areas.

India is committed in its fight against drug trafficking has signed three UN conventions, has a comprehensive legislation to handle all aspects of drug trafficking and values participation of civil society to prevent crime and hence the “**Nasha Mukh Bharat Abhiyan**” an awareness programme against drug abuse, pioneered by youth and women volunteers, across the country, has been launched.

India has ‘Zero tolerance’ policy towards terrorism and has been at the forefront of global efforts to counter terrorism duly shaping international opinion to prioritize the fight against terror. **The National Investigation Agency (NIA)** was constituted as a Special Agency for investigation and prosecution of terror related offences. In consonance with the UN Security Council Resolutions 1267 and 1373, comprehensive guidelines have been issued. India is party to the 13 sectoral conventions on terrorism adopted by the United Nations.

Since prisons and correctional institutions play an important role in criminal justice, India has taken several measures to improve prison administration. With the objective of reform and rehabilitation of inmates, a progressive and comprehensive "**Model Prisons and Correctional Services Act, 2023**" has been finalised.

Finally, reaffirming India’s commitment and support for the initiatives of the Commission and UNODC, we look forward to further meaningful discussion and deliberation.