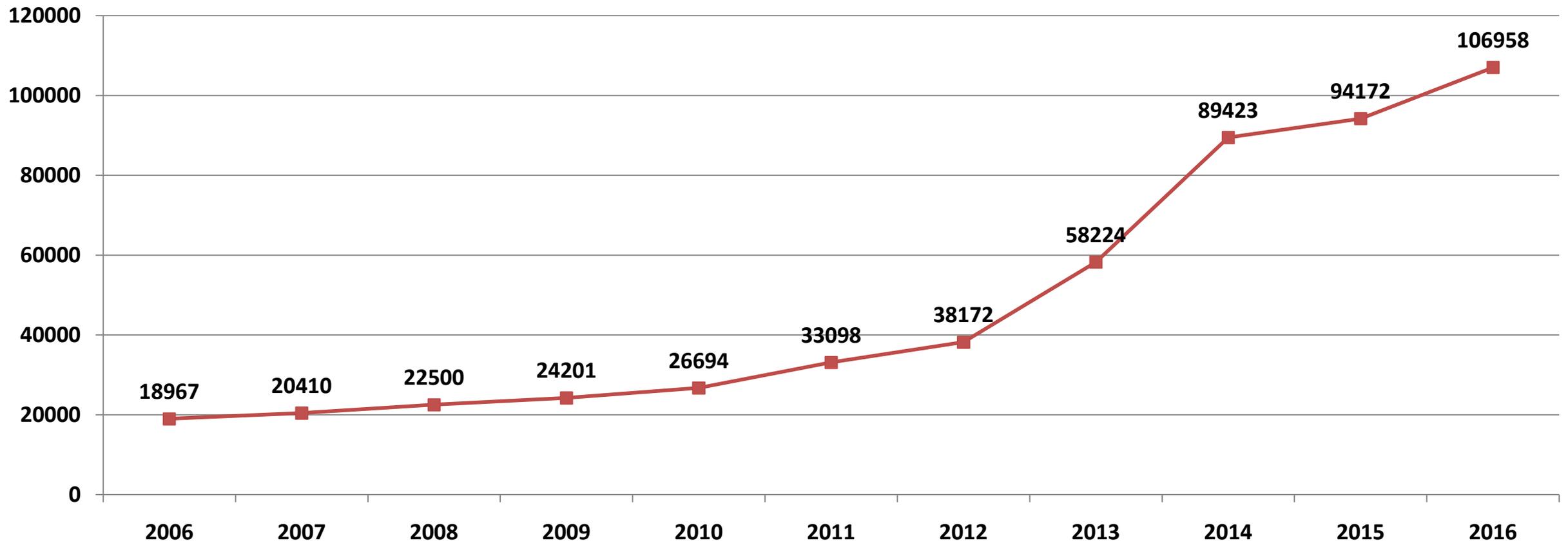


Crime Against Children in India

CRY – Child Rights and You



Crimes in India 2006-2016



Source: NCRB



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Crimes against children in India have increased by more than 500% over the last 10 years.

More than 50 per cent of crimes against children in the country have been recorded in just five states.



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A steady upward trend with a significant increase of more than 500% over a period of the past one decade (1,06,958 in 2016 over 18,967 in 2006).

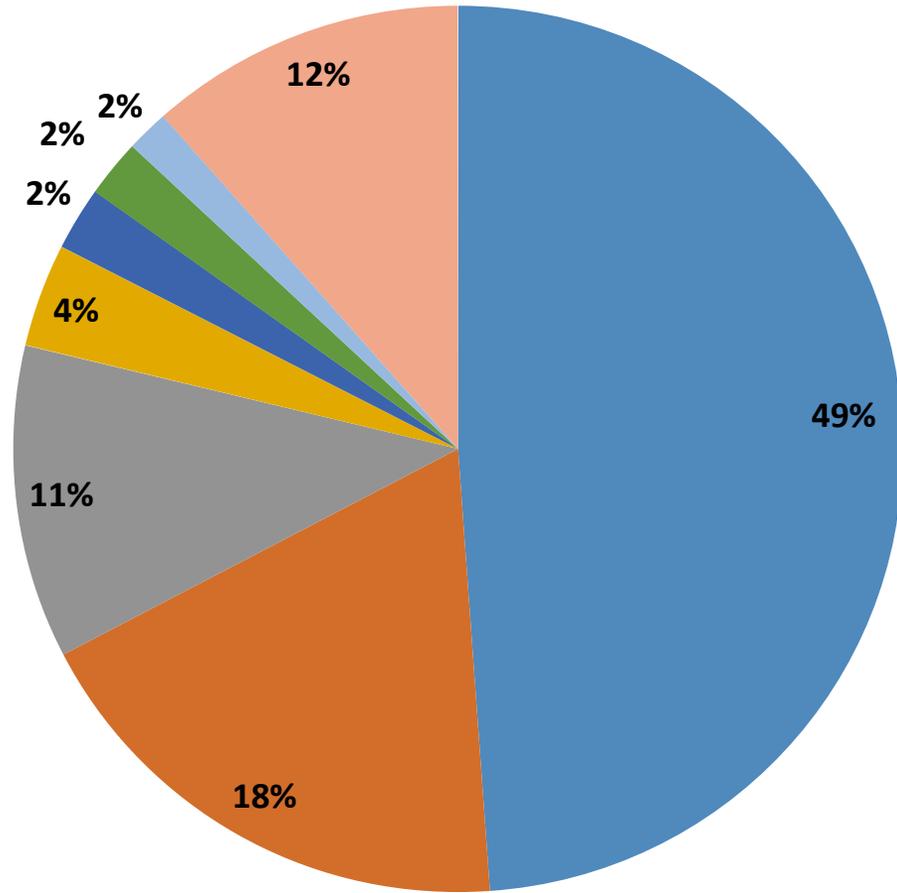
In year 2015 and 2016, Crime against children in India has increased by a sharp 11% as freshly released NCRB data suggests. Going by absolute numbers, it's an increase of 12,786 reported crimes against children across the country. The total number of crimes against children reported in 2016 is 106958, while 94172 crimes were recorded in 2015.



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Crime-head wise concentration (NCRB 2016)



- Kidnapping & Abduction
- Rape
- Assault or Insult to modesty of girl children
- Crimes under POCSO (Other Categories)
- Procuration of minor girls
- Crimes falling under JJ Act
- Murder
- Others



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More than 50% of crimes against children have been recorded in just five states, namely Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Delhi UT and West Bengal. While Uttar Pradesh tops the list with 15% of recorded crimes against children, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh closely follow with 14% and 13% respectively.

Kidnapping and Abduction of children continues to be the biggest crime against children, accounting for more than half of all crimes (48.9 per cent, number of crimes 52,253), as recorded in 2016. The next biggest category of crime against children is rape, amounting to more than 18 per cent of all crimes against children.

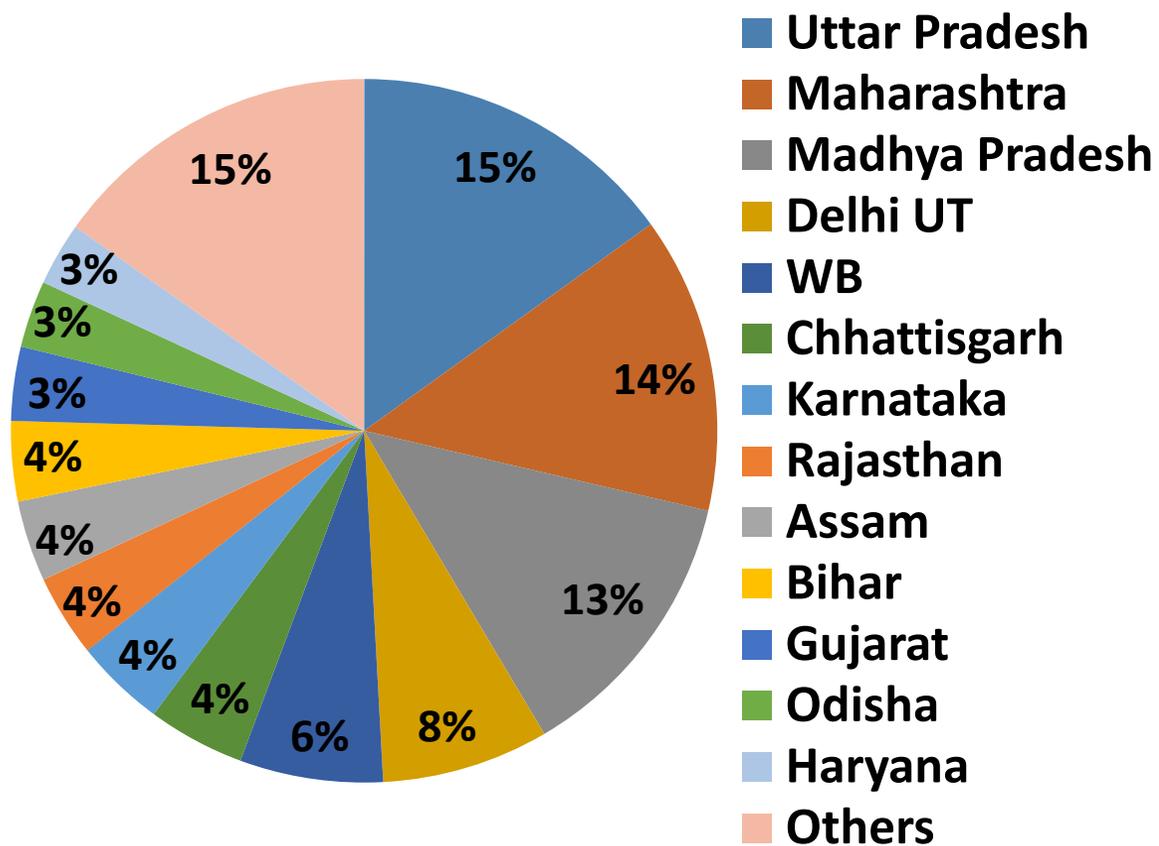
Uttar Pradesh recorded maximum number of crimes under the categories of 'Kidnapping & Abduction' and 'POCSO Act'; in both these categories Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh stand in the second and third slot respectively.



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Concentration of Crimes by State



STATE-WISE DATA – state wise data for top 5 states in Kidnapping & Abduction of children

	State	Number of Crimes 2016	Rate
1.	UP	9657	10.9
2.	Maharashtra	7956	21
3.	MP	6016	20
4.	Delhi	5935	106
5.	WB	4178	14.2
	India	52253	12.3

STATE-WISE DATA – state wise data for top 5 states in Child Rape

	State	Number of Cases 2016	Rate
1.	MP	2467	8.1
2.	Maharashtra	2292	6.1
3.	UP	2115	2.4
4.	Odisha	1258	9
5.	TN	1169	5.8
	India	19765	4.4



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STATE-WISE DATA – state wise data for top 5 states in Sexual Assault/ Insult to the modesty of Children

	State	Number of Cases 2016	Rate
1	UP	2652	3
2	Maharashtra	2370	6.3
3	MP	2106	6.8
4	Delhi UT	766	13.7
5	Kerala	517	5.5
	India	12226	2.7

STATE-WISE DATA – state wise data for top 5 states in Crimes under POCSO

	State	Number of Cases 2016	Rate
1	UP	4954	5.6
2	Maharashtra	4815	12.7
3	MP	4717	15.7
4	WB	2132	7.3
5	Odisha	1928	13.7
	India	36022	8.1

STATE-WISE DATA – state wise data for top 5 states in Procurement of Minor girls

	State	Number of Cases 2016	Rate
1	Assam	1519	12.8
2	WB	706	2.4
3	Rajasthan	60	0.2
4	Haryana	56	0.6
5	Telangana	32	0.3
	India	2488	7

Note: This is all crimes under POCSO. (Child Rape (Sec 4 & 6 of POCSO Act) / Section 376 IPC, Sexual Assault of Children (Section 8 & 10 of POCSO Act) / Section 354 IPC, Sexual Harassment (Section 12 of POCSO Act) / Section 509 of IPC, Use of Child for Pornography/Storing Child Pornography Material (Section 14&15), Under Other Sections of POCSO Act



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Rate of Crime Against Children

- Crime rate gives the population-adjusted incidence of crime. It is defined as the number of crimes for every 1,00,000 population of children. States having the highest rate of crime in 2016 is given below:

	State	Number of Cases 2016	Rate
1	Delhi UT	8178	146.0
2	A&N Island	86	61.4
3	Chandigarh	222	55.5
4	Sikkim	110	55.0
5	Mizoram	188	50.8
	India	106958	24.0



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“While this steep rise in numbers might have been the result of increased awareness among the people at large and the law enforcing agencies in recording crimes, it also indicates that children have become increasingly exposed to the risk of becoming victims in recent years.”

“Going by the current trend reflected in the Government data, Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh along with some other states continue to show worrying trends in the magnitude of crime against children. Also, this is a grim reminder of the fact that we, as a country, do not have proper prevention mechanisms in place to address the issue of child protection, nor are we keen on building more empathetic understanding and intervention plans adequately backed up by sustained investment on child security.”

“Child protection in our country cannot be ensured with just having legislations and numerous guidelines. We as a country need to commit in cultivating a culture of zero tolerance for violence against children. We should be vigilant and cognizant of the fact that children are at risk with gaps in infrastructure, processes and systems as well as people. It is non-negotiable for the state and other duty bearers to equip themselves in recognizing these risks and put robust systems and processes to assess and eliminate the same.”

Komal Ganotra,
Director Policy & Advocacy at CRY



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