

CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH THE LAW IN CRIME IN INDIA, 2017¹

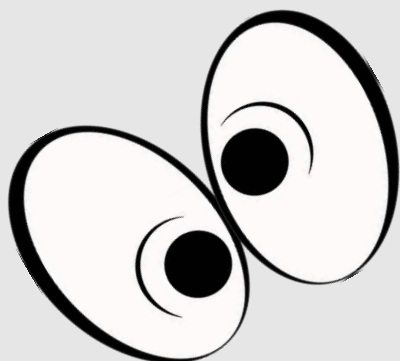


TABLE 1.2

Cases Reported & Rate of Total Cognizable Crimes Under Indian Penal Code (IPC) And Special & Local Laws (SLL) During 2005-2015

S. No.	Year	Mid-Year Projected Population (in Lakhs)+	Cases Reported			Rate			
			IPC	SLL	Total	IPC	SLL	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	
YEAR:									
1	2005	11027.9	1822602	3203735	5026337	16.5	28.9	45.4	31.8
2	2006	11197.8	1878293	3224167	5102460	16.8	28.8	45.6	33.0
3	2007	11365.5	1989673	3743734	5733407	17.5	32.9	50.4	37.2
4	2008	11531.3	2093379	3844725 [@]	5938104	18.1	33.3	51.4	39.5
5	2009	11694.4	2121345	4553872 ⁺⁺	6675217	18.1	39.1	57.2	39.9
6	2010	11857.6	2224831	4525917	6750748	187.6	38.1	569.3	39.4
7	2011 #	12101.9	2325575	3927154	6252729	192.2	324.5	516.7	39.5
8	2012	12133.7	2387188	3654371	6041559	196.7	301.2	497.9	39.9
9	2013	12287.8	2647722	3992656	6640378	215.5	324.9	540.4	39.4
10	2014	12440.4	2851563	4377630	7229193	229.2	351.9	581.1	40.3
11	2015	12591.1	2949400	4376699	7326099	234.2	347.6	581.8	

**Two Reports
Same Source
Same Period

BUT

Different
Numbers**

PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN 2015 OVER 2005¹

14.2

COMPOUND GROWTH RATE PER ANNUM

1.3

¹ Source: Registrar General/Population Commissioner, RGI,

[#] Actual Population as per the Population Census, 2011

[@] Andhra Pradesh excluded Motor Vehicle Act(Non-Cogniz MV Act & Town Nuisance Act cases in Andhra Pradesh

⁺⁺ Variation in SLL crimes is due to less registration of M.V.

Rate = Cases Reported per 1,00,000 of population.

TABLE 1.1*

Crimes under Indian Penal Code (IPC) and Special & Local Laws (SLL) - 2014-2016

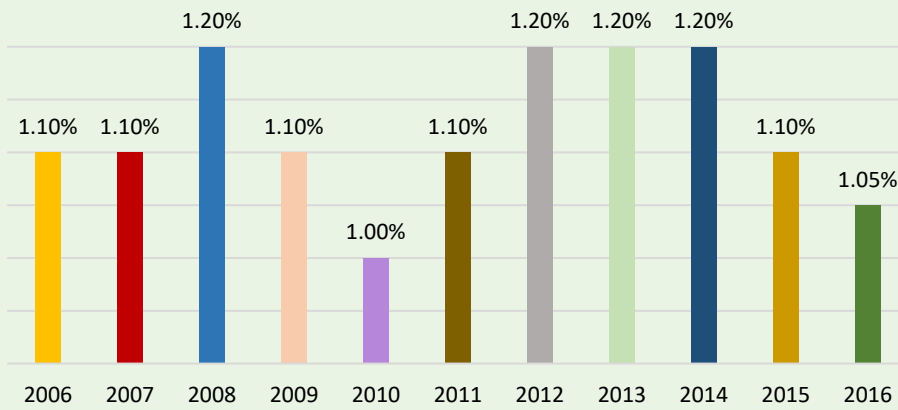
S. No.	Year	Mid-Year Projected Population (in Lakhs)	Crime Incidence +			Crime Rate ++			Percentage of IPC Crimes to Total Cognizable Crimes
			IPC	SLL	Total	IPC	SLL	Total	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
1	2014	12440.4	2851563	1720100	4571663	229.2	138.3	367.5	62.4
2	2015	12591.1	2949400	1761270	4710676	234.2	139.9	374.1	62.6
3	2016	12739.9	2975711	1855804	4831515	233.6	145.7	379.3	61.6

Note : i) Population Source : Registrar General of India estimated population of 2016 based on 2001 census

ii) ⁺ Incidence : Number of FIRs Registered

iii) ⁺⁺ Crime Rate is calculated as Crime Incidence per one lakh of population

Percentage of Juvenile Crimes to Total Cognizable IPC Crimes



Counter to public perception, the share of juvenile crimes has actually gone down

In 2016...

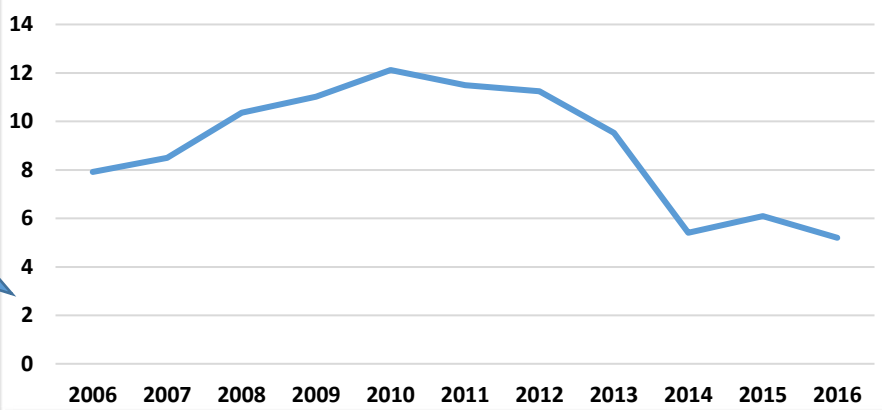
7717 cases of theft involving 10139 children of all age groups comprise the largest segment of juvenile crimes, followed by criminal trespass and burglary @2747 cases involving 3812 children.

2504 children have been apprehended in 1903 rape cases as against 1841 apprehended for 1688 cases in 2015.

1198 children in the 16 to 18 year age category are apprehended for kidnaping and 1561 for rape.

Most CICL are first time offenders and recidivism or repeat offending has been on a decline.

Recidivism among CICL (in per cent)





Contrary to popular belief, children who offend don't walk away free.

In 2006, 91% were held guilty despite the law being lenient in public perception.

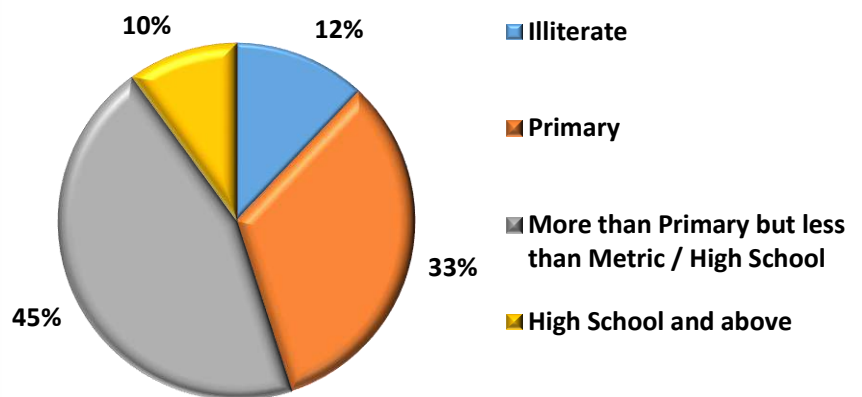
In 2016, 86% are held guilty and pendency has increased.

In 2015...

- 42.4% CICL belonged to the families whose annual income was up to ₹25,000
- 28.2% CICL were from families with income between ₹25,000 and ₹50,000
- 25.9% CICL were from families with an income of ₹50,000 - ₹2,00,000

Crime in India 2016 does not provide the economic status of the families of CICLs.

Educational Status of Children in Conflict with the Law



Family Background	Number of CICLs (2016)	CICLs (in per cent)
Living with Parents	38061	86.2
Living with Guardians	4550	10.3
Homeless	1560	3.5



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