

Summer Training Report

By

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CRIME AGAINST CHILDREN

INTRODUCTION

Crime against children mean when some wrong things that's are faced by child like physical and emotional abuse exploitation, neglecting. Some child who are facing child pornography or sex trafficking. In this chapter we analysis if below 18 year age child is facing any type violence than they are consider as a victim and some action will take against criminal.

Child protection is major issue in India. Protection of children from crimes is a big task. In this chapter we discussed about only in India, but this issue is not only in India it spread around world. In Whole world millions of children who are facing or who are exploited, killed, abused, raped and discriminated. Often these problem facing by child labourers and those children who lost their parents, some who lives in street, some who are disable and some are facing discrimination because of religious or ethnic minority status.

all violence is not occurring from now, this is from first decade of life . this type of violence is major problem or risk factor for health. It effects person's whole life. Children's childhood time is very soft time and this time is growth time for children. In this time if any child is facing violence or abuse can lead to serious consequence of health problem that can spoil his or her whole life. Sometime these violence lead child to wrong direction, children started taking drugs, alcohol and these children suffer from depression, facing difficulties in school and they become criminal.

What Is CRIME ???

A crime is an offence that merits community condemnation and punishment, usually by way of fine or imprisonment. This is different from a civil wrong (a tort), which is an action against an individual that requires compensation or restitution. (<https://lawhandbook.sa.gov.au/ch12s01.php>)

Crime is an essentially contested concept. There is no universally agreed definition of what a crime is. However, the most straightforward way of thinking about crime is to look at it in terms of a legalistic perspective - from this approach a crime is an act which is illegal. It's against the law. Specifically it is against the criminal law. In so doing the act will have certain aspects to it - it will have an aspect of criminal harm and it will have an aspect of criminal blame.(
<https://www.open.edu/openlearn/society-politics-law/criminology/what-crime>)

A crime is a deliberate act that causes physical or psychological harm, damage to or loss of property, and is against the law. (<https://www.victimsupport.org.uk/>)

Crime simply as: 'An action or omission which constitutes an offence and is punishable by law'. crime in a more complex way: 'an offence which goes beyond the personal and into the public sphere, breaking prohibitory rules or laws, to which legitimate punishments or sanctions are attached, and which requires the intervention of a public authority.'(<http://www.sccjr.ac.uk/wp-content/uploads/2015/10/SCCJR-What-is-crime.pdf>)

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- 1) Main purpose to study is to know about existence and prevalence of crimes against children in India.
- 2) To suggest some idea or strategies to reduce crime against children .Present study is an exploratory study based on secondary information collected from the official records of

various ministries of Government of India and various reports of national Crime Records Bureau of India.

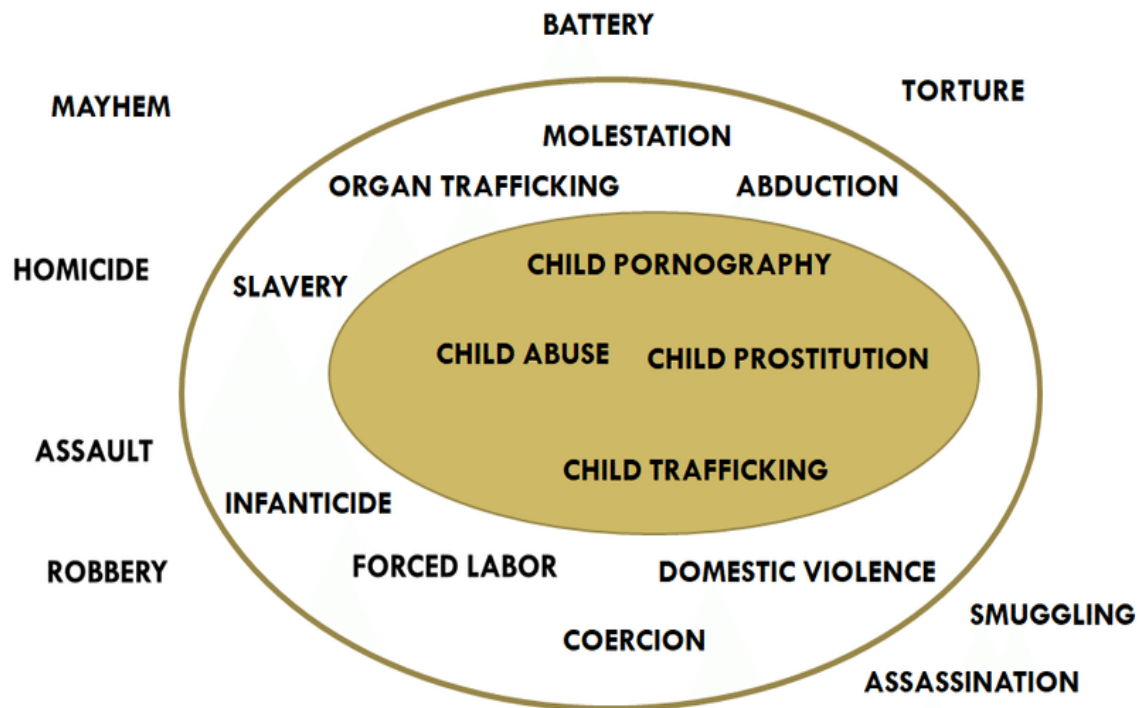
Types of violence against children

Six type of interpersonal violence that effect child's development at different stages.

- **Maltreatment** (including violent punishment):- it is behaviour toward the child. Mainly four types of maltreatment is physical violence, sexual, emotional violence (psychological) and parents also neglect of infants children and adult child. Generally parents entrust their child to caregivers and other authority. Most often parents intrust their child to orphanages and in schools, where children spend their whole time with other person not with their parents.
- **Bullying** (cyber-bullying) means when someone is being hurt child either by words or actions, usually more than once, feels bad because of it. It is unwanted aggressive behaviour by another person who are unknown (neither siblings nor in a romantic relationship) for the victim. They can harm child by physically, psychologically or social harm, and often this type of violence is happening in schools and other place where children gather, talked with each other and on online (social media).
- **Youth violence** is consider among 10-29 aged children and young adults. Victim and criminal are unrelated or may be related, they may or may not be known for each other. It occurs most often in community place between known person (relative/neighbour) and strangers. They can bullying and physical assault to child with or without weapons (such as guns and knives), and in this type of violence may involve gang violence.
- Intimate partner violence (or domestic violence) IPV involves physical violence, sexual violence and emotional violence by her/his life partner or ex-partner. Not only females are victims, males are also victims, intimate partner violence affects females. For example we can say 1 women out of 5 women and 1 men out of 59 men (affected) in the United States have been raped in their lifetime (National Coalition against **Domestic Violence**, 2015). It often occurs against girls child within child marriages and early/forced marriages.
- Sexual violence is a very serious issue. It is public health and human rights problem not only for short term but also for long time period. All these things consequences effect on women's physical, mental, and sexual and reproductive health. Sexual violence only that time occurs when she/he don't want. In the context of an unwanted permission sexual violence occur. this problem occurs within the large family or community structure, or during times of conflict, Sexual violating is a deeply violating and painful experience for the survivor (victim). sexual trafficking acts committed against for those person who is unable to consent or refuse.
- Emotional or psychological violence includes restricting a child, and always ridicule,punish, threats and intimidation to the child. many other things that effect children emotionally like discrimination between children, rejection for all things that children want.

Note:-

Gender-based violence or any other type of violence can generate any time because of boys or girls biological sex or gender identity.



Impact of violence

Violence affect child, family, communities and nations for lifelong. Children is facing health issues for long time period. Violence impact against children are:

Many children who are affected from violence, often they are facing many problems like: many children's result is death. Often children's are depressed because they are not able to do what they want. Parents restrict their child and not permit them to do what they want. Children are not strong this type of depression impair their brain and their nervous system development. At an early age violence exposure can impair child brain development and it can damage another part of the nervous system, immune system, with long term consequences issue. These type of violence take children toward negative result. Hundreds of male victim who are affected from youth violence and who sustain injuries because of physical fighting. Because of all negative things children exposed to violence like smoke, misuse of alcohol, drugs, and they engaged in high risk of sexual behaviour. These children also have high rates of anxiety, depression and other mental health issues. High risk sexual behaviour leads girl child to unwanted pregnancies, because of unwanted pregnancies it increase abortions, gynaecological problems, sexual transmitted infections, including HIV. When children exposed to violence and other adversities are more likely to drop out of school, have difficulty finding and keeping a job.

METHODOLOGY

This research totally depends on secondary research . all paper data collected from NATIONAL CRIME RECORD BEAURO. Before writing this research paper I studied Chandon Roy research paper. I am taking data of 2011 to 2018 from NCRB. Taking some content like different definition of crime from different person or organization. In this chapter we obtained official statistics on sexual offences against children, namely murder, kidnapping, procurement of minor girl, Buying of Girls for Prostitution, rape of children for the period of 2017-2018 from the National Crime Report Bureau.

Literature Review

WHO start a group which have 10 numbers of international agencies, these agencies have developed and endorsed an evidence-based technical package that's called INSPIRE. They are using seven strategies for stopping crime against children. For achieving Sustainable development goal INSPIRE is helping countries and communities. This package want to ending violence against children. INSPIRE each letter stand for one of the strategies. It want to preventive effects of several type of violence. They want to help in such area like mental health, education and crime reduction.

INSPIRE strategies are:

- **I stands for :-** Implementation and enforcement of laws (for example- banning violent discipline and restricting children to access alcohol and firearms);
- **N stands for:-** Norms and values change (for example, altering norms that increase the sexual abuse of girls or aggressive behaviour among boys);
- **S stands for:-** Safe environments
- **P stands for:-** Parental and caregiver support (for example, provide parent training , who become first time parents);
- **I stands for:-**Income and economic strengthening (such as provide them microfinance and gender equity training);
- **R stands for:-**Response services provision (for example, ensuring that children who are exposed to violence can access effective emergency care and receive appropriate psychosocial support); and
- **E stands for:-**Education and life skills (such as confirm it that children attending schools, and provid to child life and social skills training).

State Wise Report
(2011 -2016)

	STATE/UT NAME	2011	2012	
1	Andhra Pradesh	2213	2274	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	35	39	
3	Assam	236	392	
4	Bihar	223	2894	
5	Chhattisgarh	1782	1881	
6	Goa	75	122	
7	Gujarat	1131	1327	
8	Haryana	280	1015	
9	Himachal Pradesh	260	266	
10	Jammu & Kashmir	25	40	

11	Jharkhand	85	113	
12	Karnataka	334	875	
13	Kerala	1452	1324	
14	Madhya Pradesh	4383	5168	
15	Maharashtra	3362	3456	
16	Manipur	87	104	
17	Meghalaya	104	91	
18	Mizoram	54	95	
19	Nagaland	20	13	
20	Odisha	315	418	
21	Punjab	622	877	
22	Rajasthan	1491	1807	
23	Sikkim	29	30	
24	Tamil Nadu	925	1036	
25	Telangana	925	-	
26	Tripura	102	20	
27	Uttar Pradesh	5500	6033	
28	Uttarakhand	83	122	
29	West Bengal	1450	1706	
	TOTAL (STATES)	28668	33538	
	UNION TERRITORIES			
1	A&N Islands	77	28	
2	Chandigarh	74	96	
3	D&N Haveli	11	8	
4	Daman & Diu	3	8	
5	Delhi UT	4250	4462	
6	Lakshadweep	0	0	
7	Puducherry	15	32	

	TOTAL (UT)	4430	4634	
		33098	38172	

Incidence of Crime against Children

Murder (Number of Incidence: 1775 Rate: 0.4)

In 2016 total numbers of murder cases is 1775. Maximum number of Murder were reported in Uttar Pradesh (513 cases), Maharashtra (191), Madhya Pradesh (132). The incidents were declined by 1.62% in the year 2016 over 2015 (from 1775 cases in 2016 to 1937 crime in India 2015). Minimum number of Murder were reported in Sikkim (0), D&N Haveli (0), Daman & Diu (0), and Lakshadweep (0).

Infanticide crimes comes in act Sec.315 IPC (Number of Incidence: 93 Rate: Negligible)

A total number of 93 cases of 'Infanticide' were registered in the country during the 2016. From 2015 to 2016 crime incidents declined by 1.07 % (94 cases in 2015 to 93 Cases in 2016) in India. Maximum number of infanticides were reported in Uttar Pradesh (21 cases) after Uttar Pradesh Rajasthan is in second number (14 cases) and then Madhya Pradesh (14 cases).

Rape crime comes in act Sec. 376 IPC (Number of Incidence: 19920 Rate: 4.4)

A total number of 19,920 child rapes cases under section 376 of IPC were registered in the country during 2016 in comparison to 10,934 cases in 2015. Crime cases were increased by 9.5% during 2016 over 2015. Maximum number of child rape cases were reported in Madhya Pradesh (2,479 cases) after Madhya Pradesh Maharashtra is in second number (2333 cases) and than Uttar Pradesh (2,115).

Assault on girl child with Intent to Outrage her Modesty crime comes in Sec. 354 IPC

(Number of Incidence: 12,329 Rate: 2.7)

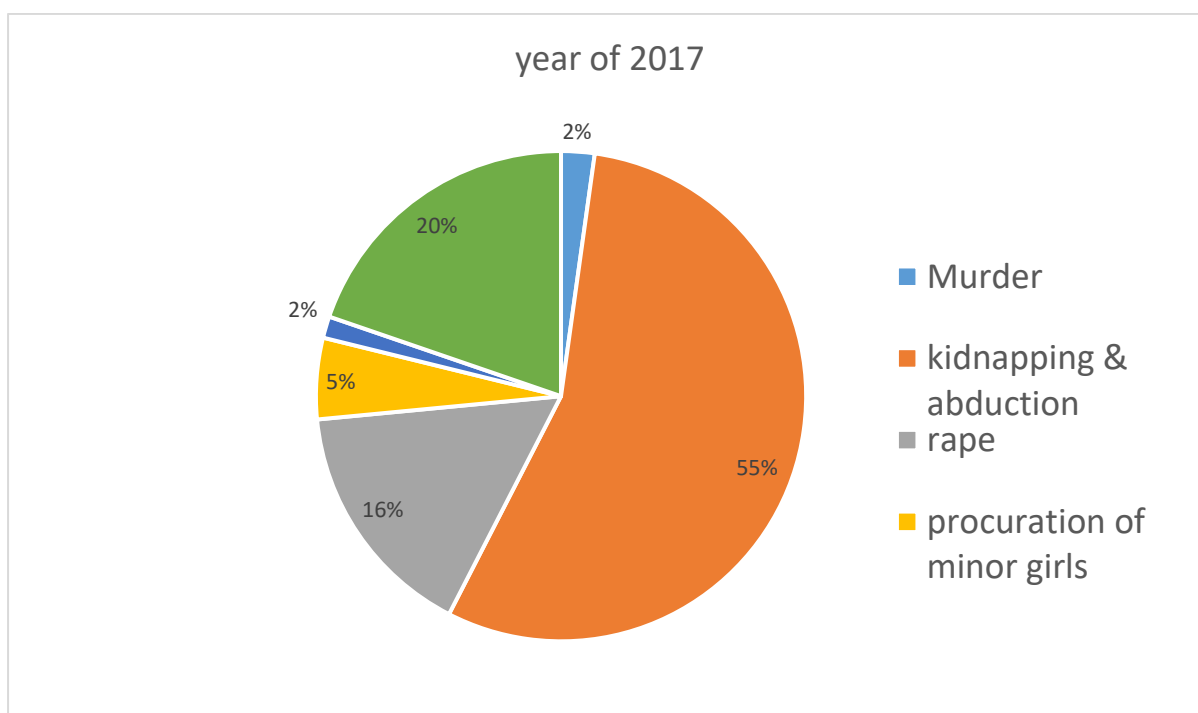
A total number of 12,329 cases of 'Assault on Girl Child with Intent to Outrage her Modesty' were reported during the year 2016. highest number of cases are in Uttar Pradesh (2,652 cases) followed by Maharashtra (2396 cases), Madhya Pradesh (2,109 cases). Crime head with highest in UT of Delhi UT (769) and Puduchery (18).

Crime Wise Report of State & UT (2011-2016)

S. no.	CRIME	YEARS		
		2011	2012	2013
1	Murder	1451	1597	1657
2	Rape	7112	8541	12363
3	Kidnapping & abduction	15284	18266	28167
4	Abetment to Suicide	61	144	215

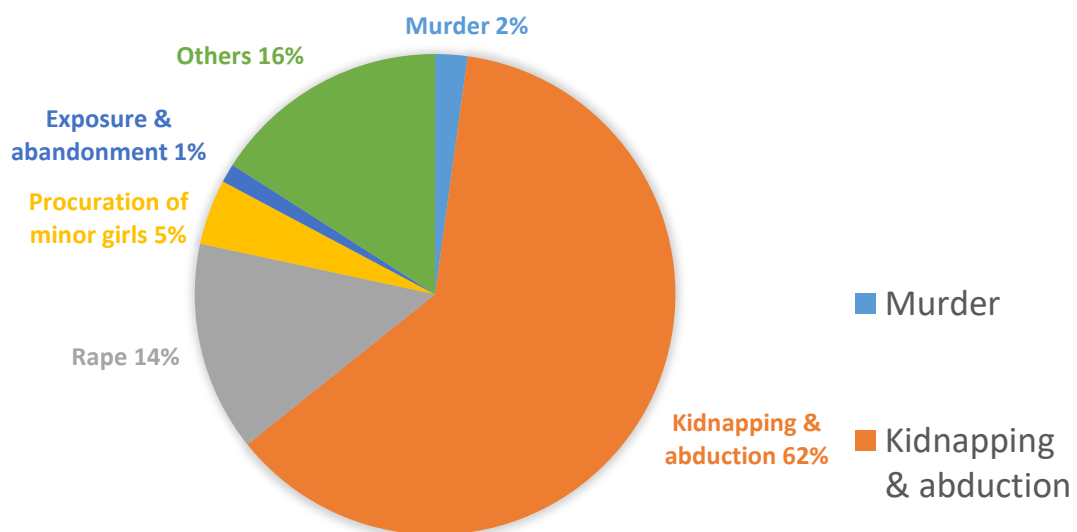
5	Exposure And Abandonment	622	821	930
6	Procuration Of Minor Girl	862	809	1224
7	Foeticide	132	210	221
8	Infanticide	63	81	82
9	Buying Of Girls For Prostitution	27	15	6
10	Selling Of Girls For Prostitution	113	108	100
11	Prohibition of Child Marriage	113	169	222
12	Other crimes	7180	7411	13037

Crime Wise 2017 Report



Crime Wise 2018 Report

YEAR OF 2018



S1.no	Crime head	years		% Variation in 2018 over 2017
		2017	2018	
1	Murder	1393	1497	7.4%
2	Infanticide	73	56	-30.3%
3	Rape	10,059	9757	-3.0%
4	Kidnapping & Abduction	34,958	42908	22.7%
5	Foeticide	115	128	11.3%
6	Abetment of Suicide	241	228	-5.4%
7	Exposure & Abandonment	899	876	-2.6%
8	Procuration of Minor Girls	3382	3039	-10.41%
9	Buying of Girls for Prostitution	04	08	100%
10	Selling of Girls for Prostitution	81	40	-50.1%
11	Child Marriage Restraint Act	395	501	26.8%
12	Other Crimes	12466	11024	-11.6%

	Total	51787	58647		

Crimes report of two years (2017 -2018)

S.NO.	STATE NAME	YEAR OF 2017	YEAR OF 2018
1	Andhra Pradesh	2397	2672
2	Arunachal Pradesh	138	166
3	Assam	4951	5447
4	Bihar	5386	7340
5	Chhattisgarh	6518	6924
6	Goa	196	182
7	Gujarat	3955	4929
8	Haryana	4169	4869
9	Himachal Pradesh	528	772
10	Jammu & Kashmir	359	473
11	Jharkhand	1247	1479
12	Karnataka	5890	6131
13	Kerala	3562	4253
14	Madhya Pradesh	19038	18992
15	Maharashtra	16918	18892
16	Manipur	109	128
17	Meghalaya	379	385
18	Mizoram	220	198
19	Nagaland	93	70
20	Odisha	3185	5217
21	Punjab	2133	2308
22	Rajasthan	5180	5150
23	Sikkim	190	221
24	Tamil Nadu	3529	4155
25	Telangana	3580	3747
26	Tripura	276	271
27	Uttar Pradesh	19145	19936
28	Uttarakhand	829	1306
29	West Bengal	6551	6286
	TOTAL (STATES)	120651	132899

1	A&N Islands	119	162
2	Chandigarh	275	288
3	D&N Haveli	31	38
4	Daman & Diu	24	34
5	Delhi UT	7852	8246
6	Lakshadweep	4	8
7	Puducherry	76	89
	TOTAL (UT)	8381	8865
		129032	141764

(Incidence: 1, 41,764)

Incidence of Crime against Children (2017-2018)

A total number of **1, 41,764** cases of crimes against children were registered in the country during 2018 as compared to 1, 29,032 cases during 2017, showing an increase of 9.9%. Uttar Pradesh accounted for 22.5% of total crimes committed against children registered in the country. The next in order was Madhya Pradesh (63.1%), Maharashtra (49.9%) and Delhi UT(147.1%).

Crime Head-wise Analysis

Murder (Incidence: 2232 Rate: 0.4)

A total of 2,232 cases of 'murder' of children were registered in the country against 2007 cases in 2017 showing increase of 11.2% during 2018 over 2017. Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest number of such cases (373 cases) accounting for 16.7% of the total cases registered in the country. Manipur, Daman & Diu and Puducherry did not report any case of intentional homicide of children during the year 2018. D & N Haveli (1.6) followed by Arunachal Pradesh (1.3) have reported high crime rate compared to crime rate of 0.4 at all India level during 2015.

Infanticide (Sec. 315 IPC) (Incidence: 56 Rate: Negligible)

A total of 56 cases of 'Infanticide' were registered in the country during the 2018. The incidents declined by 30.3% in the year 2018 over 2017 (from 73 cases in 2017 to 56 Crime in India 2018. Maximum of infanticides were reported in Haryana (10 cases) followed by Delhi UT (7 cases) and Maharashtra (8 cases). Crime rate in Haryana (17.9%), Maharashtra (14.2% , and Delhi was 12.5% in 2018.

Rape (Sec. 376 IPC) (Incidence: 9,312 Rate: 6.6)

A total of 9,312 cases of child rapes under section 376 of IPC were registered in the country during 2018 in comparison to 10,059 cases in 2017 with a decrease of 7.4% during 2018 over 2017. Maximum number of child rape cases were reported in Madhya Pradesh (2,830 cases) followed by Uttar Pradesh (1353 cases) and Chhattisgarh (1,215) and. Crime rate was 6.6 under rape cases at all India level during 2018.

Assault on Women (Girl Child) with Intent to Outrage her Modesty (sec. 354 IPC)

(Incidence: 8,269 Rate: 5.8)

A total of 8,269 cases of 'Assault on Women (Girl Child) with Intent to Outrage her Modesty' were reported during the year 2018. Uttar Pradesh(2,468 cases) followed by Madhya Pradesh (2,693 cases) have accounted for highest number of such cases in the country. Crime rate was 5.8 at all India level under this head with highest in UT of Chandigarh(26) and A & N Islands (4).

Top 5 state Highest crime state/UT (2017)

	STATE	Number of Crimes 2017	Rate
1	Uttar Pradesh	19145	14.8%
2	Madhya Pradesh	19038	14.7%
3	Maharashtra	16918	13.1%
4	Delhi UT	7852	6.1%
5	West bangal	6551	5.1%

Top 5 state Highest crime state/UT (2018)

	STATE	Number Of Crimes 2018	Rate
1	Uttar Pradesh	19,936	14.1
2	Madhya Pradesh	18992	13.4
3	Maharashtra	18892	13.3
4	Delhi UT	8246	5.8
5	Bihar	7340	5.2

Conclusion

In 2011 total number of incidence is 33,098 and in 2018 total number of incidence are 1, 41,764. When we are observing this data we can understand how cases are increasing day by day. In 2011 number of cases are in thousands and after 8 years cases reach in lakhs. Number of cases are continuously increasing while number of laws are there, many organization are working for child welfare or child protection but cases are not decrease. This is only those data which is registered, there are many cases that's are disposal by police, courts and many cases are not registered.

ACT(IPC+SLL)



Specific Sections or Acts under above two categories are as follows:

1. Crimes against children punishable under the Indian Penal Code (IPC) are:

Under IPC (Indian Penal Code) some crimes against children act are:

- A. Murder crime is in section 302 IPC
- B. Foeticides Crime against being born, this crime punishment comes in Section 312, 314, 315 IPC.
- C. Infanticides Crime against new-born, this crime comes in child Section 316 IPC.
- D. Abetment of Suicide (abetment by other persons for commitment of suicide by children) comes in Section 305 IPC.
- E. Exposure & Abandonment: in this Crime parents or others to expose or to leave children with the intention of abandonment this crime comes in Section 317 IPC.
- F. Kidnapping & Abduction: some specific act comes for specific Kidnapping & Abduction:-
 - a) Kidnapping for exporting children comes in Section 360 IPC.
 - b) Kidnapping from lawful guardianship comes in Section 361 IPC.
 - c) Kidnapping for ransom (Section 363 read with Section 384 IPC).
 - d) Kidnapping for camel racing etc. (Section 363 IPC).

- e) Kidnapping for begging (Section 363-A IPC).
- f) Kidnapping to compel for marriage (Section 366 IPC).
- g) Kidnapping for slavery etc. this type of Kidnapping comes in Section 367 IPC.
- h) Kidnapping for stealing from its person here only under 10 years of age children include.
This type of Kidnapping comes under IPC Section 369.

G) Procurement of minor girls (for inducement to force or seduce, to illicit intercourse): Section 366-A IPC.

H) Selling of girls for prostitution (Section 372 IPC).

I) Buying of girls for prostitution (Section 373 IPC).

J) Rape.

K) Unnatural Offences.

2. Crime against children punishable under 'Special and Local Laws' (SLL) are:

- a) Immoral Traffic Prevention Act (where minors (below 18) are abused in prostitution).
- b) Child Marriage Restraint Act.
- c) Child Labour (Prevention) Act.

(www.ncrb.gov.in)

SUGGESTION

At society & home

we should be aware about all laws so we can help each other and try to stop this crime .it is not only government responsibility, we should help each other as a human beings. I think education is very important part that play a major role in children life. Children's should know who is doing wrong with them and who is not. Children's who is above 10 years should know about sexual education. Different person play different role at different level for example family where children's spend whole time with them. Parents should know what is wrong and what is right for children. Parents should know about the consequences of violence against children. There should be parent school that can teach them how to communicate with students. After family we can talk about society :- often criminal is from society and child is not able to speak anything against him or her because child have fear that no one will punish him because he/she is rich man or society member. Society also play a major role in children's life. Society should punish those who commit the act against children. Society should create support or help centres for victims. Victim should get free phone line services, and this facility should not only for victim it should be for all for break the silence. Society should ensure children's safety. Aware ratify and conform to laws protecting children, Create preventative laws and disseminate information about them. Create some committees for eliminating violence against children. Society should find healthy ways for children to spend their free time. Avoid harmful traditional practices, Launch many awareness campaigns for the community. Aware campaigns in traditional way for the community. Show them what is wrong impact of their harmful traditional practices.

At work place

in streets and in institutions:- when children are outside , sometimes they are not safe. If children's are doing some job then employers should be sensitise about child right consequences of corporal punishment to children. Employer should be give respect to children. There should be educated employers who can listen to children, and it should be ensure that children are working at safe place. Children should get education by using of alternative method (day time work and night time study). Encourage and support the development of child led organizations.

At School

School is playing major role in children life, they are learning from school. So there should be increase number of schools. Schools should have numbers of education advisers and sensitise teachers who knows consequences of corporal punishment. Start councils for maintain discipline in schools that can work in partnership with children's organisations establish and disseminate internal rules of conduct. In schools should have sensitise education inspector about corporal punishment. Children should be safe in schools. Parents should give company to younger children from home to school time. Incorporate courses to promote self defence mechanisms.

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