



CRIME AGAINST CHILDREN IN INDIA- A STATISTICAL STUDY 2004 TO 2014

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ABSTRACT

Children are the very essential part of a society; it is they who are the creators and shapers of a nation's tomorrow. Crime against children is one of the global issues. It is a matter of worldwide concern. This paper attempts to focus on the crime against them in India. The data clearly shows or makes it evident that children have been bought, sold, enslaved, exploited and killed from a long duration of years. In 2004 total no. of incidences of crimes among all states were 13552 which have increased to 79758 in 2014. Thus, it can be concluded that in the duration of ten years this no. has increased 5.88 times. Sexual offences are the one that have grown rapidly in past few years. Their victimization usually occurs due to the lack of protection and safety provided by the state, parents or community. There are various other factors as well that have lead to the increased rate of crimes against children in today's scenario. There are various laws to prevent the happening of such events. This paper discusses the factors behind such crimes, relevant data analysis, preventive factors and the related laws.

Keywords: *Sexual offences, victimization, preventive factors.*

INTRODUCTION

Children –‘The future of tomorrow’. The kind and quality of children and youth are the important factors that contribute to nation's wealth. It is they who are the creators and shapers of a nation's tomorrow. The children of today will be the adults of tomorrow. Thus, it becomes essential and even mandatory for every nation and every society as a whole to



nurture a strong, healthy and intellectual youth.¹ But this very motive is seemed to be unfulfilled in today's life. It has emerged as a rapid growing concern. Children have been harassed and tortured which is ultimately leading to the increased rate of crimes against them.

We live in a country that follows the rule of law. Criminal law has specified the certain acceptable limits of human conduct in society. Thus, everyone is expected to obey the rules laid down by law with sanctions attached to them in case of non-compliance. Criminal law generally does not ask to perform certain action instead it forbids an unlawful or an illegal action. Each state government and the federal government has its own set of rules under criminal laws but in addition to federal crimes, there are also other crimes that are identified by the states which are unique to their jurisdiction.

Children are at increased risk for crime victimization. Children are the victims not only of the same crimes that victimize adults but that are subject to many other crimes also such as, child abuse, child labour and neglect that is generally specific to childhood. The impact of these crimes can be devastating and very harmful that can permanently affect the children physically or mentally and even sometimes both.

Crime victimization does not present any identity of perpetrators in a way that may prove the identification of any particularly specified groups of offenders but it has been observed through various researches and surveys conducted that perpetrators are usually the people who are of personal acquaintance of the victim.²

There is no separate classification of offences against children. Generally, the crimes in which children are the victims are considered as crimes against them. And they have been divided into two categories-

Punishable under Indian penal code:-

Murder (section 302), Abetment to suicide (section 305), Infanticide (section 315), Foeticide (section 315 and 316), Exposure & abandonment (section 317), Kidnapping & abduction (section 359 and 362), Procurement of minor girls (section 366-A), Selling of girls for prostitution (section 372), Buying of girls for prostitution (section 373), Rape (section 376)

Punishable under other special & local laws:-

Child marriage, Child trafficking, Child labour

REASONS AND FACTORS BEHIND THESE CRIMES

¹ Finkelhor D.2008. Childhood Victimization: Violence, crime and abuse in the lives of young people. New York: Oxford University Press.

² NCRB Annual Report 2015



The family is the forum in which the bonding takes place. If there is no adequate bonding, it is speculated that the child will be at increased risk for antisocial behaviour and his or her interpersonal relationships will be faulty which increases the vulnerability of children towards victimization.

Where the children are from single parent households, there often prevails a higher rate of abuse and neglect of children especially if there is no extended family support system.

All children due to their age are considered to be at increased risk for exploitation, abuse, violence or neglect i.e., any such kind of victimization. Vulnerability of children is further compounded by the following factors-

- Physical disabilities³
- Mental disabilities⁴
- Defencelessness- it comes from the lack of protection and safety provided by the state or parents or community. If there is no law framed and implemented by the state then how a child is supposed to be prevented from being victimized.
- Passivity- followed or observed by the society in such situations forms another reason for the repeated and increased victimization of children.

Though we have become well civilized and have achieved high success in science and technology but superstitions still persist especially in rural areas. A strong belief in spiritual sayings and sacrifice to obtain material wealth is a frequent cause of crime. Often murders are committed in the belief that human sacrifice, especially of children would reveal hidden treasure or would reduce one's miseries. Thus, superstition continues to exist even in 21st century commonly among the illiterate and ignorant masses and even among certain advanced communities in varying degree.

Besides all the aforesaid factors, there are certain other factors as well and they are the social problems such as illiteracy, unemployment, poverty, etc., prevailing in the country and ultimately resulting in or giving rise to other serious problems and offences.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Virani Pinki (2000) according to him, based on the report of World Health Organization, one of the every ten children in India is the victim of sexual abuse.

³ Pg. 133, World Report on Violence against Children (2005) by United Nations' Secretary General.

⁴ Pg. 133, World Report on Violence against Children (2005) by United Nations' Secretary General.



Bulik CM, Prescott CA, Kendler KS (2001) according to them, sexually abused children suffer from psychological symptoms, more reflected in them than from normal children. The risk of harm is greater or increases if the abuser is a relative or if threats or force are used.

Krug EG (2002).The core message of his study is that no violence against children is justifiable; There should be no more excuses, though the legal obligations lie with the states but all sectors of society and all individuals, each one of them share the responsibility of condemning and preventing violence against children.

Jan Van Dijk (2004) according to him, community interference is must in order to fight against offences against children, thus, it should be encouraged.

Finkelhor, D. (2008) explained that childhood is a period characterized by developmental changes; therefore, generalisations about all juvenile victims must be tempered. Crimes need to be analysed as to how they are distributed across the various stages or phases of childhood, an exercise elsewhere termed as “developmental victimology”

Sharma R.N. (2008) according to him, in order to earn their meal a day, children have been used as slaves and bonded laborers in all societies, therefore, poverty and illiteracy can be termed as the major reasons for the exploitation of children.

RESEARCH OBJECTIVE

- To study the variation in the number of cases of crimes against children during previous years.
- To study the factors behind the crimes against children.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

To analyze the rising trend of crimes against children in Indian society and the influencing factor. The method opted for research is the Quantitative method. Data for the research is collected from various government sites www.ncrb.gov.in, www.data.gov.in . Present research is done on the analysis of data collected for time period of 2004-2014.

ACTS RELATED TO CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN

PROHIBITION OF CHILD MARRIAGE ACT, 2006

The basic purpose behind the Act was to eliminate the practice of child marriage which may endanger healthy life of the female children. The Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 was repealed by new Central Legislation Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006. The Act made child marriage illegal and made it an offence punishable under laws.



The Word Child is defined under the Act for the purpose of determination of Child marriage. Child is a person who has not attained the age of 21 years in case of a male and 18 years in case of females.

IMMORAL TRAFFIC PREVENTION ACT, 1986

In 1956, India passed the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956 (SITA). The Act was further amended and changed in 1986, resulting in the Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, also known as PITA. It only discusses trafficking in relation to prostitution and not in relation to other purpose of trafficking such as domestic work, child labour, organ harvesting, etc.

Section 5 of the Act states that if a person procures, induces or takes a child for the purpose of prostitution then the prison sentence is a minimum of 7 years but can be extended to life.

CHILD LABOUR (PROHIBITION AND REGULATION) ACT, 1986⁵

The Act defines a child as any person who has not completed his fourteenth year of age. The Act prohibits children from working in any occupation which is hazardous so that the tender age of children is not abused such as , railway establishments, construction work on railways or anywhere near the tracks, plastic factories , automobile garages, etc. The Act also prohibits children from working in places where certain processes are being undertaken, such as beedi making, tanning, brick kilns, etc. Children may work in such occupations which are not mentioned or listed in schedule, but no child can be made to work for more than six hours a day including their break interval. The punishment prescribed for allowing a child to work in such listed occupations is a minimum of 3 months prison and/or a minimum of Rs.10000 in fine.

PRE-CONCEPTION & PRE-NATAL DIAGNOSTIC TECHNIQUES ACT, 2000⁶

This Act is enacted to stop female foeticides and arrest the declining sex ratio in India. The Act banned prenatal sex determination. It is for the prohibition of sex selection before or after conception.

It regulates the use of pre-natal diagnostic techniques like ultrasound by allowing them their use only to detect:

- Genetic abnormalities
- Metabolic disorders
- Chromosomal abnormalities

⁵ A study on Child Abuse: India 2007 – Ministry of Women and Child Development, Govt. of India.

⁶ A study on Child Abuse: India 2007 – Ministry of Women and Child Development, Govt. of India.

- Certain congenital malformations
- Haemoglobinopathies
- Sex linked disorders

The Act strictly stated that no laboratory or centre or clinic will conduct any test including ultrasonography for the purpose of determining the sex of the foetus. Performing any such task which is strictly prohibited or restricted by the Act shall be punished with imprisonment upto 3 years and fine of Rs.10000.

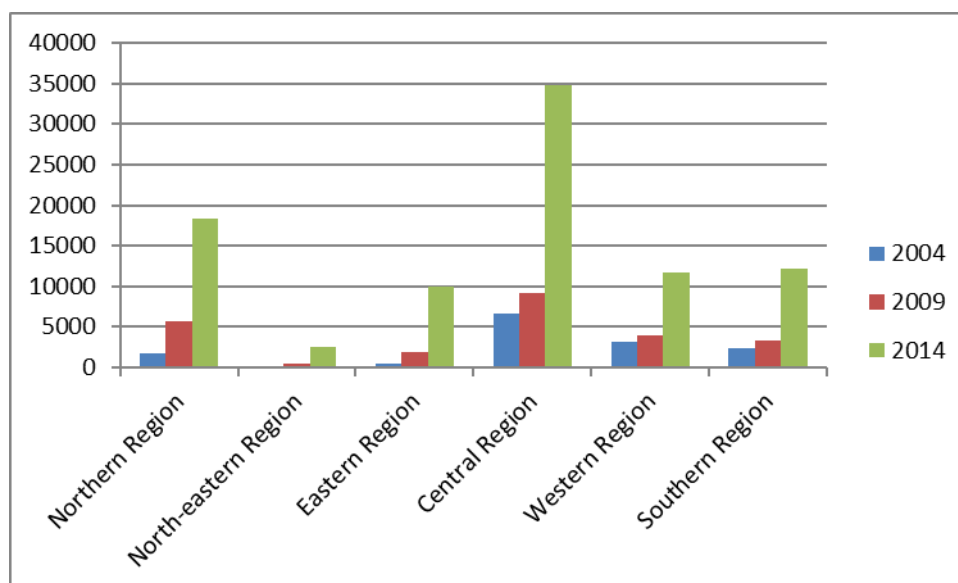
PROTECTION OF CHILDREN FROM SEXUAL OFFENCES ACT, 2012

This Act defines a child as any person below the age of 18 years and provides protection to all children under the age of 18 years from the offences of sexual assault, sexual harassment and pornography. It defines the various forms of sexual abuse and also prescribes stringent punishment graded as per the gravity of the offence, with a maximum term of rigorous imprisonment for life and fine.

The Act also provides for mandatory reporting of sexual offences by casting a legal duty upon a person who has knowledge of any such offences and at the same time prescribes punishment on breach of such legal duty by any such person.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

FINDING 1: CRIMES COMMITTED REGION WISE





The regional data shows that the maximum crime is committed in the central region of the country which consists of the following states - Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

Only 4 states come within this region which is the lowest number in comparison to other regions but still it has the highest crime rate among all others. In all the three mentioned years, the region had highest crime rate. In 2004 no. of incidences were 6570, in 2009 - 9083, in 2014 - 34767.

And the minimum crime rate is recorded in the north eastern region in all the three mentioned years. In 2004 no. of incidences were 177, in 2009 - 409, in 2014 - 2441. This region consists of the following states - Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura.

But the data, in all the regions, is showing the rising trend only; there is no point of time showing decrement in the crime rate.

After analyzing the data statewise and union territory wise, it can be conferred that the incidences of crime have been continuously increasing from 2004 to till now i.e., 2014. The increment in incidence of crime varies from one state to another. In some states increment is low while in others it is relatively high and some are even marked with very high increment rate. In 2004, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh were the top three states where the crimes against children were large in number.

Madhya Pradesh marked with 3653 no. of incidences, Maharashtra with 2281 no. of incidences and Uttar Pradesh with 1921 no. of incidences.

No. of incidences has increased rapidly in Maharashtra especially during 2012-2014. In 2006, it increased to 3939, in 2008 - 4259, in 2010 - 4912, in 2012 - 5168, in 2014 - 15085.

In Madhya Pradesh as well the no. is consistently increasing till now with no downfall.

But in Uttar Pradesh, there has been rise and fall both in the no. of incidences of crime against children over the years. In 2006 it was 1767, in 2008 - 4078, in 2010 - 2332, in 2012 - 6033, in 2014 - 14835. The maximum increment has taken place between 2012 & 2014 and with this increment U.P. has jumped to position 2nd from position 3rd in 2004 shifting Maharashtra to the 3rd position.

In 2004, Mizoram, Nagaland and Sikkim were the three bottom states where the no. of incidences of crimes were very low.

Mizoram with 0 no. of incidence reported. Nagaland with 1 and Sikkim with 8, but the figures in the data show that this structure has changed and over the years crime has increased in varying degrees, thus, in 2014, the above mentioned states have been replaced by Nagaland on last position with 25 no. of incidences reported, Sikkim on second last

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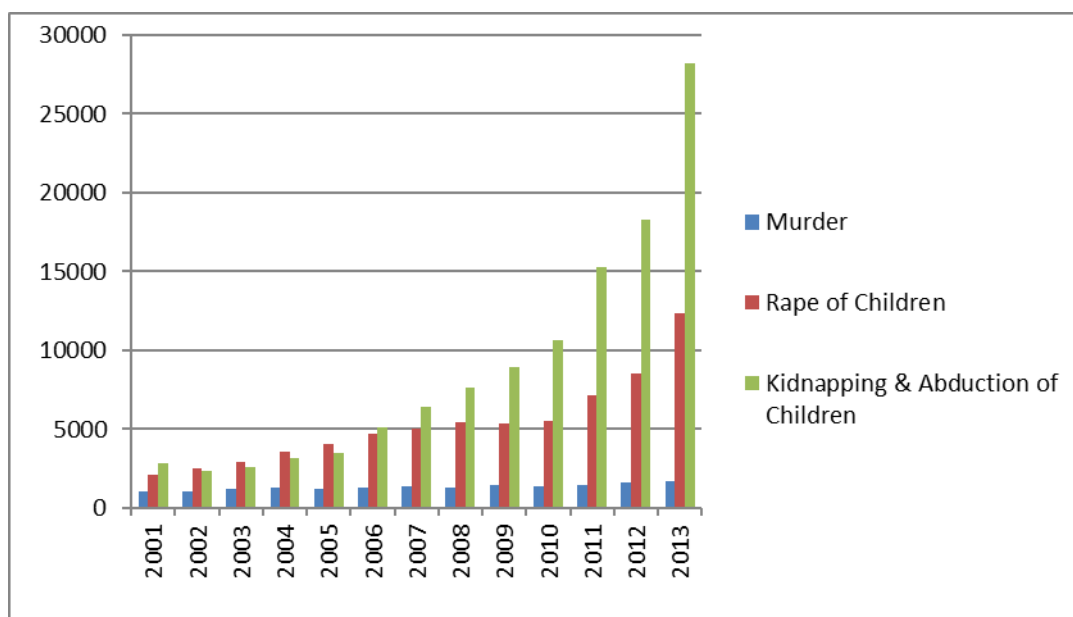
position with 93 no. of incidences and Arunachal Pradesh on third last position with 134 no. of incidences and Mizoram which had 0 incidence in 2004 has attained fifth last position in 2014 with 178 no. of incidences reported.

In rest of the states also the crime is increasing which is evident by the figures tabulated in Finding 1.

When it comes to Union territories Delhi was and is on the top of no. of incidences of crimes against children. In 2004, no. of incidences were 766, it increased to 3630 in 2010 and 9350 in 2014. Lakshadweep and Daman & Diu are the territories that hold bottom two positions with regard to no. of incidences of crime against children from 2004 to 2014.

From the above, table it can be concluded that from 2004 – 2014 i.e., during the period of ten years, the crime has increased to a great extent in varying degrees in different states and territories.

FINDING 2: GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION (CRIME HEAD WISE)



After analyzing the data and the above mentioned graph, the conclusion can be stated as that the highest increment in the no. of incidences of crime against children has taken place under the crime head of kidnapping & abduction. In 2001 no. of incidences were 2845 and over the gap 12 years i.e., in 2013 this no. has increased to 28167 which means that this particular crime has increased 9.9 times and it is showing a continuous rising trend.



In 2001 incidences of murder were reported to be 1042, in 2005 – 1219 incidences, in 2010 – 1408 incidences and in 2013 it increased to 1657 incidences, i.e., the total increment is 1.5 times of its initial value in 2001.

Incidences of rape reported in 2001 were 2113, in 2005 – 4026, in 2010 – 5484 and in 2013 – 12363 with a total increment of 5.8 times in 2013.

If we discuss other crime heads that have been mentioned in this paper, then except few all have shown an increment in their respective incidences during the period of 12 years i.e., from 2001 to 2013. Other crime heads are:-

Selling of girls for prostitution has increased 12.5 times. (From 8 incidences to 100 incidences)

Procuration of minor girls has increased 8.8 times. (From 138 to 1224)

Abetment of suicide has increased 8.26 times (from 26 to 215)

Feticide has increased 4 times. (From 55 to 221)

Child marriage has increased 2.6 times. (From 85 to 222)

Exposure and abandonment has increased 1.4 times. (From 678 to 930)

Other crimes have increased 3.5 times. (From 3685 to 13037)

The above data and its analysis concludes that inspite of various laws that have been framed to control such crimes, crime is continuously increasing, thus, proving to be ineffective. Therefore, it can be said that the basic problem does not lie with their formation but with their implementation.

FINDING 3: DATA REVEALING CRIMES COMMITTED BY THE KNOWN PERSONS⁷

Relationship	Cases under POCSO Act
Neighbour	3149
Employer/co-worker	2227

⁷ NCRB annual report (Statistics) 2015

Grandfather, father, brother	138
Other close family members	210
Relatives other than close family	581
Other known person	2036

It is for the first time that National Crime Records Bureau has revealed this data thereby proving that majority of crimes committed by strangers is a myth. The data clearly shows and proves that it is not the strangers but the known persons or the persons of personal acquaintance or the close relatives or the family members who commit these crimes the most. Neighbours and employers or co-workers top the list of cases registered under POCSO Act, committed by near relatives or known persons.

FINDING 4: CHANGE IN LITERACY RATE AND CRIME RATE⁸

	Literacy rate		change in percentage	Crime rate (contribution to All-India)		change in percentage
	2001	2011		2001	2011	
States/Union territories	2001	2011		2001	2011	
Andhra Pradesh	60.47	67.66	7.19	2.5	6.7	4.2
Arunachal Pradesh	54.34	66.95	12.61	0	0.1	0.1
Assam	63.25	73.18	9.93	0.2	0.7	0.5
Bihar	47	63.82	16.81	0.8	6.7	5.9
Chhattisgarh	64.66	71.04	6.38	5.4	5.4	0
Goa	82.01	87.4	5.39	0.3	0.2	-0.1

⁸ NCRB annual report 2001 & 2011 (crime rate); census 2001 & 2011 (literacy rate).

Gujarat	69.14	79.31	10.17	5.3	3.4	-1.9
Haryana	67.91	76.64	8.73	3.4	0.8	-2.6
Himachal Pradesh	76.48	83.78	7.3	0.8	0.8	0
Jammu & Kashmir	55.52	68.74	13.22	0.3	0.1	-0.2
Jharkhand	53.56	67.63	14.07	0.4	0.3	-0.1
Karnataka	66.64	75.6	8.96	0.7	1	0.3
Kerala	90.86	93.91	3.05	2.3	4.4	2.1
Madhya Pradesh	63.74	70.63	6.89	13.2	13.2	0
Maharashtra	76.88	82.91	6.03	15	10.2	-4.8
Manipur	70.53	79.85	9.32	0	0.3	0.3
Meghalaya	62.56	75.48	12.92	0	0.3	0.3
Mizoram	88.8	91.58	2.78	0	0.2	0.2
Nagaland	66.59	80.11	13.52	0	0.1	0.1
Odisha	63.08	73.45	10.37	0.6	1	0.4
Punjab	69.65	76.68	7.03	1.1	1.9	0.8
Rajasthan	60.41	67.06	6.65	2	4.5	2.5
Sikkim	68.81	82.2	13.39	0	0.1	0.1
Tamil Nadu	73.45	80.33	6.88	0.6	2.8	2.2
Tripura	73.19	87.75	14.56	0	0.3	0.3
Uttar Pradesh	56.27	69.72	13.45	34.3	16.6	-17.7

Uttarakhand	71.62	79.63	8.01	0.4	0.3	-0.1
West Bengal	68.64	77.08	8.44	1.5	4.4	2.9
A & n islands	81.3	86.27	4.97	0	0.2	0.2
Chandigarh	81.94	86.43	4.41	0.5	0.2	-0.3
Dadar & Nagar Haveli	57.63	77.65	20.02	0	0	0
Daman & Diu	78.18	87.07	8.89	0	0	0
Delhi	81.67	86.34	4.67	8.4	12.8	4.4
Lakshadweep	86.66	92.28	5.62	0	0	0
Puducherry	81.24	86.55	5.31	0	0	0
Total (all-India)	64.84	74.04	9.2	100	100	0

After analyzing the above data, it is clear that the literacy rate has increased all over India over the period of 10 years i.e., (2001 - 2011) and the top three states inter alia are Bihar, Tripura and Jharkhand.

Increment in rate in Bihar is 16.81, in Tripura it is 14.55 and in Jharkhand it is 14.07.

And U.P. is marked with an increase of 13.52 in its literacy rate. After analyzing this change with the change in the crime rate contribution of these states, it is found that in Bihar and Tripura, there is an increase in the crime rate contribution to All India, Bihar with an increase of 5.9 and Tripura with an increase of 0.3.

But in contrary, U.P. and Jharkhand have witnessed a decrement in crime rate contribution, U.P. with a decrement of 17.7 and Jharkhand with 0.1. Out of 29 states only 8 states have shown the decrease crime rate contribution, rest all are witnessing an increase in crime rate irrespective of the increment in literacy rate of these states.

Delhi as a union territory is also showing the same rising trend with an increase of 4.67 in literacy rate and 4.4 in crime rate contribution.



Thus, it can be easily concluded that the lower literacy rate or the problem of illiteracy is not the factor to be responsible for the increased crimes; there are various other factors as well which are responsible for the increased crimes in the whole of the country. Though the people are literate but whether all of them are employed, it acquires a question mark. As we all know that there prevails the social problem of unemployment in India, thus, unemployment can be cited as one of such other factors responsible for increased crimes in the country as people in urgent need of money resort to no other means but such illegal acts which make money available to them speedily and in large amount as well.

RECOMMENDATION

Over the last few years, it has been observed that there is a rapid increase in reported crimes against children. It is however not clear whether the increase is due to a higher number of crimes committed or the higher reporting or both. However, crimes against children cannot be dealt with only by the traditional law enforcement mechanism but it requires many other efforts as well such as, privacy for the children, counselling services, increased humanitarianism among people towards children and more kindness and support of the family and the larger society in which the child is being brought up and also the quality time spend by the family members with their children.

Thus, I believe that the law prevailing in the society and the society as a whole, both have to work in synergy in order to deal with this rapidly increasing problem i.e., increased rate of crimes against children.

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ANNEXURE

FINDING 1: INCIDENCES OF CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN

TABLE 1: STATE WISE AND UNION TERRITORY WISE⁹

States/Union territories	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Andhra Pradesh	1328	950	1386	1499	1321	1719	1823	2213	2274	2576	2059
Arunachal Pradesh	22	22	27	4	24	33	20	35	39	82	134
Assam	21	199	252	167	183	44	197	236	392	518	1385
Bihar	59	115	66	675	766	1016	1843	2233	2894	1580	2255
Chhattisgarh	940	997	1238	1024	1167	1319	1463	1782	1881	3737	4358
Goa	53	53	54	70	80	92	79	75	122	270	330
Gujarat	799	836	977	1110	1074	968	1006	1131	1327	2076	3219
Haryana	164	374	462	325	269	353	303	280	1015	1640	2540
Himachal Pradesh	92	131	136	151	205	221	246	260	266	428	467
Jammu & Kashmir	35	57	85	26	10	18	17	25	40	75	211
Jharkhand	112	97	112	74	71	60	54	85	113	129	423
Karnataka	189	191	276	266	388	308	409	334	875	1353	3416
Kerala	361	386	553	487	549	587	596	1452	1324	1877	2391
Madhya	3653	3721	3939	4290	4259	4646	4912	4383	5168	8247	15085

⁹ NCRB annual report (2004-2014)



Pradesh											
Maharashtra	2281	2305	2841	2707	2709	2894	3264	3362	3456	6410	8115
Manipur	31	20	54	49	89	72	73	87	104	123	137
Meghalaya	43	81	71	71	62	83	110	104	91	183	213
Mizoram	0	0	35	64	22	14	50	54	95	78	178
Nagaland	1	0	14	7	3	0	10	20	13	8	25
Odisha	129	86	154	201	141	194	194	315	418	1123	2196
Punjab	193	211	329	527	389	729	627	622	877	1336	1762
Rajasthan	403	580	951	1252	1223	1407	1318	1491	1807	2888	3880
Sikkim	8	25	35	31	24	40	29	29	30	39	93
Tamil Nadu	393	288	353	441	666	634	810	925	1036	1188	2354
Telangana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1930
Tripura	59	28	41	63	163	163	227	102	20	100	369
Uttar Pradesh	1921	1801	1767	2248	4078	3085	2332	5500	6033	9857	14835
Uttarakhand	56	76	51	101	38	33	31	83	122	232	489
West Bengal	206	236	432	361	513	484	880	1450	1706	2530	4909
Total (states)	13552	13866	16691	18291	20486	21216	22923	28668	33538	50683	79758
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	14	8	9	10	47	41	51	77	28	54	50
Chandigarh	66	57	64	53	66	71	59	74	96	213	208
Dadar & Nagar Haveli	11	5	15	11	17	11	13	11	8	14	11
Daman & Diu	2	5	3	3	4	2	2	3	8	14	7
Delhi	766	1026	2160	2019	1854	2839	3630	4250	4462	7199	9350
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Puducherry	12	8	25	23	26	21	16	15	32	47	38
TOTAL (UTs)	871	1109	2276	2119	2014	2985	3771	4430	4634	7541	9665
Total (all-India)	14423	14975	18967	20410	22500	24201	26694	33095	38172	58224	89423

TABLE 2: INCIDENCES OF CRIMES REGION WISE

Regions	2004	2009	2014
Northern Region	1719	5638	18418
North-eastern Region	177	409	2441
Eastern Region	528	1835	9926
Central Region	6570	9083	34767
Western Region	3146	3967	11682
Southern Region	2283	3269	12189

*The data has been formulated after adding the given figures of the states falling within the above mentioned regions. (NCRB annual report, 2004, 2009, 2014).

CRIME HEAD	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Infanticide	133	115	103	102	108	126	134	140	63	100	63	81	82
Murder	1042	1073	1212	1304	1219	1324	1377	1296	1488	1408	1451	1597	1657
Rape of Children	2113	2532	2949	3542	4026	4721	5045	5446	5368	5484	7112	8541	12363
Kidnapping & Abduction of Children	2845	2322	2571	3196	3518	5102	6377	7650	8945	10670	15284	18266	28167
Foeticide	55	84	57	86	86	125	96	73	123	111	132	210	221



Abetment of Suicide	26	24	25	33	43	45	26	29	46	56	61	144	215
Exposure & Abandonment	678	644	722	715	933	909	923	864	857	725	700	821	930
Procurament of Minor Girls	138	124	171	205	145	231	253	224	237	679	862	809	1224
Buying of Girls for Prostitution	6	9	24	21	28	35	40	30	32	78	27	15	6
Selling of Girls for Prostitution	8	5	36	19	50	123	69	49	57	130	113	108	100
Prohibition of Child Marriage Act	85	113	63	93	122	99	96	104	5	60	113	169	222
Other Crimes against Children	3685	3424	3700	5107	4697	6127	5974	6595	6982	7193	7134	7411	13037
Total Crimes	10814	10469	11633	14423	14975	18967	20410	22500	24203	26694	33052	38172	58224

FINDING 2: INCIDENCES OF CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN¹⁰

¹⁰ NCRB annual report (2001- 2013).