

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS**

**RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3724**

TO BE ANSWERED ON THE 05TH APRIL, 2023/ CHAITRA 15, 1945 (SAKA)

CRIME BY JUVENILES

3724 SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether cases of crime by juveniles have increased recently, particularly in urban areas;**
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the number of such cases reported during the last three years and the present year, as of now; and**
- (c) steps taken by the Ministry including reforms to prevent cases of crimes including cyber crimes by juveniles?**

ANSWER

**MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
(SHRI NITYANAND RAI)**

(a) & (b): National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) compiles and publishes information on crime in its publication "Crime in India". The published reports are available till the year 2021. The cases registered against juveniles under Indian Penal Code (IPC) and Special and Local Laws (SLL) Crimes during 2019, 2020 and 2021 are 32269, 29768 and 31170 respectively. The data showing an overall decline in 2021 compared to 2019.

(c): 'Police' and 'Public Order' are State subjects under the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The responsibilities to maintain law and order, protection of life and property of the citizens including children rest with the respective State Governments. The State Governments are competent to deal with such offences under the extant provisions of laws.

Further, the issue of crime by juveniles is mainly dealt through Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2015 which provides for reformatory care in case of children/juveniles in conflict with law. The Act has comprehensive provisions for children alleged and found to be in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection, taking into consideration the standards prescribed in the various Conventions and international instruments. The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Model Rules, 2016 thereunder, provide for setting up of a network of services and structures for ensuring the well being and rehabilitation of such children which includes Juvenile Justice Boards, Special Juvenile Police Units, State and District Child Protection Units, Homes of various types and non-institutional care through adoption, foster-care and sponsorship. These measures, among other things, also intend main-streaming of children in conflict with law. The State Governments/UT Administrations are entrusted with the primary responsibility for implementation of the JJ Act.

The Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely, Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) for rehabilitation and reintegration of children in difficult circumstances. Under the Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS), there is a provision of counselor in Observation Homes. These counselors provide counseling services to children in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection as well as for their parents and families.
