

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

**LOK SABHA**  
**UN-STARRED QUESTION NO. 5750**  
TO BE ANSWERED ON 04.04.2025

**CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH LAW**

5750. DR. SHASHI THAROOR:

Will the Minister of Women and Child Development be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the steps being taken by the State Government/Central Government to address the issue of recidivism in Children in Conflict with Law (CCL);
- (b) the number of CCL who have been provided aftercare services and facilities in accordance with the guidelines of Mission Vatsalya, State-wise;
- (c) whether the Central Government has a dedicated scheme/policy/ programme to provide non-institutional support to CCL;
- (d) if so, the details of the beneficiaries during the last five years, year-wise; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

**ANSWER**

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT  
(SHRIMATI SAVITRI THAKUR)

(a) to (e): The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2015 (JJ Act, 2015) is the primary legislation for ensuring the safety, security, dignity and well-being of children in any vulnerable or difficult situation. As per Section 2 (13) of the JJ Act 2015, "child in conflict with law" means a person who is alleged or found to have committed an offence and who has not completed eighteen years of age on the date of commission of such offence". The Juvenile Justice Boards are empowered to take decisions for the welfare of children in conflict with law (Sections 04-09). Section 53 of the JJ Act prescribes various rehabilitation and reintegration services to be provided in institutions established for children. Under section 8(j) of the Act, the Juvenile Justice Board is required to conduct at least one inspection visit every month of the residential facilities for children in conflict with law and recommend action for improvement in quality of services to the District Child Protection Unit and the State Government.

Section 8 of the JJ Act, 2015 provides powers, functions and responsibilities of the Juvenile Justice Board. Further, section 8(3)(g) of the JJ Act, 2015 provides that a

child in conflict with law can also be considered at any stage a child in need of care and protection and there is a need for the Child Welfare Committee (CWC) and the Juvenile Justice Board (JJB) to be both involved for such children.

Ministry of Women and Child Development is implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely 'Mission Vatsalya' through the State/ UT Governments on pre-defined cost sharing basis between the Centre and the State Governments to deliver various services for the Children in Need of Care and Protection (CNCP) and Children in Conflict with Law (CCL), which include both institutional and non-institutional care services. The Child Care Institutions (CCIs) established under the Mission Vatsalya scheme support, *inter-alia*, age-appropriate education, access to vocational training, recreation, health care, counselling etc. Support under non-institutional care is provided by way of State sponsorship, foster care, adoption and after care to children in need of care and protection.

The scheme also provides for emergency outreach services (24x7x365) for children in difficult circumstances through Child Helpline (1098) which is integrated with Emergency Response Support System-112 (ERSS-112) Helpline of the Ministry of Home Affairs.

The State/UT-wise details of children supported under Mission Vatsalya Scheme for non-institutional care including children in Conflict with Law for the last five years (from 2019-20 to 2023-24) is at **Annexure**.

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**ANNEXURE-I**

**ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN REPLY TO PARTs (a) TO (e) OF THE LOK SABHA UNSTARRED QUESTION NO.5750 FOR ANSWER ON 04.04.2025 BY DR. SHASHI THAROOR REGARDING CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH LAW**

STATE/UT-WISE DETAILS OF CHILDREN SUPPORTED UNDER MISSION VATSALYA SCHEME FOR NON-INSTITUTIONAL CARE INCLUDING CHILDREN IN CONFLICT WITH LAW FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS (FROM 2019-20 TO 2023-24)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24
1	Andhra Pradesh	604	144	144	9150	10000
2	Arunachal Pradesh	903	318	318	840	1719
3	Assam	368	434	434	858	1919
4	Bihar	854	1646	1646	504	4001
5	Chhattisgarh	1250	1250	1250	288	1137
6	Goa	0	13	13	27	62
7	Gujarat	1088	1438	1438	506	450
8	Haryana	1042	1042	1042	5155	643
9	Himachal Pradesh	563	563	563	1347	1352
10	Jammu & Kashmir	521	979	979	1398	4024
11	Jharkhand	1125	1125	1125	3086	4629
12	Karnataka	1357	1375	1375	3875	12449
13	Kerala	323	323	323	1133	1455
14	Madhya Pradesh	1125	2188	2188	2377	13715
15	Maharashtra	1688	1688	1688	9844	21680
16	Manipur	396	729	729	1120	1288
17	Meghalaya	260	490	490	1028	1083
18	Mizoram	396	396	396	591	1516
19	Nagaland	521	521	521	752	779
20	Odisha	1375	1375	1375	1772	3697
21	Punjab	1042	263	263	612	4150
22	Rajasthan	750	1438	1438	239	933
23	Sikkim	188	188	188	323	460
24	Tamil Nadu	1521	1521	1521	2975	5411
25	Tripura	198	365	365	305	1373
26	Uttar Pradesh	3313	3313	3313	1766	10000
27	Uttarakhand	302	573	573	847	1817
28	West Bengal	1021	1083	1083	1670	2750
29	Telangana	1479	1563	1563	6454	4858
30	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	42	52	52	0	1
31	Chandigarh	64	67	67	199	309
32	Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu	94	156	156	519	984
33	Ladakh	0	0	0	29	411
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
35	Delhi	200	521	521	980	635
36	Puducherry	115	198	198	106	171
<b>Total</b>		<b>26084</b>	<b>29331</b>	<b>29331</b>	<b>62675</b>	<b>121861</b>

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