

**GOVERNMENT OF INDIA  
WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT  
LOK SABHA**

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:3490  
ANSWERED ON:14.12.2012  
CHILDREN INVOLVED IN CRIME  
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**Will the Minister of WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:**

- (a) whether the study titled Children in India 2012 has indicated that the biggest factor driving children to crime was poverty and around 57 percent of the children involved in crime last year belonged to families with an annual income lower than Rs. 25,000;
- (b) if so, whether children from poor families are at a higher risk of getting sucked into crime, primarily due to lack of education and adverse socio-adverse conditions;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto; and
- (d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to save the children from being inducted in various criminal activities?

**Answer**

MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI KRISHNA TIRATH)

(a) to (c) : The study titled: "Children in India 2012 – A Statistical Appraisal", as conducted by the Social Statistics Division of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation states that about 57% of juveniles belonged to the poor families whose annual income is up to Rs. 25,000/-. The share of juveniles from families with income between Rs. 25,000/- and Rs. 50,000/- is 27%. The share of juveniles hailing from middle income group (Rs. 50,000 – Rs. 2,00,000) is 11%.

The study also reports that out of the total juveniles involved in various crimes, 6,122 (18.1%) are illiterate and 12,803 (37.8%) had education up to primary level. 31 % juveniles belonged to the education level of above primary but below secondary category and 13.11% are with secondary/ higher secondary & above education.

(d): With the objective of creating a protective environment for children, especially those in difficult circumstances a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely, Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) is being implemented. Under ICPS, financial assistance is provided to the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations for setting up and maintenance of various types of Homes for children. Financial assistance is also provided to State Governments/Union Territory Administrations for after care services for children leaving the Homes to help sustain them during the transition period from Institutional to independent life. The services include housing facilities, vocational training, help to gain employment, counseling and stipend etc.