Chapter - 6
Crime against Children

Crimes against children include physical and emotional abuse, neglect and exploitation, such as through child pornography or sex trafficking of minors. Indian penal code and the various protective and preventive special and local laws specifically mention the offences wherein children are victims. The age of child varies as per the definition given in the concerned Acts but age of child has been defined to be below 18 years as per The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 Amended. Therefore an offence committed on a victim under the age of 18 years is considered as crime against children for the purpose of analysis in this chapter.

It is also to be borne in mind that the offences that are analysed in this chapter do not form an exclusive block of offences that are reported in the country. They are included in the IPC/SLL cases already discussed in other relevant chapters. The offences dealt in this chapter have been culled out from various reported crimes in the country wherein the victims of the offences were children. The list of offences under the two broadly categorised offences under the IPC and the Special and Local Acts is as follows:

1) Crime against Children under Indian Penal Code.
   (i) Murder (Section 302 IPC)
   (ii) Attempt to commit murder (Section 307 IPC)*
   (iii) Infanticide (Section 315 IPC)
   (iv) Rape (Section 376 IPC)
   (v) Unnatural Offence (Section 377 IPC)*
   (vi) Assault on Women (Girl Child) with Intent to Outrage her Modesty (section 354 IPC)*
       6.1 Sexual Harassment (Section 354A IPC)*
       6.2 Assault or Use of Criminal Force to Women (Girl Child) with Intent to Disrobes (Section 354B IPC)*
       6.3 Voyeurism (Section 354C IPC)*
       6.4 Stalking (Section 354D IPC)*
   (vii) Insult to the Modesty of Women (Girl Child) (Section 509 IPC*)
   (ix) Feticide (Section 315 and 316 IPC).
   (x) Abetment of Suicide of Child (Section 305 IPC)
   (xi) Exposure and Abandonment (section 317 IPC)
   (xii) Procuration of Minor Girls (section 366-A IPC)
   (xiii) Importation of Girls from Foreign Country (Section 366-B IPC) (under 18 years of age)
   (xiv) Buying of Minors for Prostitution (Section 373 IPC)
   (xv) Selling of Minors for Prostitution (Section 372 IPC)

2) Crime against Children under Special and Local Laws(SLL)
   i) Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006
   ii) Transplantation of Human Organs Act 1994*(for persons below 18 years of age)
   iii) Child labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986*
   iv) Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1956*
   v) Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2000*
   vi) Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012*

   ** Data has been collected since 2014 in the revised proforma.

Note:- In order to avoid the duplicity of data, cases registered under section 376 of IPC exclude the cases registered under sections 4 & 6 of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offence (POCSO) Act 2012. Similarly cases reported under different sections of IPC like 354, 509 etc. exclude related section of the POCSO Act.
Crime in India - 2015

Number of Registered Cases

- Upto 100
- 101 to 1,000
- 1,001 to 2,000
- 2,001 to 4,000
- 4,001 to 6,000
- Above 6,000

Map Powered by DevInfo, UNICEF
**Crime in India - 2015**

**Note:**
Rate of Crime against Children means number of crimes against children per 1,00,000 population of Children. Estimated population of Children of the year 2014 is used for calculation of Crime Rate due to absence of such figures for the year 2015.
State/UT-wise Distribution of Crime against Children during 2015 / 2014

- Delhi UT: 10.1%/10.5% [1.3%]
- West Bengal: 5.3%/5.5% [6.6%]
- Chhattisgarh: 4.7%/4.9% [2.3%]
- Karnataka: 4.2%/3.8% [4.4%]
- Rajasthan: 3.9%/4.3% [6.4%]
- Gujarat: 3.8%/3.6% [4.6%]
- Haryana: 3.5%/2.8% [2.1%]
- Assam: 3.0%/1.5% [2.7%]
- Telangana: 2.9%/2.2% [2.5%]
- Tamil Nadu: 2.8%/2.6% [4.5%]
- Odisha: 2.7%/2.5% [3.1%]
- Madhya Pradesh: 13.7%/16.9% [6.7%]
- Maharashtra: 14.8%/9.1% [8.5%]
- Uttar Pradesh: 12.1%/16.6% [19.9%]
- Other States/UTs: 7.9%/8.2% [18.8%]
- Kerala: 2.5%/2.7% [2.1%]
- Andhra Pradesh: 2.1%/2.3% [3.5%]

Percentage of Crime w.r.t to All India for 2015
Percentage of Crime w.r.t to All India for 2014
Percentage of Children Population w.r.t. to All India for 2014
(2015 figures not available)

Other States/UTs include Bihar, Punjab, Uttarakhand, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Goa, Jammu & Kashmir, Meghalaya, Tripura, Chandigarh, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram, Manipur, Nagaland, Sikkim, A & N Islands, Puducherry, D&N Haveli, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep
Incidence of Crime against Children
(Incidence: 94,172)

A total of 94,172 cases of crimes against children were registered in the country during 2015 as compared to 89,423 cases during 2014, showing an increase of 5.3%. Maharashtra accounted for 14.8% of total crimes committed against children registered in the country. The next in order was Madhya Pradesh (13.7%), Uttar Pradesh (12.1%) and Delhi (10.1%).

Crime Rate
(Rate: 21.1)

The crime rate i.e., number of cases reported under crimes against children per 1,00,000 population of children (below 18 years of age) was observed as 21.1 at all India level during 2015. The crime rate was highest in Delhi (169.4) followed by A&N Islands (75.0), Chandigarh (67.8), Mizoram (50.1) and Goa (46.5) in comparison to the national average of 21.1.

Crime Head-wise Analysis

The State/UT-wise and crime head-wise incidents of crimes are presented in Table-6.2.

Murder (excluding Infanticide)
(Incidence: 1,758  Rate: 0.4)

A total of 1,758 cases of ‘murder’ of children (excluding infanticides) were registered in the country against 1,817 cases in 2014 showing a decrease of 3.2% during 2015 over 2014. Uttar Pradesh has reported the highest number of such cases (474 cases) accounting for 27.0% of the total cases registered in the country. Sikkim, Lakshadweep and Puducherry did not report any case of intentional homicide of children during the year 2015. Total numbers of victims were 1,937 in 1,758 cases. 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: 91  Rate: Negligible)

A total of 91 cases of ‘Infanticide’ were registered in the country during the 2015. The incidents declined by 24.8% in the year 2015 over 2014 (from 121 cases in 2014 to 91...
cases in 2015). Maximum of infanticides were reported in Madhya Pradesh (25 cases) followed by Rajasthan (18 cases) and Uttar Pradesh (9 cases). Crime rate in Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Delhi was 0.1 each during 2015.

**Rape (Sec. 376 IPC)**
(Incidence: 10,854  Rate: 2.4)

A total of 10,854 cases of child rapes under section 376 of IPC were registered in the country during 2015 in comparison to 13,766 cases in 2014 with a decrease of 21.1% during 2015 over 2014. Maximum number of child rape cases were reported in Maharashtra (2,231 cases) followed by Madhya Pradesh (1,568) and Odisha (1,052 cases). Crime rate was 2.4 under rape cases at all India level during 2015. The highest crime rate was reported in A & N Islands (19.1) followed by Delhi UT (16.6).

**Assault on Women (Girl Child) with Intent to Outrage her Modesty (sec. 354 IPC)**
(Incidence: 8,390  Rate: 1.9)

A total of 8,390 cases of ‘Assault on Women (Girl Child) with Intent to Outrage her Modesty’ were reported during the year 2015. Maharashtra (2,468 cases) followed by Madhya Pradesh (1,332 cases) have accounted for highest number of such cases in the country. Crime rate was 1.9 at all India level under this head with highest in UT of Delhi (15.6) and A & N Islands (8.8).
Sexual Harassment (Sec. 354A IPC)  
(Incidence: 3,350    Rate: 0.8)

A total of 3,350 cases of ‘Sexual Harassment’ of children were registered during the year 2015. Maharashtra (1,043 cases), Uttar Pradesh (729 cases) and Madhya Pradesh (471 cases) have reported high number of such cases in the country. Crime rate was 0.8 at all India level under this head with highest in Mizoram (5.7) and Delhi (4.8).

Assault or Use of Criminal Force to Women (Girl Child) with Intent to Disrobe (Section 354B IPC)  
(Incidence: 540    Rate: 0.1)

A total of 540 cases under ‘Assault or uses of criminal force to women (girl child) with intent to disrobe’ were registered during the year 2015. Uttar Pradesh (104 cases), UT of Delhi (82 cases) and Maharashtra (77 cases) have reported high number of such cases in the country. Crime rate was 0.1 at all India level under this head wherein the highest such crime rate was in Delhi (1.5) and followed by Tripura (1.0).

Voyeurism (Section 354C IPC)  
(Incidence: 51    Rate: Negligible)

A total of 51 cases of ‘Voyeurism’ were registered during the year 2015. Maharashtra (12 cases), Delhi UT & Telangana (6 cases each) have reported high number of cases in the country. Total numbers of victims were 56 in 51 cases.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sl. No.</th>
<th>Crime Head</th>
<th>Year 2013</th>
<th>Year 2014</th>
<th>Year 2015</th>
<th>% Variation in 2015 over 2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(1)</td>
<td></td>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>(4)</td>
<td>(5)</td>
<td>(6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Murder</td>
<td>1657</td>
<td>1817</td>
<td>1758</td>
<td>-3.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Attempt to Commit Murder*</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>840</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>-67.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Infanticide</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>-24.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Rape</td>
<td>12363</td>
<td>13766</td>
<td>10854</td>
<td>-21.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Assault on Women(Girls Children) with Intent to Outrage their Modesty*</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>11335</td>
<td>8390</td>
<td>-26.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Insult to the Modesty of Women (Girls Children)*</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>444</td>
<td>348</td>
<td>-0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Kidnapping &amp; Abduction</td>
<td>28167</td>
<td>37854</td>
<td>41893</td>
<td>10.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Foeticide</td>
<td>221</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>-9.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Abetment of Suicide</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>56</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>-8.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Exposure &amp; Abandonment</td>
<td>930</td>
<td>983</td>
<td>885</td>
<td>-10.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Procurement of minor girls</td>
<td>1224</td>
<td>2020</td>
<td>3087</td>
<td>52.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Importation of girls from foreign country (below 18 years)*</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.</td>
<td>Buying of girls for prostitution</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>14#</td>
<td>11#</td>
<td>-21.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Selling of girls for prostitution</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>82#</td>
<td>111#</td>
<td>35.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Prohibition of Child Marriage Act</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>293</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Transplantation of Human Organs Act*</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>-100.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act*</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>251</td>
<td>70.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Immoral Trafficking (P) Act*</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>-32.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19.</td>
<td>Juveniles Justice(C&amp;P of Children) Act *</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1,315</td>
<td>1457</td>
<td>10.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20.</td>
<td>Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act*</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>8904</td>
<td>14913</td>
<td>67.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.</td>
<td>Un-natural Offences*</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>765</td>
<td>814</td>
<td>6.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22.</td>
<td>Human Trafficking (section 370 &amp; 370A IPC)*</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>221-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23.</td>
<td>Other Crimes</td>
<td>13037</td>
<td>8484</td>
<td>8311</td>
<td>-2.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24.</td>
<td>Total</td>
<td>58224</td>
<td>89423</td>
<td>94172</td>
<td>5.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Collecting since 2014 in the revised proforma; *#* data collected under minor in place of girls only; **~** included for the first time in 2015
**Stalking (Section 354D IPC)**
(Incidence-1,020 Rate-0.2)

A total of 1,020 cases of ‘Stalking’ of children were registered during the year 2015. Maharashtra (422 cases), Delhi UT (169 cases) and Telangana (135 cases) have reported high number of such cases in the country. Crime rate was 0.2 at all India level under this head with highest in Delhi (3.0) and followed by A&N Island (1.5).

**Insult to the Modesty of Women (Girl Child)(Sec. 509 IPC)**
(Incidence-348 Rate-0.1)

A total of 348 cases of 'Insult to the modesty of women' (girl child) were registered during the year 2015. Maharashtra (91 cases) and Telangana (59 cases) have reported high number of such cases in the country. Crime rate was 0.1 at all India level under this head with highest in Delhi (0.9) followed by Andhra Pradesh (0.3).

**Kidnapping & Abduction of Children**
(Incidence-41,893 Rate-9.4)

A total of 41,893 cases of ‘kidnapping & abduction’ of children were registered during the year 2015 as compared to 37,854 cases in the previous year showing an increase of 10.7%. Maharashtra (6,960 cases) followed by Delhi (6,881 cases) have reported high number of such cases in the country. Crime rate was 9.4 at all India level under this head with highest in UT of Delhi (122.9) and followed by Chandigarh (41.0).

A total of 23,462 cases of 'kidnapping & abduction' of children were registered under Section 363 IPC, with 24,304 victims. Maximum numbers of such victims were from UT of Delhi (7,257 victims).

A total of 12,516 cases of 'kidnapping & abduction of women(girls children) to compel her for marriage' were registered with crime rate of 2.8 at all India level. Maximum such victims were reported from Uttar Pradesh (4,462 victims).

A total of 192 cases of 'kidnapping & abduction in order to Murder' were registered under Section 364 IPC, with 192 victims. Maximum such victims were from Uttar Pradesh (129 victims). A total of 142 cases of kidnapping or abduction for ransom etc. were registered under section 364A IPC, with 147 victims. Maximum such victims were from Uttar Pradesh (29 victims).

**Foeticide (Sec. 315 & 316 IPC)**
(Incidence-97 Rate-Negligible)

A total of 97 cases of ‘foeticide’ were registered in the country during 2015 as compared to 107 cases in the year 2014 indicating a decline of 9.3%. Madhya Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh have reported 17 cases, 14 cases, 13 cases and 12 cases respectively. Crime rate was negligible at all India level under this head with Haryana (0.2), Delhi, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh & Chhattisgarh with 0.1 crime rate each.

**Abetment to Suicide of Child (Sec. 305 IPC)**
(Incidence- 51 Rate-Negligible)

A total of 51 cases of ‘abetment to suicide’ of children were registered during the year 2015 as compared to 56 cases in the year 2014 showing a decline of 8.9% during 2015. Crime rate was negligible at all India level under this head with Tripura and Chhattisgarh (0.1 each).

**Exposure & Abandonment (Sec. 317 IPC)**
(Incidence-885 Rate-0.2)

A total of 885 such cases were registered during 2015 as compared to 983 cases during 2014 showing an increase of 10.0% during the year 2015. Maharashtra has reported the highest number of such cases (219 cases), followed by Madhya Pradesh (145 cases). Crime rate was 0.2 at all India level under this head with highest in D&N Haveli (1.6) and followed by Chandigarh and A&N Islands (1.5 each).

**Procuration of Minor Girls, Sec. 366A IPC**
(Incidence-3,087 Rate 0.7)

3,087 such cases were registered in the year 2015 as compared to 2,020 cases in the year 2014, showing an increase of 52.8% during 2015 over 2014. Assam has reported 1,303 such cases followed by West Bengal (1,003 cases) and Bihar (305 cases). Crime rate was 0.7 at all India level under this head with highest in Assam (11.0) followed by West Bengal (3.4).
Importation of Girls from Foreign Country (Section 366B IPC) (Incidence-2 Rate-Negligible)

Two cases of ‘Importation of girls from foreign country’ (under 18 years of age) were registered during the year 2015 in the country. These 2 cases were reported from Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal with 1 case each.

Buying/Selling of Minors for prostitution, Sec. 373/372 IPC (Incidence…11/111 Rate-Negligible)

11 cases of ‘buying of minor for prostitution(under section 373 of IPC)’ and 111 cases of ‘selling of minors for prostitution (under section 372 of IPC)’ were registered in the country during the year 2015 against 14 and 122 such cases registered in the year 2014 respectively. Only Maharashtra, Haryana, Telangana and Uttar Pradesh reported cases of ‘buying of minors for prostitution’.

Five States/UT namely Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal registered cases of ‘selling of minors for prostitution’ during 2015.

Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 (Incidence-293 Rate-0.1)

A total of 293 cases under the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006 were registered during the year 2015. Tamil Nadu (77 cases) followed by West Bengal (40 cases) have reported high number of such cases in the country. Crime rate was 0.1 at all India level under this head with highest in A&N Islands (0.7) followed by Tamil Nadu (0.4).

Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994 (for persons below 18 years of age) (Incidence- Nil Rate-Negligible)

No case of ‘the Transplantation of Human Organs Act’ 1994 (for persons below 18 years of age) was registered in the country during the year 2015.

Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 (Incidence-251 Rate-0.1)

A total of 251 cases under the ‘Child Labour’ (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986 were registered during the year 2015. Maharashtra (96 cases) followed by Delhi (57 cases), Karnataka (34 cases) have registered high number of such cases in the country.

Out of 251 cases under the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Act, 1986, 53 cases were related to crimes committed against migrants, 198 cases related to offences committed against locals.

Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1986 (Incidence- 58 Rate-Negligible)

A total of 58 cases under the ‘Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act’, 1956 were registered during the year 2015. Maharashtra (18 cases) and Karnataka (10 cases) have registered high number of such cases in the country.

Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act, 2000 (Amended) (Incidence- 1,457 Rate- 0.3)

A total of 1,457 cases under the ‘Juvenile Justice (Care & Protection of Children) Act’, 2000 were registered during the year 2015. Maharashtra (251 cases) and Rajasthan (216 cases) have registered high number of such cases in the country. Crime rate was 0.3 at all India level under this head with highest in Chandigarh (3.8 each) followed by Sikkim (3.0).

Unnatural Offences, Sec. 377 IPC (Incidence- 814 Rate-0.2)

814 cases of ‘unnatural offences’ under crime against children were registered during 2015. Uttar Pradesh (179 cases), Kerala (142 cases) and Maharashtra (116 cases) have registered high number of such cases in the country. Crime rate was 0.2 at all India level under this head with highest in UT of Chandigarh (2.8), followed by Delhi (2.0).

Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 (Incidence- 14,913 Rate-3.3)

A total of 14,913 cases under the ‘Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act’, 2012 were registered during the year 2015. Uttar Pradesh (3,078 cases), Madhya Pradesh (1,687 cases) and Tamil Nadu (1,544 cases) have accounted for majority of such cases in the country. Crime rate was 3.3 at all
India level under this head with highest in Mizoram (30.7 each) followed by Sikkim (26.6).

**Attempt to Commit Murder (Sec. 307 IPC)**

(Incidence- 276 Rate-0.1 )

A total of 276 cases of ‘Attempt to commit murder’ were registered during the year 2015. Assam (66 cases), Maharashtra (44 cases) and Madhya Pradesh (27 cases) have accounted for majority of such cases in the country. Crime rate was 0.1 at all India level under this head with highest in Assam (0.6) and Chandigarh (0.3 each).

**Disposal of Cases under Crime against Children by Police & Courts**

The general trend of disposal of IPC and SLL crimes by police & courts has been dealt in detail in Chapter-4. A total of 84,440 cases reported under crime against Children were disposed of by police during 2015. The charge-sheeting rate under overall crimes against children (IPC & SLL) is 85.6% in 2015, which is lesser than charge-sheeting rate of 2014 (87.6%). The lowest charge sheet rate was found in cases of ‘Exposure and Abandonment’ (14.2%). Crime head-wise details of cases disposed of by police are presented in Table-6.3.

Out of 21,604 cases in which trials were completed, 7,690 cases ended in conviction. Thus the conviction rate under crime against children at the national level stood at 35.6%. The conviction rate under crime head ‘buying of minor for prostitution’ (100.0%) and juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 (54.5%) were highest during the year 2015. Crime head-wise details of cases disposed of by courts are presented in Table-6.4.

**Disposal of Persons Arrested under Crime against Children by Police & Courts**

The details of disposal of arrested persons for committing crimes against children are presented in Table-6.5 and Table-6.6. 86,467 male and 2,482 female persons were arrested for these crimes and 75,077 males and 2,100 females were charge-sheeted by the police and correspondingly, only 9,930 males and 161 females were convicted, 18,258 males and 422 females were acquitted during 2015.

**District-wise Incidents of Crime against Children**

Out of 815 police districts, 8 districts have registered more than 1,000 cases of crimes against children, 17 districts have registered such crimes between 500 to 1,000, while 278 districts have registered such crimes between 100 to 500 and a bulk of them i.e. 512 of these districts have reported less than 100 cases (including nil case) during 2015.

**Table-6(B) Police Districts Registering above 1,000 cases under Crime against Children during 2015**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SL</th>
<th>State/UT</th>
<th>Police District</th>
<th>No. of Cases</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>Mumbai Commr.</td>
<td>3,187</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Delhi UT</td>
<td>Outer District</td>
<td>1,514</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Delhi UT</td>
<td>North-East District</td>
<td>1,174</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Delhi UT</td>
<td>West District</td>
<td>1,098</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>Pune Commr.</td>
<td>1,095</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Karnataka</td>
<td>Bengaluru City</td>
<td>1,086</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Delhi UT</td>
<td>South-East District</td>
<td>1,068</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Maharashtra</td>
<td>Thane Commr.</td>
<td>1,066</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The police districts which have recorded more than 1,000 cases of crime against Children during 2015 are: Mumbai Commissionerate of Maharashtra has reported the highest incidence of such crimes (3,187 cases) followed by District of Outer Delhi (1,514 cases), North-East District of Delhi (1,174 cases), West District of Delhi (1,098 cases), Pune Commissionerate of Maharashtra (1,095 cases), Bengaluru of Karnataka (1,086 cases), South-East District of Delhi (1,068 cases) and Thane Commissionerate of Maharashtra (1,066 cases) during the year 2015.

District-wise & Crime head–wise details on crime against children are given on ‘Additional Table for CII’ on our website http://ncrb.gov.in.

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