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### Evaluation of child crime in India by Unknown person using SPSS

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#### Abstract

In India, a kid goes missing every 30 seconds; the majority of these children are girls from low socioeconomic families. No one appears to care about the missing children, the Supreme Court said in its ruling. Citing government data showing just 55% of them are fortunate enough to return home. Many of these missing children sadly end up being trafficked thousands of miles from home into an uncharted and dangerous world where they become child labourers, beggars, residents of shelters, or participants in the sex trade. By protecting children's safety with the active help of civil society, the issue of missing children can be resolved; luckily, the involvement of NGOs is growing. The procedures a group of volunteers with few resources used to effectively assist 370 missing children in making contact with their families are described in the current article. The advice to involve civil society, volunteers, the media, and ICT is vital, as is presenting broad lessons learned in the area. Child abuse is when adults act in a way that puts their children in risk or retards their physical or emotional growth. Child abuse can be broken down into three basic categories: physical, emotional, and sexual. According to an assessment of the pertinent research, children who received corporal punishment were more likely to become antisocial and hostile toward their future spouses as well as their parents, siblings, and peers. A breach of the right to live in dignity is child abuse. Behind closed doors, an invisible crime is being committed. You should seek restitution in this scenario rather than blaming the parents. As citizens of this nation, we are all required to engage in public advocacy against all types of abuse against children and to educate mothers and their offspring about their legal entitlements. Version 16 of the SPSS statistical analysis programme was utilised for the analysis. The model's overall Cronbach's Alpha score is 0.901.

#### Introduction

Child abuse or child maltreatment refers to any physical, sexual, psychological, or other types of abuse or neglect of a child or children, especially by a parent or other caregiver. Any action or omission on the part of a parent or caregiver that results in actual or prospective harm to a child is referred to as child abuse. It might happen at home, at organisations, settings like schools, or in communities where the child interacts. Physical harm to a child as a result of another person's interaction—or lack thereof—occurs when it could have been prevented by someone in a position of trust, authority, or responsibility. There are many different ways that children are physically abused, including hitting, kicking, shaking, pulling hair, banging their heads against walls, throwing them, and more. The failure to provide a child with a secure environment and a primary attachment figure so that they can develop emotionally in a complete and healthy range is one definition of emotional abuse. Children are mistreated or neglected in this situation. Technically, any behaviour that hinders a child's emotional development is considered emotional abuse. Such as unrelenting criticism, insults, and rejection, cruel taunting, placing the child in a room, yelling at the child, and making comparisons with other children. Youngster sexual abuse is defined as any forced sexual act or sexual threat on a child. Participation in pornography, exposure, improper phone calls, fondling, persistent invasions of a child's privacy, penetration, rape, incest and child prostitution are all examples of sexual abuse. The main causes of child sexual abuse include secrecy, abuse of authority, and distorted adult-child relationships. The vast majority of abuse incidents involve a person the child knows and trusts. The majority of child sexual abuse is not committed by an outsider.

In areas where many children go missing, patterns can be recognised. The bus terminals and platforms are packed with kids. Some kids disappear, while others are kidnapped and sold by organised gangs. Before the authorities or civil society learn of a missing child, the child is likely to have been abducted. According to anecdotal evidence, the following places are where lost children are found:

- NGO-run shelters: These kids are fortunate in a way. They are supported by donations, and no government department is given access to the material.
- Some of the missing kids are compelled to beg: Organized, mafia-like criminal organisations in India force about 60,000 kids to work as beggars.
- Kidnapping for ransom: According to Delhi Police statistics, this crime is on the rise. In the national capital, there were 1,233 cases in 2008; 2,975 cases were reported in 2010. 802 instances were reported in the first three months of 2011" (Chamberlain, 2011).
- Domestic Work and Child Labor: Two decades have passed since a national ban on hiring children for dangerous jobs was enacted. The 2011 Census conducted by the Ministry of Labor and Employment revealed that 4353247 kids between the ages of 5 and 14 are employed in hazardous jobs.
- Sex work and the organ trade: According to 2014 Nobel laureate Kailash Satyarthi, child trafficking accounts for \$360 billion of India's annual sex trade, or a fifth of the nation's GDP (Mosque, 2014). In Asia, India is regarded as the epicentre of bonded labour and sexual exploitation of human trafficking victims. These abducted children are either sent abroad to engage in camel jacking, prostitution, pedophilic networks, and begging gangs (MHA, 2012).

The current study examines the relationship between recurrent reports of missing children and criminal activity and focuses on

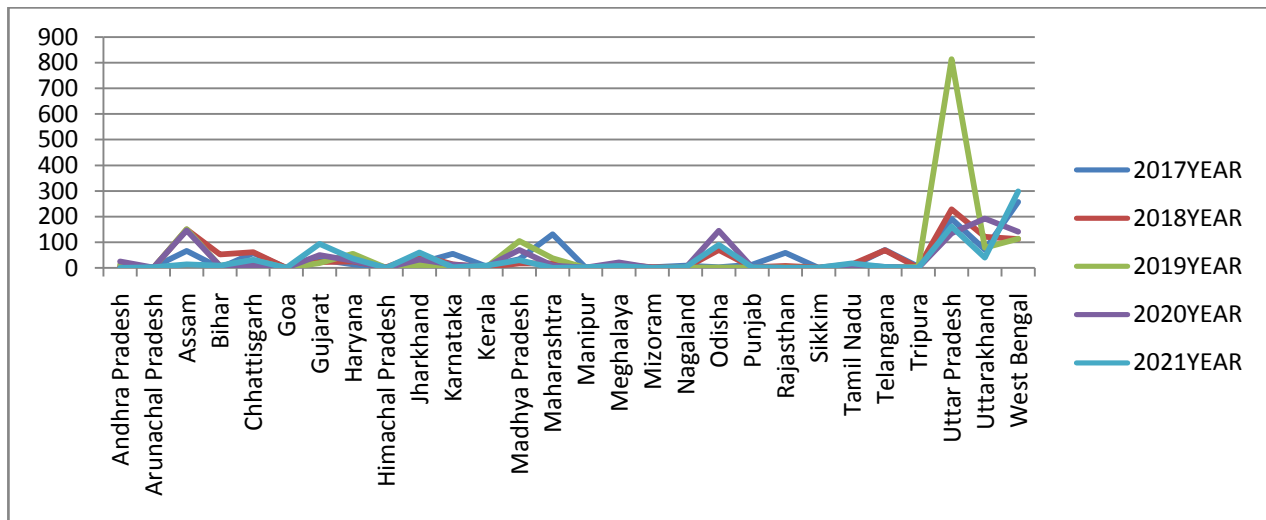
missing children that have been reported to and investigated by the police. There are two important benefits to this study. Police resources are deployed first in the hunt for these children. For instance, each missing person can take up to five hours of police work, according to the SEU (2002) report. Based on an Australian study, Henderson, Henderson, and Kiernan (2000) conservatively estimated that each missing person costs society around AU\$2,360 (£1,460). Consequently, it's critical to determine the phenomenon's scope. In order to develop more targeted preventative methods, it is crucial to second try to spot behavioural patterns. The long-term impacts of these early behaviours may lead to these young people's continued involvement in crime and be linked to their vulnerability and victimisation. According to Biehal and Wade, children who go missing three times or more are much more vulnerable (2002). They are the subject of this investigation as a result. Estimates change based on how frequent child abductions are. Repeated disappearances, especially from care facilities, are a cause for concern. The fact that a sizable number of kids disappear from the foster care system is well-known. Rees and Lee's (2005) study found that children living with their families had a three times higher probability of going missing over the course of the night than those in foster care or children's homes. They stress, however, that despite the high rates of disappearance among "looked after" children, children who have been released from care account for only a small part of all child abductions.

The 28 Indian states that were taken into account in this study are: Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, The National Sample Survey Office, the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), and the Ministry of Home Affairs (NSSO) and Various Crime Issues in India [data.gov.in] are the sources of the data.

**TABLE 1** Crime against children in India by unknown persons

S.No.	State/UT	2017year	2018year	2019year	2020year	2021year
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	5	12	25	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	0	1	2
3	Assam	67	150	151	147	14
4	Bihar	0	53	7	8	9
5	Chhattisgarh	57	61	30	9	31
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	32	22	19	50	93
8	Haryana	14	25	55	28	36
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	2	0	0	0
10	Jharkhand	19	50	11	33	60
11	Karnataka	55	14	9	13	2
12	Kerala	6	3	1	4	9
13	Madhya Pradesh	34	17	105	70	30
14	Maharashtra	131	17	38	9	0
15	Manipur	1	0	0	1	2
16	Meghalaya	4	14	6	21	8
17	Mizoram	2	2	0	0	0
18	Nagaland	9	0	1	0	2
19	Odisha	2	70	1	146	90
20	Punjab	13	3	1	2	2
21	Rajasthan	59	8	1	0	0
22	Sikkim	0	1	0	0	1
23	Tamil Nadu	6	14	10	11	18
24	Telangana	70	69	3	4	4
25	Tripura	5	0	4	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	191	229	813	135	161
27	Uttarakhand	72	121	79	193	40
28	West Bengal	258	113	113	142	298

Table 1 displays family members' crimes against children in India from 2017 to 2021. The tables below takes into account India's 28 states. The crime record in the chart has increased year over year. Overall, the data set showed that West Bengal, The states with the highest rates of crime were Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, and Madhya Pradesh. The crime rate is rising year over year.



**FIGURE 1** Crime against children in India by unknown persons

Map of states with low crime rates showing Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Manipur, Mizoram, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Kerala, Karnataka, Chhattisgarh. Jharkhand, Bihar, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Kerala, Maha On the map, Uttar Pradesh has the most crime-related news. On a map using statistics from the average crime news are Assam, Gujarat, Odisha, Telangana, and West Bengal. According to data, there are more crimes committed against children in India every year by unidentified people. Version 16 of the SPSS statistical analysis programme was utilised for the analysis.

**Harm to children by unknown persons in India**

Abuse of both the physical and emotional kinds has similar impacts on a child's mental state and is associated with sadness in childhood, a lack of self-compassion, and negative automatic thoughts. According to certain studies, child maltreatment can result in high stress levels that alter the brain's structure and function, which can lead to emotional and social problems. Children who have been abused may feel insecure, have low self-esteem, and have stunted growth. Numerous abused adolescents continue to struggle with building connections, forming trust, and withdrawing from social situations. Abuse may have different effects on infants and young children than it does on their older classmates. Children and preschoolers who have experienced emotional abuse or neglect may show more affection to complete strangers or someone they haven't seen in a while. They might experience anxiety or lack of confidence, be estranged from their parents, behave aggressively, or hurt children and animals. It's common for older kids to behave inappropriately or inappropriately for their age, battle with self-control, seem distant from their parents, lack social skills, or have a tiny circle of friends. Childhood reactive attachment disorder is a possibility (RAD). RAD is described as social contact that is both noticeably disrupted and developmentally inappropriate, typically starting before the age of five. A chronic inability to start or react to the majority of social situations in a way that is developmentally appropriate can be a symptom of RAD. Emotional abuse's long-term repercussions have not been well researched, although recent studies have started to record these impacts. Increased sadness, anxiety, and problems in interpersonal relationships have all been linked to emotional abuse. Abused or neglected children are more likely to commit crimes as teenagers and adults. Children are also impacted by domestic violence; even if they are not the victim of abuse, children who have witnessed domestic violence are profoundly impacted. The "Longitudinal Study of Child Abuse and Children's Exposure to Domestic Violence" found that 36.8% of abused/assaulted children experienced criminal assault, compared to 47.5% of such children. Children who witness domestic violence are more likely to experience behavioural and emotional problems, according to study (depression, irritability, anxiety, academic problems, and problems with language development). In general, a child's upbringing and development may be impacted by the long- and short-term emotional effects of child abuse and witnessing abuse.

All nations experience widespread crime in all of its forms. In India, crime is growing alarmingly quickly alongside the demographic disaster. It is also important to note that, according to NCRB data from 2016, there were 2.97 million total crimes reported, with a crime rate of 379 offences per 100,000 people. In particular, the number of rape cases climbed from 240 to 243, the number of murders rose from 53 to 59, while the number of kidnappings for ransom rose from 1 to 3. In terms of deaths brought on by dowries for domestic abuse, they have increased from 14. to 19. Every citizen of the nation is now required to take part in creating a safe and secure society and to be conscious of their responsibility in doing so. Therefore, it is crucial to analyse crimes. Indian law separates crimes into two categories: those that are cognizable and those that are not. Offenders who violate Special and Local Laws or the Indian Penal Code (IPC) are considered to have committed cognizable offences (SLL). The current study only addresses crimes under the IPC.

A missing child is a parent's worst nightmare, and prevention and tracing is a major government responsibility in a country with 1.25 billion people, many different cultures, and 1635 mother tongues, or 780 languages (IANS, 2013). India is a member of the UNCRC for Child Protection and Development and has a population of more than 400 million children spread throughout 3,287,590 sq km. More than 325,000 children went missing between 2011 and June 2014, or an average of more than 100,000 children missing per year, according to data on children that the Ministry of Home Affairs revealed before Parliament in July 2014. More concerningly, "approximately 170 million or 40% of India's youngsters are vulnerable or

encounter tough situations" and "now a neglected, low-priority intervention area for all but the bereaved." According to government statistics, there were 2,36,014 missing children in India between 2009 and 2011, of whom 75,808 were still missing. 34,899 First Information Reports (FIRs) were registered, but that is all. The police do not believe that the missing person instances warrant a thorough examination. India Childline According to estimates by non-governmental groups, there are an estimated 500,000 missing children in India every year, and less than 55% of them are found. Poverty is a prevalent factor in both rural and urban areas, and sadly, girls make up the majority of the missing, at 55%. In the nation's capital of Delhi, which is regarded as one of the safest areas in terms of police surveillance, more than 40 children go missing every day, and at least three of those children are reported missing from India Gate. It is quite concerning that so many kids are going missing in the states of Telangana and Andhra Pradesh. According to the Central Department of Investigation (CID), there has been an alarming increase in the number of missing people in Andhra Pradesh over the past four years, including women and children. Since 2009, 17,030 children have gone missing, but the police have only been able to find 302 of them. Since there is no national level monitoring agency to cooperate with the government apparatus involved in locating missing persons, finding a missing child is a highly challenging process that might take a very long time. After eleven years, a native woman was located in Gujarat.

**TABLE 2 Descriptive Statistic**

	N	Range	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	Variance
2017year	28	258	0	258	39.61	61.980	3.842E3
2018year	28	229	0	229	37.96	55.470	3.077E3
2019year	28	813	0	813	52.50	154.311	2.381E4
2020year	28	193	0	193	37.57	57.713	3.331E3
2021year	28	298	0	298	32.57	64.092	4.108E3

2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 Table 2 shows descriptive statistics values for analysis N, range, minimum, maximum, mean, standard deviation. N is total of 28 states, Range, Maximum are same value year of year increase in the Descriptive Statistics value.

**TABLE 3 Reliability Statistic**

Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.819	.901	5

The Cronbach's alpha reliability result is displayed in Table 2. 90% dependability is indicated by the model's overall Cronbach's Alpha value of 0.819 and the standardised item Cronbach's Alpha value of 0.901. From the literature review, the above 50% Cronbach's Alpha value model can be considered for analysis.

**TABLE 4 Correlations**

	2017year	2018year	2019year	2020year	2021year
2017year	1	.692**	.599**	.545**	.779**
2018year	.692**	1	.792**	.804**	.611**
2019year	.599**	.792**	1	.498**	.490**
2020year	.545**	.804**	.498**	1	.633**
2021year	.779**	.611**	.490**	.633**	1

Table 4 shows the correlation between motivation parameters for 2017. For tax planning is having highest correlation with 2021 and having lowest correlation with 2020. Next the correlation between motivation parameters for 2018 for tax planning is having highest correlation with 2020 and having lowest correlation with 2021. Next the correlation between motivation parameters for 2019 for tax planning is having highest correlation with 2018 and having lowest correlation with 2021. Next the correlation between motivation parameters for 2020 for tax planning is having highest correlation with 2018 and having lowest correlation with 2019. Next the correlation between motivation parameters for 2021 For tax planning is having highest correlation with 2017 and having lowest correlation with 2019.

**RESULTS OF THE ANALYSIS**

Table 1 discusses the findings of estimations of the growth rates of crimes against children committed by family members in India and other crimes committed in different Indian states using yearly growth rates from 2017 to 2021. In terms of crimes against women, children, and other offences, States' and Union Territories' comparative performance at the national level in India is also shown. Table 4 contains correlations. In terms of state rankings based on child victimisation, Tamil Nadu came out on top in 2021.

**Conclusion**

Finding missing children is a critical issue in India because of the sheer number of youngsters that disappear every day and the devastation they endure in this terrible world without any fault of their own. All of a child's rights are violated when they are missing or taken away. The effectiveness of interventions to deal with the issue of missing children should be measured by

how quickly a missing child is rehabilitated and shielded from the risks associated with being cut off from their parents and home. There are various challenges and dangers faced by children who go missing and try to find their families and parents. Childhood is lost when one is separated from their parents and their house, and these kids lack the protection and direction necessary for the growth of their personalities and identities. Policies should allow for flexibility and inventiveness. It is essential to continue societal awareness efforts, civil society engagement, integration, and collaboration with the government. To promote effective stakeholder participation and create a bigger network of concerned individuals to stop child rights violations in the nation, the use of ICT and conventional communication methods should be increased. The successes of NGOs around the nation attest to their contribution to solving the issue of missing children. There is unquestionably a need for immediate action to raise awareness across all societal groups so that there is a force that is vigilant and caring to protect the safety of youngsters in the nation.

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