Analysis of Crime against Children in India by Family Members Using SPSS Statistics

Lachhani Mayra Kumar
SSt College of Arts and Commerce, Maharashtra, India
amayralachhani@sstcollege.edu.in

Abstract

Children should be given special importance in society. The importance of the child has been known since ancient times. Children are a nation's most valuable asset. At the core of the empirical criminology literature, more than 90 percent of all studies under investigation we must conclude that they deal with questions about the causes of crime. In contrast, with the effects of crime and/or other variables the number of studies examining its interactions is very small. One possible reason (among others) is the lack of data on violence; it is an issue that has been revisited in development studies. But still like us In Crimes against Children in a Multidimensional Country Dimensions of macroeconomic factors Analyzing the impact of change Keeping in mind the importance, this article is meant to capture some elements of its range A simple endeavor. As defined in the relevant Activities and categories vary with the age of the child, the Juvenile Justice Act, Limited to under 18 years of age under 2000 We have considered the age of the child. Hence the crime against the victim is explained thus. For the purpose of analysis in this chapter Offenses against children under 18 years of age. The current study is for the period 2017 to 2020 Attempts to understand the development of crimes against children. Comparative Performance of Model States at All India Level and an attempt is made to detect the position. Growth rate of all crimes across the sample period the result is very volatile. Madhya Pradesh ranks first in Crime against children in India by family members and Goa ranks lowest. For the statistical analysis, we used SPSS software version 16. The overall Cronbach's Alpha value for the model is 0.924.

1. Introduction

In percentage terms, the leading categories under crimes against children in 2021 are kidnapping and kidnapping (45 percent) and POCSO cases. Overall, crime cases against children increased by 16.2 percent in 2021 over the previous year, the NCRB report said. Poverty and illiteracy are seen as the main cause of these crimes against children. As they played an important role in exploiting children to earn their daily food. This ultimately results in their sexual exploitation. The latest data released According to the National Crime Records Bureau, The incidence of children is increasing with more than 1.49 lakh reported crimes against children in 2021. Parents can be in civil and criminal courts for the acts of their minor children legally liable. Whether the acts of the minor child were intentional or accidental will affect the case. In Crimes against Children Physical and emotional abuse include, neglect and exploitation, Child pornography or Includes sexual trafficking of minors. Indian Penal Code and various safeguards and Preventive special and local laws especially children Refers to offenses affecting. According to a report by the National Crime Archives, 109 children in India every day they are sexually assaulted in one way or another. Reports also suggest that this number is every year is increasing. Crimes against children increasing day by day, People are reluctant to solve this problem. In Indian society it is a social disgrace. Child has an important place in society. They are considered as the first teachers of children, the first architects of society and the builders of the future. However, child across the world remain extremely vulnerable. Crimes against child are spread across space, ethnic and socio-economic background, educational level, etc. India's crime statistics commission reports that globally, up to six out of every ten child experience some form of physical and/or sexual violence in their lifetime. Indian culture venerates child as devis (goddesses) with great power. However, child is victims of various types of crimes against them. Although the status of child in India has changed in the last 60 years since independence, violence and crime still do not seem to have abated. Child is guaranteed equality with legal protection under the constitution, yet the incidents recorded by the government agency show the enormity and gravity of the crimes against them. Crime has multiple factors, where crime has spatial correlates. The study of crime has traditionally been done in fields such as law, sociology, psychology, but considering the importance of geographic associations, the importance of place and the spatial dimension in the study of crime came into effect after the 1970s. In India, a 1953 publication on crime with data by the National Crime Records Bureau did not include crimes against child, possibly under-reporting or under-reporting. The Crime against Child Register was introduced in 1973 with information on rape and indecent trafficking of child and girls. Now many types of crimes against child such as rape, husband, relative, family, community, dowry death, sexual harassment, rape are being reported and recorded. There have been studies on crimes against child. Kahlon took Chandigarh as a case study on this theme, where he used micro-level (police-wise) data to examine spatial and temporal aspects of crime against child. The study found the relationship of crime with socio-economic and demographic profiles and police infrastructure of different areas. Worked on crimes against child in Haryana and attempted to identify some of the socio-economic reasons behind the rise in crimes against child. It also indicates that economic development is not affected in reducing crimes against child. The National Crime Records

Bureau also comes up with a crime report focusing on crimes against child. Similarly, Bhai found that high level of social development did not arrest the increasing crime against child in Kerala. The study uses primary data from victims and others to examine crime against child, socio-economic background of victims, and life after the incident, factors of crime against child and possible ways to reduce crime against child. Crime is prevalent across all socio-economic backgrounds, but child from low socioeconomic backgrounds report higher rates compared to others. This highlights that child in the age group of 2 to 21 years are most vulnerable and most of the victims are low educated and wage labourers. Based on the occupational profile of the victims, housewives are also the victims of the crime next to wage laborers.

2. Crime against children in India by family members

Some investigators note that only 10% of child abuse cases are reported in crimes against children by family members in India. Also, in those cases, the age of the victims ranged from 3 months to 17 years. Also, most of these cases involve long-term relationships between the child victim and a family member or close friend. Children and adolescents are at high risk of domestic violence. The reasons for this new risk Various criminological theories explain. Actions taken in various countries, impact on jobs, economic instability, High levels of tension and fear of the virus and Social isolation necessitated by new forms of relationships have increased the pressure on the most vulnerable families. So there is a risk of violence. Additionally, Mandatory lockdowns imposed on children to prevent the spread of disease Trapped in their homes and people who can help them and isolated them from resources. Generally, control measures are imposed in many countries Resources needed to reduce this risk Does not analyze access. Urgent measures are needed to intervene in these high-risk situations, Thus children and adolescents are undergoing profound changes in society To be able to grow and prosper, But their rights and Protecting safety should be a top priority. Although children grow up facing various dangers and difficulties, It is also a place where children are victims of cybercrimes. Using Information and Communication Technology (ICT). Criminals were able to target children on an individual and group basis. Personal satisfaction, Sexual exploitation in general, Achieved through financial gain and other similar goals, These are examples of possible motivations for criminals. As a result of advances in technology that make it easier for children to be exploited online child exploitation may become a more widespread problem worldwide. Information and Communication Technology Devices Due to relatively low cost and easy access to the Internet, Sex offenders now have new access to content and There is a web community that checks the abusive and exploitative behavior they engage in. Children and young adults adopt new technologies. Never before unknowingly on the trail of online child predators Not involving themselves. Children around the world Now as a result of the digital age exposed to new dangers, These include "child abduction," "cyber grooming" and "cyber bullying." For personal and commercial purposes including Includes legal offences. These are just some of the dangers. From 2017 to 2021, crimes against child including rape, abduction and kidnapping, other crimes against girls from abroad, crimes against children including child rape, child abduction and kidnapping and infanticide, incitement to suicide, exposure and abandonment, Crimes against children such as procuring minor girls have been used for prostitution and other violent crimes such as murder, theft and robbery, cybercrime and human trafficking. The 28 states of India considered in the present 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 , Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and West Bengal. Sources of data are National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Ministry of Home Affairs, Crime-Statistical Yearbook of India by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) and Various Crime Issues in India [data.gov.in].

State/UT	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Andhra Pradesh	14	14	29	6	14
Arunachal Pradesh	3	6	10	8	5
Assam	51	135	74	144	158
Bihar	17	24	118	62	77
Chhattisgarh	162	74	155	90	117
Goa	0	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	93	80	62	140	55
Haryana	77	112	100	94	101
Himachal Pradesh	1	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	13	88	59	26	63
Karnataka	119	165	163	214	278
Kerala	50	37	18	280	317
Madhya Pradesh	92	94	286	264	379
Maharashtra	171	185	224	221	214
Manipur	3	2	2	6	7
Meghalaya	47	46	22	69	56
Mizoram	33	8	6	22	18
Nagaland	5	2	3	2	1
Odisha	54	1	13	3	0
Punjab	24	29	23	58	75
Rajasthan	84	9	1	0	0
Sikkim	11	9	11	24	14
Tamil Nadu	102	124	138	230	292

Telangana	179	168	163	251	236
Tripura	11	7	21	8	9
Uttar Pradesh	102	84	247	133	189
Uttarakhand	36	0	8	2	17
West Bengal	85	82	82	109	73

TABLE 1. Crime against children in India by family members

Table 1 shows crimes against children in India by family members from 2017 to 2021. The 28 states of India considered in the present the table. Year of year increase in the crime record in the table. Over all Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Kerala was most crime record in the data set Year of year increase in the crime record. Goa and Himachal Pradesh was not crime record so is the state is very good family members.
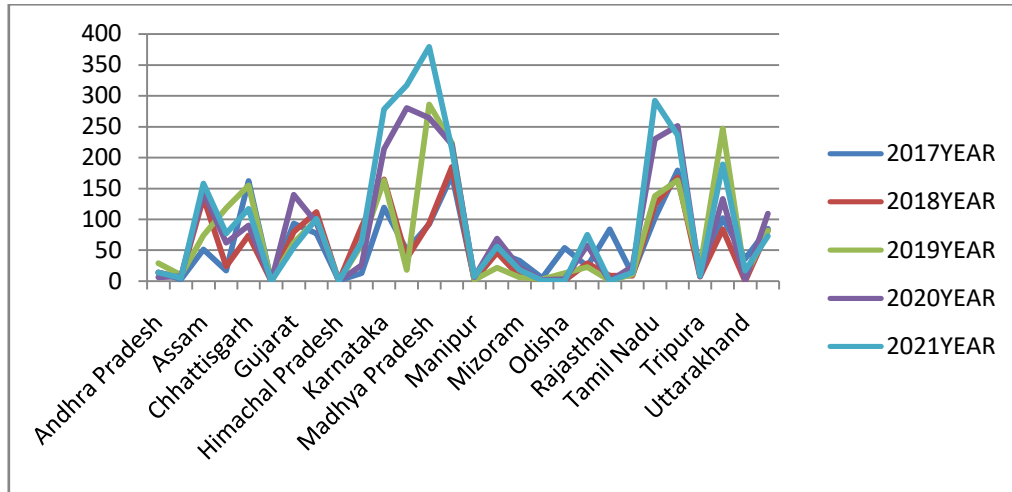

FIGURE 1. Crime against children in India by family members

Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Manipur, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tripura, Uttarakhand states on map with low crime news data. Assam, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Tamil Nadu, Telangana, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh have the most crime news on the map. States of Jharkhand, Meghalaya, Punjab and West Bengal on map with average crime news data. Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka and Chhattisgarh are increasing the number of crimes every year. Data shows that crimes against children by family members are increasing year by year in India. For the statistical analysis, we used SPSS software version 16.

TABLE 2. Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive Statistics							
	N	Range	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation	Variance
2017	28	179	0	179	58.54	53.750	2.889E3
2018	28	185	0	185	56.61	58.926	3.472E3
2019	28	286	0	286	72.79	83.316	6.942E3
2020	28	280	0	280	88.07	94.715	8.971E3
2021	28	379	0	379	98.75	113.509	1.288E4

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 Statistics

Reliability Statistics		
Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.924	.942	5

Table 2 shows the Cronbach's alpha reliability result. The overall Cronbach's Alpha value for the model is .924 and Cronbach's alpha standardized items is .924which indicates 92% reliability. From the literature review, the above 50% Cronbach's Alpha value model can be considered for analysis

TABLE 4. Correlations

Correlations					
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
2017	1	.796**	.743**	.713**	.633**
2018	.796**	1	.759**	.794**	.733**
2019	.743**	.759**	1	.728**	.774**
2020	.713**	.794**	.728**	1	.957**
2021	.633**	.733**	.774**	.957**	1

Table 4 shows the correlation between motivation parameters for 2017. For tax planning is having highest correlation with 2018 and having lowest correlation with 2021. Next the correlation between motivation parameters for 2018. For tax planning is having highest correlation with 2017 and having lowest correlation with 2021. Next the correlation between motivation parameters for 2019. For tax planning is having highest correlation with 2021 and having lowest correlation with 2020. Next the correlation between motivation parameters for 2020. For tax planning is having highest correlation with 2021 and having lowest correlation with 2017. Next the correlation between motivation parameters for 2021. For tax planning is having highest correlation with 2020 and having lowest correlation with 2017. RESULTS OF THE ANALYSIS: The results of the estimates of the growth rate of Crime against children in India by family members and other crimes in various states in India, using 2017-2021 annual growth rates, are discussed in Tables 1. And relative performance by States and Union Territories at the all-India level in terms of crimes against children, crimes against women and other crimes is presented Correlations in Table 4. The ranking of states on the basis of crime against children Madhya Pradesh was highest file in 2021.

3. Conclusion

Against children to prevent sexual abuse, Individuals among children Improving security, Child safety policies in schools and It is necessary to increase awareness among parents. Younger children are more vulnerable and aimed at strengthening the protective role of families and educational environments Specific approaches. The National Crime Records Bureau brings out crime reporting with a focus on crimes against children. Similarly, the analysis found that higher levels of social development did not arrest the rising crime against children in Kerala. Using SPSS data analysis, we hypothesized that crime against children is very important in dealing with it. And we found that states with more children had more crimes against children. Crimes against children by family members are increasing year by year in India. The overall Cronbach's Alpha value for the model is 0.924.

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