



Analysis of Crime against Children in India Using SPSS Statistics

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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, we must conclude that more than 90 percent all of the studies under investigation deal with questions about the causes of crime. Rather, the number of studies examining its association with crime and/or other outcome variables is much smaller. One possible reason (among others) is the lack of data on violence; this is an issue that has been revisited in developmental studies. But in a multidimensional country like ours which is still changing the dimensions of macroeconomic factors in crimes against children, keeping in mind the importance of impact analysis, this article is a simple attempt to capture some elements of its scope. We have taken into account the age of the limited child in the relevant activities and categories, which vary with the age of the child, limited to those under the age of 18 under the Juvenile Justice Act, 2000. Hence the crime against the victim is thus explained Offenses against children below 18 years of age for purpose analysis these chapter present attempts to understand the growth of crimes against children from 2017 to 2020. An attempt is made to ascertain the relative performance and status model states at the all India level. The growth rate of all crimes is highly volatile throughout the sample period. Maharashtra Crime against children by family members is highest in India and lowest in Nagaland. Gender discrimination is India context; although India is one of the fastest growing countries in the world, it ranks 108th (out of 144 countries) on the Global Gender Gap Index in 2017–2021) to determine Crimes in India (dowry death, rape, brutality and torture etc.). The rank correlation over time is clear Exposure to high incidences of sexual harassment, high incidences rape; we get similar results in cases of torture and dowry death. We use mortality the outlier and neighborhood effect is important; In contrast, we find other types crime roughly. In particular, group Regression on dowry results mortality Make it clear that location the neighborhood effect is important in the variation in dowry mortality; mortality. 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 0.966.

1. Introduction

Gender inequality development with results crimes Violence facing many countries of the world is particularly severe in India. India fell for four places 112th in the 2017-2021 Global Gender Gap Index from 2018; on health and survival dimensions, India performs poorly, ranking 150 In 153 countries in the world Exposure to, whereby social mechanisms relegated women an inferior to men (United Nations, 2017). According to the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), a crime against women occurs the International Men and Gender Equality Survey (2021), 65% of Indian men believe that Women must tolerate violence the Family together and that Women deserve to be spanked sometimes (Parker et al., 2018). Recently, improved technology has made Women are more this possibility being victimized in various ways such as cyber bullying, defamation, stalking, intimidation, pornography Violence against women is high in India meets the eye manifestations Violence is not considered a crime or may not be reported or documented Due to certain Indian cultural values and beliefs.

The Delhi gang-rape case is known as the infamous 'Nirbhaya (Fearless)' case, created widespread outrage And widely condemned in India and abroad; for two years later (in May 2018), Gang rape of two teenage girls Dalia girls in Patna (Nagaland) The news was widely reported in newspapers in India and abroad; The United Nations has

condemned this gruesome Collective rape and demanded Immediate action against the culprits. As a result, the Government of India adopted a National Policy for Women 2019 with aim Eradication of programmers, Organizations Engagement efforts have failed to prevent crimes against women, as exemplified by the 2017 Unto (Nagaland) rape case and Hyderabad (Maharashtra) a gang rape and murder veterinarian. The National Crime Records Bureau brings out crime reporting with a focus on crimes against children. Similarly, Bahia found that high levels of social development did not arrest the rising crime against children in Kerala. The study uses primary data from victims and others to examine crime against children, victims' socio-economic background and life after the incident, determinants of crime against children and possible ways to reduce crime against children. Delinquency is prevalent across all, but Children from low socio-economic backgrounds report higher rates compared to others. This highlights that children between the ages of 2 and 21 are the most vulnerable and most of the victims are the less educated and wage labourers. Based on the occupational profile of the victims, housewives are the second most affected by the crime after wage laborers.

2. Crime against children in India

Similar to exchange theory, resource theory is the exercise of one's power over a woman. In some societies like India, a over a son is considered a financial asset (as old age security for parents) and a daughter is a liability (Bhattacharya) & Siyanda, 2018; Das Gupta) 2019; Clausen & Wink, 2020; Kulkarni, 2021; Lin & Asters, 2018; Robitaille, 2018) 2017; Chen, 2019). Hence, it is a theory of evidence about gender discrimination and disappearance of women or missing girl child from Indian society, which form based social security approach evidence departure Girl Child Survival Act is prevalent, but it Not registered as an offense against women in India, the of child sex declining, and is an example of attitudes that ultimately lead to violence against women (Edwards, 2017; Omanis, 2004). A culturally entrenched Parents' emerges an emphasis on the poor outcomes childrearing women. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Criminals have been able to target children on an individual and group basis. Personal gratification, usually achieved through sexual exploitation, financial gain, and other similar goals, 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 around the world. With the relatively low cost of information and communication technology devices and easy access to the Internet, sex offenders now have new access to content and a web community that checks the abusive and exploitative behavior they engage in. Children and young adults embrace new technologies. Online child predators can get themselves involved without ever realizing it. Children around the world are now exposed to new risks as a result of the digital age, including "child trafficking", "cyber grooming" and "cyber bullying" For personal and commercial purposes, including legal offences. These are just some of the dangers. From 2017 to 2021, crimes against children including rape, abduction and kidnapping, other crimes against girls from abroad, child rape, child abduction and kidnapping and infanticide, incitement to suicide, exposure and abandonment, crimes against children, prostitution and murder of minor girls , are also used for other violent crimes such as theft and robbery, cybercrime and human trafficking. Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland are considered in the present study. , 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 Statistics Yearbook of India by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) and Various Crime Issues in India [data.gov.in].

3. Result and discussion

TABLE 1 Crime against children in India

Andhra Pradesh	183	236	253	247	289
Arunachal Pradesh	8	18	22	16	14
Assam	721	1074	1112	902	1297
Bihar	599	771	714	620	645
Chhattisgarh	1038	1153	1347	1526	1777
Goa	0	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	1201	1434	1520	1821	1968

Haryana	642	1043	1119	1073	1257
Himachal Pradesh	2	20	1	0	0
Jharkhand	234	392	458	648	511
Karnataka	1253	1394	1614	1588	2092
Kerala	244	159	112	1269	1633
Madhya Pradesh	930	1030	3232	3189	3485
Maharashtra	2256	2815	3079	2776	3458
Manipur	14	28	47	54	74
Meghalaya	160	165	139	230	282
Mizoram	127	71	36	61	67
Nagaland	17	6	9	15	23
Odisha	148	1357	1416	1483	1781
Punjab	362	285	231	547	597
Rajasthan	562	66	3	2	1
Sikkim	55	77	61	70	75
Tamil Nadu	1148	1443	1732	2218	3415
Telangana	952	1071	1177	1411	1814
Tripura	85	76	103	86	91
Uttar Pradesh	1418	1794	2531	2495	2682
Uttarakhand	108	173	152	203	561
West Bengal	939	1265	1265	1399	1298

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 Maharashtra was not crime record so is the state is very good family members.

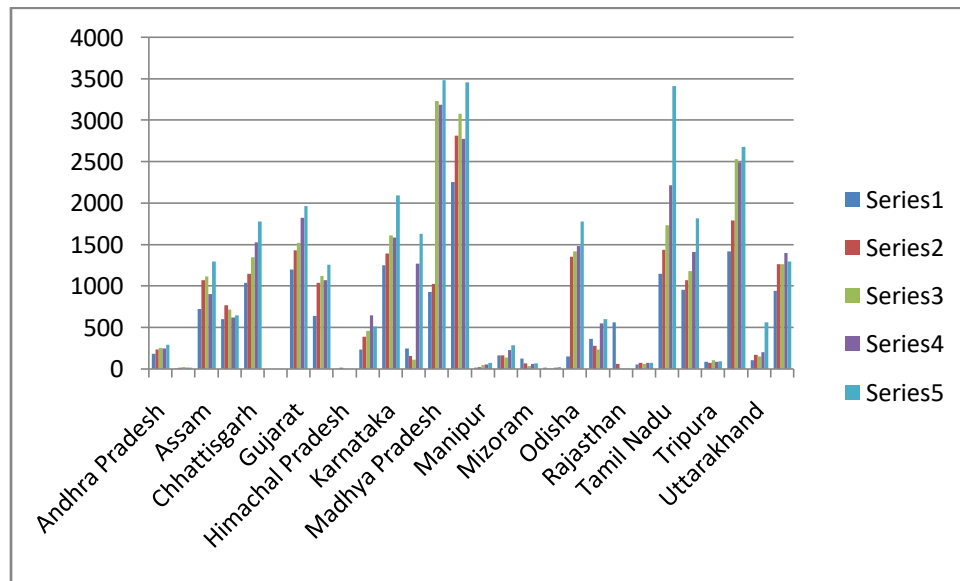


Figure 1 Crime against children in India

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	Sum	Mean		Std. Deviation	Variance
A	28	2256	0	2256	15406	550.21	107.003	566.206	3.21E+05
B	28	2815	0	2815	19416	693.43	135.943	719.345	5.18E+05
C	28	3232	0	3232	23485	838.75	180.949	957.49	9.17E+05
D	28	3189	0	3189	25949	926.75	178.691	945.544	8.94E+05
E	28	3485	0	3485	31187	1113.82	215.905	1142.464	1.31E+06

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
0.966	0.978	5

Table 2 shows the Cronbach's alpha reliability result. The overall Cronbach's Alpha value for the model is .966 and Cronbach's alpha standardized items is .966 which 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	.926**	.864**	.842**	.841**
2018	.926**	1	.904**	.871**	.869**
2019	.864**	.904**	1	.962**	.934**
2020	.842**	.871**	.962**	1	.982**
2021	.841**	.869**	.934**	.982**	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 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.

4. Conclusion

Gender discrimination is an important socio-economic and cultural issue in India context; although India A fast growing one countries in this world, it ranks 108th (out of 144 countries) on the Global Gender Gap Index. 2017–2021) determine Crimes in India (dowry death, rape, brutality and torture etc.). The rank correlation over time is clear Exposure to high incidences of sexual harassment, high incidences rape; we obtain similar results cases Torture and dowry death. We are use Global and local Moran's indices for dowry mortality outlier neighborhood effect are important; In contrast, we find other types crime roughly. In particular, group Regression on dowry results mortality Make it clear that location the neighborhood effect is important in the variation in dowry mortality; Only two variables, female labor force participation and police station, significantly reduce the incidence of dowry mortality. 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 Cranach's Alpha value for the model is 0.966.

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