

MADHYA
PRADESH

MISSING CHILDREN

#A STATUS PAPER - 2015

**An effort to document the social aspects and
causes of the challenge called – Missing Children**

Title	Missing Children # Status Paper 2015
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In the Beginning

Burgeoning Development versus Unsafe Children; Changing Ethos of Society versus Loss of Innocent Childhood; Connecting Globalization versus Alienated Children... are these mere coincidences!

Sickening crime and violence against children are telling signs of our weakening relationship with, concern for and sensitivity towards our children at a societal level. Results of the studies done in the field reveal this disconcerting fact that the cases of violence and abuse against children, at large, occur within the 'safe' environs of family and the close relationships. Not only girls, even boys are becoming victims of sexual abuse and are being pushed into the horrendous sex business. Moreover, the intimidating disposition and dispensation of so-called modern education is also scaring our children to run away from their homes, wherein they are already at the receiving end of all kinds of abuse. Poverty is another contributing factor.

Once upon a time, joint families with grannies, grandpas, uncles and aunties were the norm. Society meant a responsible and sensitive support system of neighborhood; an extended family. With time and its concomitant economic development, this strong and soothing cocoon of neighborhood has withered away. As a result, sparse nuclear families are no more a warm and caring cushion for our budding, young but vulnerable children.

When we turned our eye on the agencies designated to protect our children, we found them including government focused on the post facto endeavor of finding the missing children. The real issue of preventing and safeguarding our children from the scourge of abduction is altogether missing in their thinking. In Madhya Pradesh, more than 8000 children are found missing every year, still it does not seem to stir the souls of our society at large. It seems no one is losing their sleep over the issue of preventing this abominable crime of abducting young children.

In the period of 2007 to 2014 spanning 8 years, 66,462 numbers of children including 33,925 girls reportedly went missing, out of which 6,285 children (4,526 girls) remain still missing. Startling fact is that the largest percentage, that is, 26.5% of children gone missing is from the four so-called most prosperous and empowered urban districts of the state.

Statistics don't reveal the whole truth of our missing children; yes their sordid stories do reveal their truth. This humble document is an effort from our side to unravel some facets of missing children, which may be of some use to you.

There are institutions created for the purpose of child protection, but most of them have functional presence limited to urban units and semi-urban – rural sections go untouched. It is indeed a fact that most of the district administrators do not see District, Block and Local level Child Protection Committees as most crucial and important institution for children. A very ad-hoc approach is adopted on this matter.

We have yet not started understanding the collision of changing social and family structure on protection of children. The way our economic priorities have changed, that has forced children to go missing or runaway from their home – in search of a identity. There is a most urgent need to get into an in-depth audit process in every single case of missing child.

Some Important points

- Everyday 23 cases of missing children are filed in MP between years 2007 – 2014.
- Out of these missing children 41% are boys and 59% are girls.
- In the last 8 years, 6,285 children still remain missing, out of which 72% are girls.
- The most number of missing children were from the four most urban districts of Indore, Bhopal, Jabalpur and Gwalior.
- The problem of missing children still remains a very family-centric or individual problem; it has not been able to stir the souls of our larger society.
- After an umpteen number of initiatives taken by the National Human Rights Commission, Ministry of Home Affairs, and the Supreme Court of India, almost every case of a missing child gets reported as an FIR, at least.
- Our system is still oriented towards the post-facto efforts of finding missing children rather than preempting their very occurrence as such.
- Local Governance Bodies still remain largely inactive.
- Last eight years have seen more than sixty thousand missing children coming back to their homes, yet no study of any substance and significance has been carried out to know the reasons of their disappearance, their whereabouts in the period of their exile, and the circumstances of their exile.
- Mostly our young naïve children are being lured into a trap of sexual and financial exploitation with the false promises of better work opportunities in the metropolis. Familial and social discordance is also pushing our children to take an escape route. In fact, ignorance of child psychology and the lack of their wellbeing are on the rise and so their sense of insecurity, as well.
- We cannot say that police and the concerned child protection agencies are adequately sensitive about the issue; their views about the tribal girls are thoroughly prejudiced.

What is the Meaning of Missing Children?

In the last week of June 2015, a chain of abnormal events happened in the capital of the state of MP. On 28th June, 2015, in a public announcement, the state government proclaimed that out of 49 children gone missing in the period from January 2015 to June 2015, 41 children either have been reclaimed or they are home. It further claimed that there is no organized gang active behind such abductions of children. In another such incident, between 19 to 27 June 2015, five children were reported missing. As these 5 children belonged to a minority community, some efforts were made to incite communal feelings.

The rumors were being spread that children would be lifted from different localities and would be taken away for training them as Naga Saadhus in the wake of upcoming Simhastha 2016. Later, Akhara Parishad clarified that to initiate as a Naga Saadhu, one needs to lead an austere life of a normal saadhu beforehand, and there too only adults are given the proper initiation and training, not the children. **(Communal Sensitivity and Missing Children)**

According to an advisory dated the 31 January, 2012 issued by MHA a lost/missing child means any person of an age under 18 years and whose parents, guardians, legal caretakers do not possess any information whatsoever of the present status and whereabouts of their ward(s). In such a situation, there can be any unspecific reason for such a missing.

The sensitive issue of missing children has assumed alarming proportions. On one hand, it reflects the growing alienation of children in the family and the society around, while on other, it shows the yawning discrepancies being crept into the overall system designated and responsible for the task of child protection.

The most startling fact is many children are leaving their homes on their own, which shows their disturbing alienation from their parents and guardians. Pressures of the so-called modern education, and their aspirations and their own ideas of free life incite our budding teenagers in the age group of 10-15 years to take the detour of escaping their environs. Parents do

not have enough time to interact with their wards and quench their anxieties, curiosities and even their own existential questions. In such a dismal scenario, huge expectation load of behaving like adults and taking on larger responsibilities in the childhood aggrieves our children more. In the city of Bhopal, during the period January 1, 2015 to June 25, 2015, forty nine children were reported missing, out of which 41 have come back home. This stat shows that these children had left their homes on their own and were not abducted.

Brajesh Jaatav a sixteen year old son of Dwarka Prasad Jatav, a small time fruit seller of Morena, gave up his studies after his 7th standard. Worrying about the ominous prospects of his son getting into a bad company, Shri Durga Prasad made Brajesh join his business. On 7 January, 2013, Brajesh went to a local fair with his friends. By the night when Brajesh did not return home, Dwarka Prasad himself went in search of his missing son. On failing in his endeavor Dwarka Prasad went to the local City police station to lodge an FIR of his missing son. The City police station, however did not register the case arguing that being a case of the Fair site, it falls in the jurisdiction of the Civil police station. Ironically, the child still remains missing but his name does not appear in the police register of missing children. And on the top of it, the local child welfare committee has also not taken any due diligence in the matter. (**Lack of understanding of child Psychology**)

Gangaram of Devri village of Morena married his daughter off and got heavily indebted as a result. Ultimately he had to leave his village in search of some labour work in Delhi, leaving his wife along with their other children behind. Their 10-year old daughter Seema used to take their cattle out in the village for grazing etc. On a day in the month of June 2013, she, as usual, went out shepherding the cattle; cows came back in the evening, but Seema did not. (**Poverty and Gender Discrimination**)

Balveer Singh of Baijpara, Datiya was economically impoverished. He had sent his 9 year old son Shivkumar to his brother living in the city for his studies. In city, Shivkumar started going to school. After school time, he used to go for his tuitions as well. Shivkumar was quite poor at studies as books and their contents and presentation were like Greek to him. As a result, he used to get scolds and beatings, all the time. He used to feel quite humiliated; there was no one who was willing to listen to him about his difficulties and his predicaments. With such continuously humiliating ill-treatment, one fine day in

the month of September, 2013, he lost his patience and fled from the scene. And one other fine day, he was found deserted at a railway station. Children like Shivkumar are the ones who do not get any kind ear at their homes and they are all getting humiliated and pressurized to do their studies, which, on account of their strange idiom, seem to be a Himalayan task to them. **(Stressful Education System and Self Dignity in Childhood)**

Anishka was a 11 year old girl from Gwalior, living with her mother along with her three siblings – two elder sisters and a younger brother. After her husband's demise, Anishka's mother shouldered the responsibility of her children. Anishka was a habitual absconder from her schools, and was friends with Aryan, a neighborhood boy. One fine day of January she went missing, and Aryan was also not at his home. After a fortnight they both were found at Delhi railway station. They were handed over to the child welfare committee. There Anishka shared her agony that back home her own uncle used to sexually abuse her and her two sisters, and for this very reason she had fled from her home. Now her mother wanted to take her back home but she was adamant of not going back. Subsequently she was sent to a child remand home of Gwalior. **(Sexual Exploitation in Close Relations)**

On June 27, 2015, in Sendhwa of Barwani district, 7 year old girl Sheetal was scolded by her mother. Actually, Sheetal was begging for alms near a mosque, which infuriated her mother as she thought that their economic condition was not that dismal to push Sheetal into begging. This scolding in turn made Sheetal to feel bad. She gathered all her alms and four other friends from her mohalla and went to the old bus stand of Sendhwa, duly bought tickets and went to a village called Khetiya, some 57 Kms away from her place. The FIRs were lodged at the police station of Sendhwa for all the missing children. Finally all the children were found.

(Self-Respect of Children)

Hifazat, an NGO working on the issues of child safety and protection, has done a study in the tribal districts of Mandla and Dindori. These studies show that the cases of missing girls especially are a dominant phenomenon in the tribal areas. The then Additional Superintendent of Police, Dindori, Mr. Rajesh Sharma admitted that 90% of such abducted girls are less

than 16 years of age. Actually, the economic conditions of rural hinterland are worsening and the opportunities of livelihoods are also diminishing, while on the other hand, cities are being presented as abound with the means of financial betterment. So it becomes an enticing prospect for young innocent naïve girls to flee to city of their 'dreams'. The authorities think and project such cases as love affairs of misguided tribal girls, whereas they know not that these tribal girls enjoy the freedom of choosing their own life partners. **(Prejudices of the Administration against Society at Large)**

In the late hours of 5th July, 2015, a family of labourers had returned from Delhi at Sagar railway station. A youth came there to play with a one and a half year old girl of the family; in the meanwhile, mother being dog-tired dozed off. When she got up later, she found her daughter was missing and that youth was also not around. Evidently the young man has fled with her daughter. **(Lack of Trust)**

According to an FIR lodged at the Bajaag thana, Khimiya Bai of Mohtara village went missing just 4 days prior to her wedding. After an interim of 3 months the district administration informed that Khimiya Bai has married to her own brother in law (elder sister's husband). Her community exorcised her. She started living with her brother in law along with her own sister who was already married to the man. The then in charge of Karanjiya police station, Zahir Khan opined that as our social ethos are changing at a rapid pace, young girls have started having their own airs and want to flap their wings. They fall in love at a whim, and availability of mobile phones facilitates their enterprise of love. He also thinks that the low or no level of education in tribes makes it hard for them to really understand the new mores of the evolving urbane societies. In the year 2011, at the police station of TI Zahir Khan, an FIR was lodged about the disappearance of a 14 year old Dev Vati Bai. After a year, news of De Vati's marriage to a youth named Mahesh. On this news, her family exorcised Dav Vati. In the year 2013, it was learnt that Mahesh has got remarried to a girl from his own community. Dev Vati's family tried to find her but to no avail. Later, her folks came to know that De Vati has also got remarried to someone in Anuppur. **(Social Fabric)**

Rajesh Singh Banjare posted at the police station told that as the gender equilibrium is getting disturbed in some communities many young tribal girls are being sent to different places. While on an official investigation tour to Tikamgarh he found that 6 girls of the tribal district of Dindori have been married into Ahirwar Community and, parents of those girls were duly paid for this marriage.

(Adverse Gender Ratio)

According to Rekha Sridhar, Co-coordinator of Hifazat, young boys, and girls in the age groups of 13-14 years and 19-20 years from Devri, Gadasarai, Bajaag and Parswaha of Dindori district are respectively sent to various destinations. As local level livelihood opportunities are very few and far between, tribal girls are taken to big cities like Delhi and Raipur on the pretext of getting an employment for them, where they are financially exploited by paying them a pittance, and sexually exploited by pushing them into sex work.

Now as the gullible parents of these unfortunate children think that their wards are safe over there, no FIRs are lodged. But studies show that initially the daughters remain in contact with their parents, but after some time their connection and interaction with their parents and folks go off in thin air. Take for example the case of Rajni of Khamariya who was taken to Delhi where she drudged in a big bungalow for three years. For all these years of drudgery she was not paid anything, excepting that she was provided with food to eat. When her father was taking her home, a meager amount of Rs. 15,000/- was paid for the hard labour she had put in for 3 long years. When asked would she like to go to Delhi again Rajni replied in an emphatic 'NO'. **(Missing Children versus Exploitation of Children)**

Rekha Sridhar says that our tribal communities are not a closed society; tribal girls are given their due respect and choice, they don't need to run away from their homes as their place and status in their homes and society remain intact. Actually, the police and administration do not understand the ethos and culture of tribal societies. Our law and order system is elitist in nature and is colored by its prejudiced viewpoints about the gender and caste. In such a scenario of ethnic ignorance, any disappearance of a tribal girl is taken as a baseless case of elopement-in-love, for granted. However, according to our police

90-99% of such 'missing' cases are of elopement. They further say that after a few days the girl returns – sometimes with her alleged husband, sometimes alone. Perhaps, this makes their job easier. Otherwise they themselves would be questioning whether this case pertains to elopement! And if it is so, why the girl has been abandoned? If the girl really got married – where did he marriage take place, and in what circumstances? And if more than 150 such cases are happening in this region, is there any organized gang working behind such abductions and disappearances? No one looks into the matter with a concern that what kind of circumstances these unfortunate girls have gone through. **(Lack of Vision)**

On 4th April, 2013, at Mandla bus stand 21 children were identified who were going to Nagpur. These young children were accompanied by two adult grown up girls. The girls were accused of child trafficking as they were working for a food company at Nagpur. In this factory, for a 12 hour work shift every day, a sum of Rs. 4000/- were paid per month. Although these girls deny the charges with the fact that we were going to Nagpur, as we work there and by chance we saw the adolescent girls looking for a bus. Some of them were known to us, so they accompanied us.

According to Salil Rai, a journalist all these things are being done in an organized manner. Placement agencies of Delhi, Gurgaon, Mumbai etc. have appointed their representatives including females in such small towns. These representatives are always keeping their eye on these gullible boys and girls. These agents keep on enticing our young impressionable minds with cooked up dreams of a good metropolis life. As soon as the young minds get hooked, these agents make all the arrangements of their travel etc. **(Cheap Labor)**

FIVE very important interventions needed

- 1. Society and Specific communities need to be involved on this issue. They should be informed about the matter of missing children and its various aspects. Alert community institutions and publicize safety measures. System for Counseling of children needs to be strengthened.**
- 2. Social and Economic Causes in the cases of missing children are to be reviewed and put in public domain for behavior change and policy-program making.**
- 3. Orientation of law enforcing institutions/personnel on the social structure, principals and culture of indigenous communities.**
- 4. In-depth Case-Cause-Process- Audit of randomly selected cases.**
- 5. Activate Child Protection Committees at every level from Village to Panchayats to State with an accountable monitoring system.**

Why Children are on target?

In our societal make up there is no space for children. They are treated like mindless robots, which have just to follow the orders of their elders. They are not allowed to take their decisions, as they are considered incapable of this. In such a scenario, pushing them into forced labour, sexual exploitation, drugs, and violence becomes an easy task.

Alienation within the family and society at large, poverty, inequality and to top it all, a terrifying and alienating education system makes it a perfect situation for them to opt for an escape from all this torment and torture. And out there, organized drug and crime cartels are eagerly waiting to take these hapless children in their wings in order to exploit them physically and sexually.

The report of the Working Group for Children formed under the auspices of twelfth five-year plan says that unsafe environment at home; gender and caste discrimination outside; sex trade and child marriages in the name of religion; violence and withering away of joint families are the main reasons for children leaving their homes and termed 'missing'. Children don't have an independent identity of their own.

This reprehensible attitude towards them, breaks the self-confidence of children, as a result they cave in to the violence meted out to them. But their agonies do not end there only. After running away from their homes they fall prey to criminal elements out there in open. And then starts their long and arduous journey of unrewarding hard labor, sexual and financial exploitation.

According to a study (2004) by National Human Rights Commission, children are the most vulnerable group during the disasters, natural calamities, large scale (in)human displacements, emergency and war like situations etc. In MP alone, more than 2 lakh families have been displaced on account of large developmental projects, still its displacement and rehabilitation policy does not talk anything about the rights and protection of children who are inseparable members of the unit called family.

Why children go missing?

India's National Human Rights Commission in its report says *“The revelations at Nithari exemplify that missing children may end up in a variety of places and situations -- killed and buried in a neighbour's backyard, working as cheap forced labour in illegal factories/establishments/homes, exploited as sex slaves or forced into the child porn industry, as camel jockeys in the Gulf countries, as child beggars in begging rackets, as victims of illegal adoptions or forced marriages, or perhaps worse than any of these as victims of organ trade and even grotesque cannibalism as reported at Nithari.*

The Committee observed that there are some studies conducted by both governmental and non-governmental organizations which bear testimony to the fact that a large number of girls and boys who run away from their homes or are said to have run away from their homes are mainly school dropouts or children get fed up with domestic conditions. The glamour and lure of big cities often make them blind to the stark realities of urban life. Being vulnerable, they often fall prey to promises of jobs or careers in films or modeling and eventually end up as sex workers or as domestic help/labourers in homes, small hotels/restaurants, tea shops/stalls and unorganized establishments, many of them hazardous. Many of the runaway boys and girls become victims of the organized begging rackets or pick-pocketing/drug peddling racket etc. Most of these children are also trafficked and further abused, physically or sexually, and their cases are not even brought to the knowledge of the police. Many of these children come from indigent families who either do not have access to authorities or whose complaints are not treated with due diligence. The Action Research Study on Trafficking by NHRC has brought out several case studies to establish this linkage between “trafficking” and “persons reported missing”.

The Committee observed that the juvenile justice system too has failed to provide due care and protection to children. Despite the specific provisions made in the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, many State Governments/Union Territories are yet to frame Rules under the principal Act. In a majority of places, Special Juvenile Police Units had not been set up. All this has eroded the confidence of the people in the system.

When a child goes missing, nobody, except the perpetrator, knows the real intent behind it. It could be quite possible that the child for various reasons has run away on his or her own from home, a relative's home, or an institution which the child's parents/caretakers construe as 'missing'. On the other hand, it is also possible that the child may have gone missing from the scene for a different reason altogether, which could be sexual gratification, sexual exploitation, labour exploitation, profit-making, or personal vengeance etc. In these cases the person(s) directly or indirectly involved in the incident may resort to crimes of various kinds ranging from kidnapping, abduction, grievous hurt, assault, rape, unnatural offences, and even murder of the child. In fact, even a child who has run away on purpose is also susceptible to being kidnapped, abducted, abused or assaulted."

Apart from all this, one more important aspect is the socio-economic factors responsible for increasing insecurity of children. The most telling effect of the relentless economic-demographic development for the last two decades has been the splintering of joint families into nuclear families. In a joint family system, protection and safety of children deemed to be the responsibility of the big assemblage of kith and kin in the system. And not only this, that responsibility was also carried on with aplomb. But of late, even a rudimentary analysis of fifty cases of missing children tells us that the old protective cozy system of solace has withered away. Almost all the adults remain busy in their occupations. Even women of the household have become so empowered that they remain busy in the process of augmentation of the family income. But at the same time, we have overlooked the need for creating robust and protective socio-familial structures to safeguard our younger ones in a fast changing scenario of values and ethos. Yes, we have installed some security and surveillance cameras in our mohallas and alleys in the name of shielding our law abiding citizens from unruly elements. We have started living in gated residential societies, known as "Covered Campus"; wherein we have to endure all kinds of security measures while desiring to meet our relations. Now in a society of such doubting Thomases, how can we ensure the security and safety of our children? We have forgotten the basic point that, like charity, safety also first starts at the home and then pervades outside. On the contrary we are presently building all the systems of our safety out there, and then we are failing in our endeavor of bringing this safety within our homes, mohallas, and alleys.

Would we like to include the lessons in the text books of our children that we have become a frisking and surveillance-prone society as our basic building blocks of mutual trust have crumbled?

Which principle or theory of economic development incentives us to hijack our children maim them and push them into beggary and abuse them sexually? Such kind of heinous crimes are hard to find even in uncivilized and undeveloped worlds; and our so-called developed world is full of such illicit and dehumanizing behavior.

We have got everything but time for our children. Right from infancy to their adolescence, children do need parental and familial protection for their all-round development, but nowadays such crucial responsibilities are unfortunately being outsourced. Actually so many crucial nodes in a child's day go unnoticed from the parental eyes: how the child is behaving in his school, how healthy is her friendship quotient, how is he taking the competition, what are his entertainment recipes, why they remain shut behind the doors with their latest gadgets and gizmos etc.? In such an alienating milieu when children disappear we tackle such vanishing acts as mere 'law and order' problems. It is a half-measure, self-defeating in its purpose. It is high time we brought some transformational innate change in our societal make-up and mark-up.

Law, Policy, and Morality

United Nations Child Rights Convention, 1989 also does not speak unambiguously on the issue of missing and disappearing children. Nevertheless, it does talk about the reasons and factors responsible for their disappearance. Its Alternative Protocol is solely centered on the issue of child trafficking. In India, a large number of children go missing every year; still there is no separate legal provision to deal with such a sensitive issue. Hence all such cases are dealt under Indian Penal Code and various State laws (like Immoral Human Trafficking Act, Child Labour Law, Child Marriages Act, Sexual Exploitation of Children Protection Law, Juvenile Justice Act, and various Advisories issued by MHA). Of late, in last one and a half year, on account of the intervention by the honorable Supreme Court, a very welcome and pleasant promptness has seeped in the investigation and settlement of such cases. Although the FIRs have started to be lodged in, the problems relating to lack of inter-state coordination, lack of training the concerned personnel in accordance with the tenets of child psychology and the lack of an integrated approach still persist.

In the year 2009, Integrated Child Protection Scheme was launched. According to this scheme, a process for building a framework for establishing child protection committees right from the State level down to the village level has been started, but as one would have already guessed with confidence, their ground level implementation remains an irritating bottleneck. In the work plan of 12th FYP, there was a directive to entrust local bodies a main role in the overall scheme of protecting the children. Still, no data and information are maintained as far as migration, displacement and employment of children are concerned. The whole system still works on post-facto basis, meaning coming into action only after a child has disappeared. The system is not sensitive enough and attuned to danger signals emanating from the environs, a priori.

Efforts

There are efforts to trace a child, once it has gone missing. But there is a need to ensure, children do not go missing.

Data of crimes against Children are collated by Home Department in its report titled Crime in India. This very report of 2013 tells us that 58,224 cases of Violence against Children were registered in the year 2013. In August 2014, in the Parliament, according to an information submitted by our MHA, more than 3.25 lakh children went missing in the period spanning over 2011 to June 2014, meaning thereby about one lakh children gone missing per year.

In the wake of this warning, the Integrated Child Protection Scheme launched in that very year, that is, the year 2009, was considered a landmark step towards the safety of our children. The objectives of this important scheme include creation of a safe milieu for our children, formation and strengthening of Village Child Protection Committees at the village level. It's an empowered committee to gather information about the missing children and to take proper action against the elements responsible for inculcating a sense of insecurity and fear in children of the village.

The MHA has mentioned in its Advisory that local bodies like Panchayats, municipal entities, residents' welfare committees and other law-enforcement agencies have an important role to play in the eradication of the epidemic of missing children.

The objective of this scheme is to create an environment and a sense of safety. Along with this, an Anti-trafficking Unit (ATU) has also been set up in the police department in conjunction with the Department of Women and Child Development. It is mandatory for this ATU to be established in each district. If a missing child remains untraceable for four months after the registration of FIR, the case is handed over to the ATU.

In the last few years, National Human Rights Commission has also given directives to the effect of setting up special units at Thana level in respect of missing children and persons.

After the guidelines issued by Supreme Court (2010), recommendations of National Human Rights Commission, and then the Advisory of MHA, it has been made mandatory to register an FIR in the cases relating to the crimes against children and more specifically to their disappearance.

Nowadays even the ICT is being used very creatively in the endeavor of finding our lost/missing children. Ministry of Women and Child Development has developed a website ***www.trackthemissingchild.gov.in*** based on the theme 'Track Child 2.0'. For an effective and result-oriented implementation of Integrated Child Protection Scheme and Juvenile Justice Act, photos and description of missing and found children are uploaded on this website.

In February 2014, MHA launched a separate website towards the objective of checking the malady of human trafficking. Human Trafficking Cases from different states are uploaded on this website. Its objective is to facilitate the process of finding missing children and adult persons, and a smooth, seamless cooperation between the states. MHA has also developed a Facebook Page on the subject. A Zonal Integrated Police Network (ZIPNET) has also been set up. It will gather the relevant information regarding missing children and post it on the designated website. Photos play an important role in the enterprise of finding out missing children. That is why a new initiative called 'Pehchan' has been taken up.

Status in Stats

Disappearance of even a single child is an ominous sign that there is something wrong with our society so much so that children don't feel safe and secure. We must, for once more, appreciate the fact that our children are as much insecure within home as they are out of it. Rather, in a way, they are more insecure at home. Figuratively speaking, they are not at home, while at home. One of our

deep rooted beliefs is familiar, acquainted people cannot harm our children. Second of our deep rooted beliefs is decisions taken by a family and its people are in the best interests of its children. Both these beliefs turn out to be nothing but myths.

In the eight years spanning between 2007 and 2014, a total number of 66,462 cases of missing or abducted children were registered in the state of MP.

Out of these, 6,285 (approx. 10% of the total missing children) children have not been found as yet. Of these still missing children, 1,761 are boys (28%) and the remaining 4,524 (72%) are girls.

Cases of Missing Children – 4 districts with highest numbers in the period of Year 2007 – 2014						
State / District	Missing Children			Untraced Children		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Madhya Pradesh	27237	39225	66462	1761	4524	6285
<i>Indore</i>	2330	3339	5669	125	308	433
<i>Jabalpur</i>	2053	2283	4342	105	66	171
<i>Bhopal</i>	2470	2562	5032	55	173	228
<i>Gwalior</i>	1324	1261	2585	162	350	512

When we cast a statistical eye on these numbers, an interesting analysis crops up. For example, the largest numbers of missing children cases, that is, 17,628 (26.5%) belong to the four biggest cities of the state – Indore, Bhopal, Jabalpur and Gwalior.

Ground realities show that largest numbers of children sent to other states/cities are from tribes-dominated districts like Mandla, Dindori, Balaghat, Seoni, Shahdol, Umariya etc. Temptation of a better city-life is pulling these children out of their safe homely environs. Lack of local livelihood opportunities is creating an unhealthy environment for human trafficking that too of especially tribal girls. But stats do not tell us that tribal districts have witnessed most number of cases pertaining to missing children. According to Anand Tandiya working amongst these tribes on this very subject, young adolescent boys and girls do go to other cities for exploring work-related opportunities. There are many cases wherein the migrant young adolescent girls have never come back to their roots and no one knows anything about their whereabouts thereafter. Such cases do not get registered as ‘missing person’ cases.

In the experience of the social worker Anand Tandiya, whenever a tribal family has gone to a local police station to lodge an FIR of missing child, the police puts the blame on the parents/relations themselves; they are accused of sending their children out in lieu of money etc. Tribal folks may be financially backward but they are quite sensitive and attached to their children. As a result, their FIRs are not registered. Actually, their own representatives (MPs/MLAs) also do not come to their rescue. Our judicial system is not sensitive to tribal people’s dilemmas and predicaments. Probably this is the reason for the missing person FIRs not being and getting registered, in the tribal-dominated areas.

Untraced Children - Top 6 Districts			
District	Untraced Children		
	Total	Male	Female
Gwalior	512	162	350
Satna	454	174	280
Indore	433	125	308
Damoh	308	51	257
Balaghat	259	71	188
Chindwara	223	58	165
Total	2189	641 (29.3%)	1548 (70.7%)

In Search of Missing Children

Our data analysis shows that out of 6,285 still missing children, 1,707 children (27.15%) are from 4 Districts - Gwalior, Satna, Indore, and Damoh.

Balaghat and Chhindwara districts come next. Gwalior and Indore are the districts where the largest numbers of missing children cases are registered. But low recovery of the missing children in the backward and tribal-dominated districts of Satna, Damoh, Balaghat and Chhindwara strengthens our fear of missing children getting trapped in a vicious cycle of exploitation. Incidents of missing or escapee children are a sad commentary about our families and the society. Children are increasingly getting insecure. An environment of their multi-dimensional exploitation is being created. Our society, our cities are becoming insecure and unsafe in turn, as these unprotected, unloved children ultimately land into the inescapable trap of crime.

Last but not the least, an important question: while 60,000 children have been recovered in the last eight years in MP, has a robust and functional counseling system been put into place for these traumatized children? Do our child welfare and protection agencies look back and take the stock and latest status of our missing children, which should be their brief in any case? If at all we want to be serious about this malaise of missing children, we have to have an honest dialogue with these 'come back' children. Otherwise, how else we would know about the reasons and factors responsible for our children on run?

STATEMENT OF MISSING CHILD (MALE-FEMALE) TRACED, UNTRACED INFORMATION 2007 to 2014

		Missing Children			Traced Children			Untraced Children			%age of children still untraced
DIST	YEAR	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL	
Morena	2007 and before	59	21	80	58	21	79	1	0	1	1.25
	2008	80	34	114	80	33	113	0	1	1	0.88
	2009	63	52	115	63	52	115	0	0	0	0.00
	2010	62	62	124	62	62	124	0	0	0	0.00
	2011	69	77	146	67	76	143	2	1	3	2.05
	2012	67	61	128	67	61	128	0	0	0	0.00
	2013	71	57	128	71	51	122	0	6	6	4.69
	2014	65	53	118	51	33	84	14	20	34	28.81
Grand Total	Increase	536	417	953	519	389	908	17	28	45	4.72
Bhind	2007 and before	26	28	54	22	22	44	4	6	10	18.52
	2008	46	22	68	46	19	65	0	3	3	4.41
	2009	39	43	82	38	35	73	1	8	9	10.98
	2010	64	43	107	57	37	94	7	6	13	12.15
	2011	46	54	100	43	45	88	3	9	12	12.00
	2012	52	59	111	45	53	98	7	6	13	11.71
	2013	51	51	102	48	39	87	3	12	15	14.71
	2014	36	64	100	24	43	67	12	21	33	33.00
Grand Total	Increase	360	364	724	323	293	616	37	71	108	14.92
Sheopur	2007 and before	16	1	17	16	1	17	0	0	0	0.00
	2008	6	7	13	6	7	13	0	0	0	0.00
	2009	13	6	19	13	6	19	0	0	0	0.00
	2010	5	22	27	5	21	26	0	1	1	3.70
	2011	7	14	21	7	14	21	0	0	0	0.00

	2012	12	18	30	11	17	28	1	1	2	6.67
	2013	12	25	37	11	25	36	1	0	1	2.70
	2014	18	9	27	16	6	22	2	3	5	18.52
Grand Total	Increase	89	102	191	85	97	182	4	5	9	4.71
Datia	2007 and before	23	21	44	23	21	44	0	0	0	0.00
	2008	22	21	43	21	20	41	1	1	2	4.65
	2009	20	16	36	20	15	35	0	1	1	2.78
	2010	23	20	43	22	20	42	1	0	1	2.33
	2011	26	33	59	26	33	59	0	0	0	0.00
	2012	30	25	55	30	24	54	0	1	1	1.82
	2013	25	24	49	23	21	44	2	3	5	10.20
	2014	10	15	25	7	2	9	3	13	16	64.00
Grand Total	Decline	179	175	354	172	156	328	7	19	26	7.34
Gwalior	2007 and before	171	126	297	167	116	283	4	10	14	4.71
	2008	136	127	263	122	115	237	14	12	26	9.89
	2009	151	141	292	143	120	263	8	21	29	9.93
	2010	150	170	320	134	136	270	16	34	50	15.63
	2011	297	198	495	270	153	423	27	45	72	14.55
	2012	239	211	450	219	177	396	20	34	54	12.00
	2013	147	157	304	99	84	183	48	73	121	39.80
	2014	33	131	164	8	10	18	25	121	146	89.02
Grand Total	Decline	1324	1261	2585	1162	911	2073	162	350	512	19.81
Guna	2007 and before	48	44	92	46	43	89	2	1	3	3.26
	2008	38	48	86	38	47	85	0	1	1	1.16
	2009	34	54	88	34	50	84	0	4	4	4.55
	2010	42	68	110	41	66	107	1	2	3	2.73
	2011	44	80	124	44	78	122	0	2	2	1.61
	2012	72	84	156	68	80	148	4	4	8	5.13
	2013	85	109	194	81	105	186	4	4	8	4.12

	2014	41	48	89	40	39	79	1	9	10	11.24
Grand Total	Decline	404	535	939	392	508	900	12	27	39	4.15
Shivpuri	2007 and before	37	34	71	35	32	67	2	2	4	5.63
	2008	59	48	107	57	47	104	2	1	3	2.80
	2009	42	52	94	42	52	94	0	0	0	0.00
	2010	68	89	157	66	89	155	2	0	2	1.27
	2011	48	101	149	48	101	149	0	0	0	0.00
	2012	44	92	136	44	92	136	0	0	0	0.00
	2013	70	93	163	70	92	162	0	1	1	0.61
	2014	42	63	105	23	27	50	19	36	55	52.38
Grand Total	Increase	410	572	982	385	532	917	25	40	65	6.62
Ashoknagar	2007 and before	39	40	79	39	40	79	0	0	0	0.00
	2008	46	38	84	46	37	83	0	1	1	1.19
	2009	27	38	65	27	38	65	0	0	0	0.00
	2010	36	42	78	36	40	76	0	2	2	2.56
	2011	35	49	84	35	48	83	0	1	1	1.19
	2012	33	67	100	33	67	100	0	0	0	0.00
	2013	35	40	75	35	35	70	0	5	5	6.67
	2014	20	71	91	16	56	72	4	15	19	20.88
Grand Total	Increase	271	385	656	267	361	628	4	24	28	4.27
Bhopal	2007 and before	375	297	672	372	287	659	3	10	13	1.93
	2008	336	309	645	333	295	628	3	14	17	2.64
	2009	296	297	593	292	286	578	4	11	15	2.53
	2010	286	309	595	280	288	568	6	21	27	4.54
	2011	339	410	749	332	395	727	7	15	22	2.94
	2012	323	370	693	317	344	661	6	26	32	4.62
	2013	302	319	621	297	293	590	5	26	31	4.99
	2014	213	251	464	192	201	393	21	50	71	15.30
Grand Total	Decline	2470	2562	5032	2415	2389	4804	55	173	228	4.53

Sehore	2007 and before	62	55	117	58	55	113	4	0	4	3.42
	2008	65	82	147	65	77	142	0	5	5	3.40
	2009	53	62	115	53	57	110	0	5	5	4.35
	2010	51	107	158	50	96	146	1	11	12	7.59
	2011	50	116	166	48	108	156	2	8	10	6.02
	2012	48	119	167	47	114	161	1	5	6	3.59
	2013	49	106	155	47	95	142	2	11	13	8.39
	2014	46	115	161	35	80	115	11	35	46	28.57
Grand Total	Increase	424	762	1186	403	682	1085	21	80	101	8.52
Rajgarh	2007 and before	35	24	59	35	24	59	0	0	0	0.00
	2008	25	18	43	25	18	43	0	0	0	0.00
	2009	28	25	53	28	25	53	0	0	0	0.00
	2010	38	29	67	38	29	67	0	0	0	0.00
	2011	49	54	103	49	54	103	0	0	0	0.00
	2012	42	42	84	42	42	84	0	0	0	0.00
	2013	24	65	89	21	50	71	3	15	18	20.22
	2014	9	97	106	4	52	56	5	45	50	47.17
Grand Total	Increase	250	354	604	242	294	536	8	60	68	11.26
Vidisha	2007 and before	86	82	168	86	76	162	0	6	6	3.57
	2008	93	96	189	93	95	188	0	1	1	0.53
	2009	85	84	169	84	80	164	1	4	5	2.96
	2010	107	138	245	104	135	239	3	3	6	2.45
	2011	68	108	176	66	102	168	2	6	8	4.55
	2012	60	79	139	58	63	121	2	16	18	12.95
	2013	61	79	140	57	58	115	4	21	25	17.86
	2014	37	77	114	29	39	68	8	38	46	40.35
Grand Total	Decline	597	743	1340	577	648	1225	20	95	115	8.58
Sagar	2007 and before	172	103	275	172	103	275	0	0	0	0.00
	2008	66	74	140	64	67	131	2	7	9	6.43

	2009	60	85	145	58	76	134	2	9	11	7.59
	2010	57	79	136	57	72	129	0	7	7	5.15
	2011	65	92	157	62	82	144	3	10	13	8.28
	2012	59	86	145	55	71	126	4	15	19	13.10
	2013	99	148	247	97	141	238	2	7	9	3.64
	2014	82	143	225	69	104	173	13	39	52	23.11
Grand Total	Decline	660	810	1470	634	716	1350	26	94	120	8.16
Panna	2007 and before	48	63	111	44	54	98	4	9	13	11.71
	2008	26	31	57	24	25	49	2	6	8	14.04
	2009	34	45	79	29	40	69	5	5	10	12.66
	2010	28	69	97	27	56	83	1	13	14	14.43
	2011	35	71	106	33	58	91	2	13	15	14.15
	2012	28	93	121	23	74	97	5	19	24	19.83
	2013	43	70	113	39	56	95	4	14	18	15.93
	2014	42	65	107	35	42	77	7	23	30	28.04
Grand Total	Decline	284	507	791	254	405	659	30	102	132	16.69
Damoh	2007 and before	59	91	150	58	75	133	1	16	17	11.33
	2008	61	113	174	59	96	155	2	17	19	10.92
	2009	76	88	164	72	69	141	4	19	23	14.02
	2010	64	133	197	64	107	171	0	26	26	13.20
	2011	64	164	228	63	136	199	1	28	29	12.72
	2012	57	158	215	56	120	176	1	38	39	18.14
	2013	62	118	180	41	51	92	21	67	88	48.89
	2014	54	76	130	33	30	63	21	46	67	51.54
Grand Total	Decline	497	941	1438	446	684	1130	51	257	308	21.42
Chhatarpur	2007 and before	62	37	99	61	30	91	1	7	8	8.08
	2008	35	36	71	32	34	66	3	2	5	7.04
	2009	45	32	77	44	28	72	1	4	5	6.49
	2010	50	59	109	49	49	98	1	10	11	10.09

	2011	48	92	140	44	78	122	4	14	18	12.86
	2012	57	108	165	50	87	137	7	21	28	16.97
	2013	71	105	176	66	69	135	5	36	41	23.30
	2014	70	101	171	64	58	122	6	43	49	28.65
Grand Total	Increase	438	570	1008	410	433	843	28	137	165	16.37
Tikamgarh	2007 and before	38	33	71	37	33	70	1	0	1	1.41
	2008	39	31	70	39	31	70	0	0	0	0.00
	2009	53	52	105	52	46	98	1	6	7	6.67
	2010	38	68	106	37	63	100	1	5	6	5.66
	2011	43	85	128	43	81	124	0	4	4	3.13
	2012	39	100	139	37	87	124	2	13	15	10.79
	2013	34	111	145	32	91	123	2	20	22	15.17
	2014	53	64	117	50	44	94	3	20	23	19.66
Grand Total	Increase	337	544	881	327	476	803	10	68	78	8.85
Jabalpur	2007 and before	317	252	569	310	250	560	7	2	9	1.58
	2008	326	281	607	315	276	591	11	5	16	2.64
	2009	249	288	537	241	285	526	8	3	11	2.05
	2010	243	306	549	232	297	529	11	9	20	3.64
	2011	273	347	620	260	336	596	13	11	24	3.87
	2012	297	388	685	278	372	650	19	16	35	5.11
	2013	259	366	625	250	366	616	9	0	9	1.44
	2014	95	55	150	68	35	103	27	20	47	31.33
Grand Total	Decline	2059	2283	4342	1954	2217	4171	105	66	171	3.94
Katni	2007 and before	55	73	128	55	73	128	0	0	0	0.00
	2008	60	96	156	60	96	156	0	0	0	0.00
	2009	68	93	161	68	93	161	0	0	0	0.00
	2010	80	78	158	80	78	158	0	0	0	0.00
	2011	68	116	184	68	115	183	0	1	1	0.54
	2012	82	140	222	82	138	220	0	2	2	0.90

	2013	51	130	181	51	114	165	0	16	16	8.84
	2014	57	119	176	39	71	110	18	48	66	37.50
Grand Total	Increase	521	845	1366	503	778	1281	18	67	85	6.22
Chhindawara	2007 and before	122	155	277	121	152	273	1	3	4	1.44
	2008	110	164	274	108	161	269	2	3	5	1.82
	2009	127	164	291	126	162	288	1	2	3	1.03
	2010	130	165	295	127	160	287	3	5	8	2.71
	2011	125	241	366	120	220	340	5	21	26	7.10
	2012	137	253	390	129	233	362	8	20	28	7.18
	2013	119	313	432	97	255	352	22	58	80	18.52
	2014	38	201	239	22	148	170	16	53	69	28.87
Grand Total	Decline	908	1656	2564	850	1491	2341	58	165	223	8.70
Seoni	2007 and before	56	76	132	56	76	132	0	0	0	0.00
	2008	74	90	164	74	90	164	0	0	0	0.00
	2009	68	101	169	68	101	169	0	0	0	0.00
	2010	90	131	221	90	131	221	0	0	0	0.00
	2011	53	98	151	53	98	151	0	0	0	0.00
	2012	68	108	176	68	108	176	0	0	0	0.00
	2013	46	86	132	45	82	127	1	4	5	3.79
	2014	39	120	159	28	66	94	11	54	65	40.88
Grand Total	Increase	494	810	1304	482	752	1234	12	58	70	5.37
Narshingpur	2007 and before	39	32	71	39	31	70	0	1	1	1.41
	2008	51	31	82	49	30	79	2	1	3	3.66
	2009	35	43	78	35	40	75	0	3	3	3.85
	2010	38	46	84	36	45	81	2	1	3	3.57
	2011	42	62	104	42	58	100	0	4	4	3.85
	2012	51	76	127	49	74	123	2	2	4	3.15
	2013	44	52	96	43	46	89	1	6	7	7.29
	2014	29	70	99	20	48	68	9	22	31	31.31

[illegible]

	2008	39	44	83	38	43	81	1	1	2	2.41
	2009	43	55	98	42	52	94	1	3	4	4.08
	2010	44	57	101	41	55	96	3	2	5	4.95
	2011	49	96	145	45	91	136	4	5	9	6.21
	2012	55	70	125	49	66	115	6	4	10	8.00
	2013	48	87	135	44	77	121	4	10	14	10.37
	2014	28	86	114	9	51	60	19	35	54	47.37
Grand Total	Increase	306	495	801	268	435	703	38	60	98	12.23
Shahdol	2007 and before	80	47	127	79	46	125	1	1	2	1.57
	2008	46	50	96	45	48	93	1	2	3	3.13
	2009	37	58	95	34	55	89	3	3	6	6.32
	2010	65	69	134	61	64	125	4	5	9	6.72
	2011	59	74	133	53	69	122	6	5	11	8.27
	2012	93	133	226	88	120	208	5	13	18	7.96
	2013	64	80	144	50	64	114	14	16	30	20.83
	2014	81	120	201	50	65	115	31	55	86	42.79
Grand Total	Increase	525	631	1156	460	531	991	65	100	165	14.27
Anuppur	2007 and before	36	48	84	35	48	83	1	0	1	1.19
	2008	34	53	87	32	52	84	2	1	3	3.45
	2009	37	58	95	34	55	89	3	3	6	6.32
	2010	41	86	127	38	82	120	3	4	7	5.51
	2011	27	78	105	24	72	96	3	6	9	8.57
	2012	35	105	140	32	100	132	3	5	8	5.71
	2013	68	85	153	53	60	113	15	25	40	26.14
	2014	14	10	24	0	1	1	14	9	23	95.83
Grand Total	Decline	292	523	815	248	470	718	44	53	97	11.90
Umaria	2007 and before	43	27	70	38	24	62	5	3	8	11.43
	2008	29	27	56	29	27	56	0	0	0	0.00
	2009	23	20	43	22	19	41	1	1	2	4.65
	2010	25	31	56	24	30	54	1	1	2	3.57

	2011	36	50	86	36	46	82	0	4	4	4.65
	2012	36	40	76	30	36	66	6	4	10	13.16
	2013	24	34	58	18	25	43	6	9	15	25.86
	2014	21	38	59	13	30	43	8	8	16	27.12
Grand Total	Decline	237	267	504	210	237	447	27	30	57	11.31
Dindori	2007 and before	10	35	45	10	35	45	0	0	0	0.00
	2008	9	40	49	9	40	49	0	0	0	0.00
	2009	14	38	52	14	38	52	0	0	0	0.00
	2010	11	53	64	11	53	64	0	0	0	0.00
	2011	11	67	78	10	67	77	1	0	1	1.28
	2012	21	61	82	20	61	81	1	0	1	1.22
	2013	23	64	87	23	64	87	0	0	0	0.00
	2014	9	65	74	5	30	35	4	35	39	52.70
Grand Total	Increase	108	423	531	102	388	490	6	35	41	7.72
Balaghat	2007 and before	66	116	182	66	114	180	0	2	2	1.10
	2008	83	152	235	83	146	229	0	6	6	2.55
	2009	70	140	210	69	135	204	1	5	6	2.86
	2010	51	145	196	50	141	191	1	4	5	2.55
	2011	71	205	276	70	190	260	1	15	16	5.80
	2012	57	148	205	5	126	131	52	22	74	36.10
	2013	66	130	196	63	94	157	3	36	39	19.90
	2014	16	102	118	3	4	7	13	98	111	94.07
Grand Total	Decline	480	1138	1618	409	950	1359	71	188	259	16.01
Mandla	2007 and before	102	43	145	33	39	72	69	4	73	50.34
	2008	30	66	96	29	63	92	1	3	4	4.17
	2009	29	83	112	28	83	111	1	0	1	0.89
	2010	30	84	114	28	81	109	2	3	5	4.39
	2011	34	116	150	32	107	139	2	9	11	7.33
	2012	38	124	162	38	114	152	0	10	10	6.17
	2013	59	116	175	58	100	158	1	16	17	9.71

	2014	24	97	121	19	21	40	5	76	81	66.94
Grand Total	Decline	346	729	1075	265	608	873	81	121	202	18.79
Hoshangabad	2007 and before	4	7	11	0	6	6	4	1	5	45.45
	2008	3	13	16	1	9	10	2	4	6	37.50
	2009	1	11	12	0	9	9	1	2	3	25.00
	2010	5	15	20	2	12	14	3	3	6	30.00
	2011	2	7	9	0	5	5	2	2	4	44.44
	2012	4	34	38	2	21	23	2	13	15	39.47
	2013	12	42	54	7	33	40	5	9	14	25.93
	2014	33	107	140	26	70	96	7	37	44	31.43
Grand Total	Increase	64	236	300	38	165	203	26	71	97	32.33
Harda	2007 and before	34	44	78	31	43	74	3	1	4	5.13
	2008	18	54	72	18	54	72	0	0	0	0.00
	2009	35	41	76	33	41	74	2	0	2	2.63
	2010	31	64	95	30	61	91	1	3	4	4.21
	2011	37	74	111	35	67	102	2	7	9	8.11
	2012	40	59	99	38	48	86	2	11	13	13.13
	2013	35	70	105	34	16	50	1	54	55	52.38
	2014	17	49	66	17	32	49	0	17	17	25.76
Grand Total	Decline	247	455	702	236	362	598	11	93	104	14.81
Betul	2007 and before	42	72	114	41	71	112	1	1	2	1.75
	2008	65	102	167	62	102	164	3	0	3	1.80
	2009	74	150	224	74	147	221	0	3	3	1.34
	2010	62	139	201	62	137	199	0	2	2	1.00
	2011	64	125	189	61	125	186	3	0	3	1.59
	2012	70	144	214	70	137	207	0	7	7	3.27
	2013	60	143	203	57	127	184	3	16	19	9.36
	2014	47	145	192	30	37	67	17	108	125	65.10
Grand Total	Increase	484	1020	1504	457	883	1340	27	137	164	10.90
Raisen	2007 and before	102	104	206	100	103	203	2	1	3	1.46

	2008	65	67	132	65	73	138	0	-6	-6	-4.55
	2009	62	73	135	62	64	126	0	9	9	6.67
	2010	51	103	154	51	93	144	0	10	10	6.49
	2011	76	108	184	61	105	166	15	3	18	9.78
	2012	67	114	181	65	112	177	2	2	4	2.21
	2013	80	128	208	76	114	190	4	14	18	8.65
	2014	61	96	157	53	73	126	8	23	31	19.75
Grand Total	Decline	564	793	1357	533	737	1270	31	56	87	6.41
Jhabua	2007 and before	26	51	77	23	51	74	3	0	3	3.90
	2008	26	58	84	26	58	84	0	0	0	0.00
	2009	25	67	92	25	67	92	0	0	0	0.00
	2010	22	79	101	22	79	101	0	0	0	0.00
	2011	15	119	134	15	118	133	0	1	1	0.75
	2012	26	104	130	26	98	124	0	6	6	4.62
	2013	26	93	119	24	86	110	2	7	9	7.56
	2014	9	75	84	8	58	66	1	17	18	21.43
Grand Total	Increase	175	646	821	169	615	784	6	31	37	4.51
Alirajpur	2007 and before	6	10	16	6	10	16	0	0	0	0.00
	2008	9	24	33	9	24	33	0	0	0	0.00
	2009	11	22	33	11	22	33	0	0	0	0.00
	2010	5	16	21	5	16	21	0	0	0	0.00
	2011	10	28	38	10	28	38	0	0	0	0.00
	2012	9	35	44	9	34	43	0	1	1	2.27
	2013	13	37	50	13	34	47	0	3	3	6.00
	2014	6	9	15	5	8	13	1	1	2	13.33
Grand Total	Decline	69	181	250	68	176	244	1	5	6	2.40
Barwani	2007 and before	27	50	77	27	48	75	0	2	2	2.60
	2008	19	38	57	19	38	57	0	0	0	0.00
	2009	24	44	68	23	44	67	1	0	1	1.47
	2010	12	60	72	10	59	69	2	1	3	4.17

	2011	23	82	105	21	75	96	2	7	9	8.57
	2012	24	91	115	23	86	109	1	5	6	5.22
	2013	20	76	96	19	68	87	1	8	9	9.38
	2014	14	20	34	11	9	20	3	11	14	41.18
Grand Total	Decline	163	461	624	153	427	580	10	34	44	7.05
Bhuranpur	2007 and before	37	36	73	37	36	73	0	0	0	0.00
	2008	19	32	51	18	32	50	1	0	1	1.96
	2009	29	34	63	29	34	63	0	0	0	0.00
	2010	27	21	48	24	21	45	3	0	3	6.25
	2011	30	46	76	29	44	73	1	2	3	3.95
	2012	33	54	87	33	50	83	0	4	4	4.60
	2013	35	52	87	34	46	80	1	6	7	8.05
	2014	34	34	68	31	33	64	3	1	4	5.88
Grand Total	Decline	244	309	553	235	296	531	9	13	22	3.98
Khargone	2007 and before	33	78	111	27	73	100	6	5	11	9.91
	2008	31	88	119	31	85	116	0	3	3	2.52
	2009	41	118	159	39	114	153	2	4	6	3.77
	2010	47	164	211	45	153	198	2	11	13	6.16
	2011	35	148	183	35	138	173	0	10	10	5.46
	2012	29	157	186	26	151	177	3	6	9	4.84
	2013	43	117	160	40	97	137	3	20	23	14.38
	2014	19	59	78	17	50	67	2	9	11	14.10
Grand Total	Decline	278	929	1207	260	861	1121	18	68	86	7.13
Dhar	2007 and before	29	102	131	29	101	130	0	1	1	0.76
	2008	44	108	152	44	108	152	0	0	0	0.00
	2009	43	108	151	43	108	151	0	0	0	0.00
	2010	54	139	193	54	139	193	0	0	0	0.00
	2011	52	141	193	51	139	190	1	2	3	1.55
	2012	48	186	234	48	157	205	0	29	29	12.39
	2013	70	180	250	64	149	213	6	31	37	14.80

	2014	75	204	279	61	118	179	14	86	100	35.84
Grand Total	Increase	415	1168	1583	394	1019	1413	21	149	170	10.74
Khandwa	2007 and before	51	68	119	48	65	113	3	3	6	5.04
	2008	43	60	103	41	58	99	2	2	4	3.88
	2009	40	63	103	39	60	99	1	3	4	3.88
	2010	47	80	127	45	71	116	2	9	11	8.66
	2011	53	85	138	52	81	133	1	4	5	3.62
	2012	39	124	163	35	108	143	4	16	20	12.27
	2013	51	124	175	49	100	149	2	24	26	14.86
	2014	30	100	130	24	65	89	6	35	41	31.54
Grand Total	Increase	354	704	1058	333	608	941	21	96	117	11.06
Indore	2007 and before	254	286	540	246	271	517	8	15	23	4.26
	2008	268	376	644	256	360	616	12	16	28	4.35
	2009	271	412	683	268	400	668	3	12	15	2.20
	2010	326	409	735	316	386	702	10	23	33	4.49
	2011	321	454	775	300	432	732	21	22	43	5.55
	2012	322	517	839	307	477	784	15	40	55	6.56
	2013	334	470	804	306	403	709	28	67	95	11.82
	2014	234	415	649	206	302	508	28	113	141	21.73
Grand Total	Increase	2330	3339	5669	2205	3031	5236	125	308	433	7.64
Neemch	2007 and before	33	35	68	33	33	66	0	2	2	2.94
	2008	32	40	72	32	39	71	0	1	1	1.39
	2009	21	43	64	21	42	63	0	1	1	1.56
	2010	27	44	71	27	42	69	0	2	2	2.82
	2011	35	67	102	34	66	100	1	1	2	1.96
	2012	31	74	105	31	72	103	0	2	2	1.90
	2013	19	54	73	16	51	67	3	3	6	8.22
	2014	13	54	67	12	37	49	1	17	18	26.87
Grand Total	Decline	211	411	622	206	382	588	5	29	34	5.47
Ratlam	2007 and before	54	67	121	54	67	121	0	0	0	0.00

	2008	45	80	125	42	77	119	3	3	6	4.80
	2009	49	83	132	46	80	126	3	3	6	4.55
	2010	64	124	188	64	119	183	0	5	5	2.66
	2011	59	115	174	57	103	160	2	12	14	8.05
	2012	62	117	179	57	111	168	5	6	11	6.15
	2013	52	91	143	26	61	87	26	30	56	39.16
	2014	31	122	153	24	69	93	7	53	60	39.22
Grand Total	Increase	416	799	1215	370	687	1057	46	112	158	13.00
Dewas	2007 and before	52	87	139	52	86	138	0	1	1	0.72
	2008	42	91	133	41	90	131	1	1	2	1.50
	2009	54	82	136	54	82	136	0	0	0	0.00
	2010	44	86	130	43	84	127	1	2	3	2.31
	2011	66	108	174	66	105	171	0	3	3	1.72
	2012	55	130	185	55	124	179	0	6	6	3.24
	2013	54	111	165	51	104	155	3	7	10	6.06
	2014	44	83	127	39	55	94	5	28	33	25.98
Grand Total	Increase	411	778	1189	401	730	1131	10	48	58	4.88
Sajapur	2007 and before	30	21	51	30	19	49	0	2	2	3.92
	2008	27	36	63	26	33	59	1	3	4	6.35
	2009	33	36	69	32	34	66	1	2	3	4.35
	2010	36	50	86	35	49	84	1	1	2	2.33
	2011	35	58	93	34	55	89	1	3	4	4.30
	2012	35	56	91	33	53	86	2	3	5	5.49
	2013	30	61	91	29	47	76	1	14	15	16.48
	2014	26	40	66	23	31	54	3	9	12	18.18
Grand Total	Increase	252	358	610	242	321	563	10	37	47	7.70
Agar	2007 and before	7	17	24	7	15	22	0	2	2	8.33
	2008	13	14	27	13	11	24	0	3	3	11.11
	2009	8	10	18	8	10	18	0	0	0	0.00
	2010	8	26	34	8	26	34	0	0	0	0.00

	2011	13	16	29	13	16	29	0	0	0	0.00
	2012	6	22	28	5	21	26	1	1	2	7.14
	2013	7	20	27	7	15	22	0	5	5	18.52
	2014	3	10	13	2	8	10	1	2	3	23.08
Grand Total	Decline	65	135	200	63	122	185	2	13	15	7.50
Ujjain	2007 and before	142	91	233	137	82	219	5	9	14	6.01
	2008	120	128	248	119	119	238	1	9	10	4.03
	2009	124	96	220	122	90	212	2	6	8	3.64
	2010	132	148	280	125	132	257	7	16	23	8.21
	2011	130	183	313	129	175	304	1	8	9	2.88
	2012	109	170	279	106	158	264	3	12	15	5.38
	2013	95	134	229	93	124	217	2	10	12	5.24
	2014	59	66	125	48	44	92	11	22	33	26.40
Grand Total	Decline	911	1016	1927	879	924	1803	32	92	124	6.43
Mandsaur	2007 and before	7	23	30	7	22	29	0	1	1	3.33
	2008	54	57	111	54	57	111	0	0	0	0.00
	2009	63	63	126	62	63	125	1	0	1	0.79
	2010	50	68	118	50	68	118	0	0	0	0.00
	2011	47	88	135	47	87	134	0	1	1	0.74
	2012	55	75	130	55	71	126	0	4	4	3.08
	2013	41	54	95	41	51	92	0	3	3	3.16
	2014	31	82	113	27	59	86	4	23	27	23.89
Grand Total	Increase	348	510	858	343	478	821	5	32	37	4.31
Bhopal Rail	2007 and before	2	4	6	1	4	5	1	0	1	16.67
	2008	3	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	0	0.00
	2009	3	5	8	3	5	8	0	0	0	0.00
	2010	4	4	8	4	4	8	0	0	0	0.00
	2011	3	6	9	2	6	8	1	0	1	11.11
	2012	5	8	13	4	7	11	1	1	2	15.38
	2013	5	4	9	2	3	5	3	1	4	44.44

	2014	8	15	23	4	7	11	4	8	12	52.17
Grand Total	Increase	33	46	79	23	36	59	10	10	20	25.32
Indore Rail	2007 and before	4	3	7	4	3	7	0	0	0	0.00
	2008	1	5	6	1	5	6	0	0	0	0.00
	2009	2	3	5	2	3	5	0	0	0	0.00
	2010	4	5	9	4	5	9	0	0	0	0.00
	2011	4	4	8	4	3	7	0	1	1	12.50
	2012	0	6	6	0	6	6	0	0	0	0.00
	2013	4	2	6	3	2	5	1	0	1	16.67
	2014	4	1	5	1	0	1	3	1	4	80.00
Grand Total	Same Status	23	29	52	19	27	46	4	2	6	11.54
Jabalpur Rail	2007 and before	16	13	29	12	11	23	4	2	6	20.69
	2008	2	1	3	2	1	3	0	0	0	0.00
	2009	2	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	0	0.00
	2010	2	4	6	1	3	4	1	1	2	33.33
	2011	4	8	12	2	8	10	2	0	2	16.67
	2012	1	8	9	1	6	7	0	2	2	22.22
	2013	6	5	11	5	5	10	1	0	1	9.09
	2014	2	1	3	1	0	1	1	1	2	66.67
Grand Total	Decline	35	40	75	26	34	60	9	6	15	20.00
State Total		27237	39225	66462	25476	34701	60177	1761	4524	6285	9.46
Percentages		40.98	59.02	100%	93.53	88.47	90.54	28.02	71.98	100%	100.00
Data Source – Crime Investigation Department, Police Head Quarters, Madhya Pradesh Police											

