

The Study on Child Abuse in India

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IV th Year

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ABSTRACT:

Child abuse is a type of cruelty upon child, which includes mental abuse, physical abuse, and sexual abuse or exploitation. Federal legislation lays groundwork for states, by identifying a minimum set of acts that define child abuse. Child abuse is a social problem it is a social welfare and criminal violence. Although no specific theory about the causes of child abuse and neglect has been substantially replicated across studies, significance progress has been gained in the part few decades in identifying the dimensions of complex phenomena that contribute to the origins of child maltreatment. As a nation we already have developed laws and regulatory approaches and prevent childhood injuries and deaths through actions such as restricting hot water temperatures and requiring mandatory child restraints in automobiles. Not only has our society invested relatively little in research on children, but we also have invested less in research on children whose families are characterized by multiple problems such as poverty, substance abuse violence, welfare dependency. To discuss about child abuse with respect to human rights. To study about child abuse in India. The aim of the study is to study on child abuse in India. The study is based on both secondary and primary data for the study was collected from 100 sample respondents by using a well structured questionnaire. The sampling method used in the study convenient sampling. The independent variables are age, gender, occupation, place of living and educational qualification and dependent variable is public opinion on " Child abuse in India "

KEYWORDS: *Child abuse , sexual abuse , childhood , injuries , deaths*

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I. INTRODUCTION :

Child abuse is a type of cruelty upon child, which includes mental abuse, physical abuse, and sexual abuse or exploitation. Federal legislation lays groundwork for states, by identifying a minimum set of acts that define child abuse. Child abuse is a social problem it is a social welfare and criminal violence. Although no specific theory about the causes of child abuse and neglect has been substantially replicated across studies, significance progress has been gained in the part few decades in identifying the dimensions of complex phenomena that contribute to the origins of child maltreatment. As a nation we already have developed laws and regulatory approaches and prevent childhood injuries and deaths through actions such as restricting hot water temperatures and requiring mandatory child restraints in automobiles. Not only has our society invested relatively little in research on children, but we also have invested less in research on children whose families are characterized by multiple problems such as poverty, substance abuse violence, welfare dependency. Government taken step to prevent child abuse in India , Preventing and identifying signs of child abuse , factors affecting the topic parents isolated and has few supports and parents has a mental illness or is abusing drugs or alcohol. India

is home to more than 19% of the world's youngsters, making it the country with the biggest kid populace on the planet. It characteristically characterizes the country's job in turning into a place of refuge for kids in this steadily evolving society. The country in this manner gives its youngsters a large group of rights crucial and lawful while cherishing the significance of their security, care and improvement in its general strategies, plans and goals. Regardless of each governmental policy regarding minorities in society taken as for kids through various demonstrations and revisions, their condition has not changed a lot over the long haul. The way that youngsters are the most weak part of the general public has not changed even following quite a while of autonomy. Starting from the initial 5-Year Plan, progressive governments thought of different arrangement changes and laws for changing the states of kids and inspiring their ways of life. However misuse, misuse, work and relinquishment stay the ground truth of youngsters across India. Among these, Child Abuse is perhaps the most widely recognized, successive and exceptionally predominant difficulties in the current environment. The underlying driver of which, is generally found in the neediness ridden segments of the general public, Classification of Child Abuse While the results of youngster misuse continue as before, them being grave physical or passionate mischief, it is important to address the various kinds of Child Abuse to comprehend their event, however to likewise determine an unmistakable plan to recognize its various sorts, empowering to infer and consider upon potential answers for the current test. **AIM** of the study is about child abuse in India

II. OBJECTIVE:

To discuss about child abuse with respect to human rights. To study about child abuse in India. To make reformative measures for child development. To find proper understanding among the laws in india

HYPOTHESIS

Ho: There is no significant relationship between the gender of the respondent opinion on child abuse in india

H1: There is significant relationship between the gender of the respondent opinion on child abuse in india

III. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Prasanna T. Dahake , Yogesh Kale , Mahesh Dadpe , Shrikant Kendre , Snehal Shep , Snehal Dhore (2018) .This review paper aims to discuss and encompasses a variety of experiences that are threatening or harmful to the child and the result of acts of commission or omission on the part of a responsible caretaker. The literature search provided only limited data on specific papers relating to the clinical diagnosis and consequences of child abuse and neglect. Evidence from these published studies indicates that child maltreatment causes traumatic stress, which disrupts homeostasis causing both immediate and long-term endocrine changes in metabolism and neurophysiology. It induces acute stress in victims to increase chances of developmental problems during childhood, adolescence, and adulthood. Vol. 1 Issue (Notebooks). Irfan Fayaz (2019) Child Abuse: Effects and Preventive Measures. To study the responsibility of the society to implement a Primary prevention programme particularly family and Schools to help children to grow and develop. To study primary preventive measures that can help the society to overcome from child abuse problem. To study on Mental health professionals and pediatricians along with Child protection services can help the child to deal with the consequences of child abuse. Child abuse is a maltreatment of a child who is under 18 years of age. abuse is any action by another person, adult or child that causes significant harm to a child. Child abuse is a serious problem around the world. The effects of child abuse are devastating. Children are abused usually in four ways Physical abuse, Emotional abuse, Sexual abuse and neglect. (Goodyear-Brown). Yohanna J A, Muhammad A M (2018) . A Case Study of Some Selected Primary Schools in Zuru Local Government. The study discovered that Low academic achievements, truancy, absenteeism, drug abuse , delinquency, theft, prostitution and drop out from schools by the pupils were found to be the major challenges among the school pupils in the study area, and that poverty, illiteracy, hawking, gambling, drug abuse, trading and farming were contributory to the causes of child abuse in the area. Parents, teachers and child caregivers were found to mostly involve in child abuse in the area and that physical and emotional abuses were prominent in the area. A conclusion was therefore drawn from the research work that the school pupils in the study area were beset with a number of problems which hinder their academic suit and whose future is quite very blink and endangered just as well the future of the community they belong to. Therefore research study recommended that parents should be enlightened on proper parenting, uplifting of the community's socio-economic level, staging of adequate family planning seminars, adoption of psycho therapies on the pupils deserving such, involvement of government, religious institutions and non-governmental organizations forming part of the stakeholders such as the UNICEF, NAPTIP and WOTCLEF for child abuse control in the study area. Volume 6 , Issue 2. Pages 01-05 (Emodi). Arushi panwar (2019) Child abuse in India. A problem that is only beginning to come into light in India rape, sexual abuse, and sexual harassment are worldwide issues of gender violence. There is very little research done in this area in India and only a few books have been written, keeping the subject even further from the consciousness of the country. However, the problem persists with staggering incidence, and Indians' unique profile adds to the

complexity of an already difficult subject. Fortunately, the issue of child sexual abuse is slowly becoming a more recognized issue, and for this reason, this paper will focus much on sexual abuse against minor children: the laws, victims, and perpetrators. Finally, an analysis of the aspects of Indian culture that make this issue particularly difficult to understand and cope with will be presented. Volume 6 issue 2 (Alam). M. Kemoli and Mildred Mavindu (2014). Child abuse: A classic case report with literature review. After satisfactorily managing the trauma and emotional effects to the patient, in addition to the counseling services provided to the caregiver, the patient made a steady recovery. He was also referred to a child support group for social support, and prepared him together with his siblings for placement in a children's home in view of the hostile environment in which they were living. The management of child abuse can be complicated, and often requires a multidisciplinary approach, encompassing professionals who will identify the cause of the abuse or neglect, treatment of the immediate problems and referral of the child to the relevant child protection authority for action. Counseling services for the child and the caregivers should form part of the management regime. In the present case, the objectives were met and the patient got full benefits of this approach. doi: 10.4103/0976-237X.132380 (Kokwaro and O.). Sandra J. (October 1999) Child and Adolescent Abuse and Neglect Research: A Review of the Past 10 Years. Part I: Physical and Emotional Abuse and Neglect. To review the clinically relevant literature on the physical and emotional abuse and neglect of children and adolescents published during the past 10 years. Method: Literature published between 1988 and 1998 was reviewed following a systematic search of Medline, Psycinfo, and the National Clearinghouse on Child Abuse and Neglect. During the last decade there has been substantial progress in understanding the symptomatology associated with maltreatment. However, prevention and intervention research studies are relatively rare and frequently have important methodological limitations. (National Research Council et al.) Volume 38, issue 10. Internet child abuse (2010) This book presents and assesses the most recent and current research on internet child abuse, addressing: its nature, the behaviour and treatment of its perpetrators, international policy, legislation and protection, and policing. Julia Davidson, Petter Gottschalk (Davidson and Gottschalk). Björn Tingberg CHILD ABUSE CLINICAL INVESTIGATION MANAGEMENT AND NURSING APPROACH The overall aim of this thesis is to describe how children suspected of being abused were taken care of in a large Children's University hospital. Did the medical staff clinically investigate possible child abuse when this would have been appropriate and what was documented in the child's medical record. (Seeram). Etienne G. Krug, WHO, Linda L. Dahlberg. 2002 World report on violence and health This report is part of WHO's response to the 49th World Health Assembly held in 1996 which adopted a resolution declaring violence a major and growing public health problem across the world (WHO and World Health Organization). Institute of Medicine 2012. Child maltreatment research, policy and practice for the Child Maltreatment Research, Policy, and Practice for the Next Decade: Workshop Summary covers the workshop that brought together many leading U.S. child maltreatment researchers for a day and a half of presentations and discussions. (Institute of Medicine et al.). Jennifer L. 2014. Violence against women and girls: lessons from South Asia For each stage and type of violence, the report critically reviews existing research from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka, supplemented by original analysis and select literature from outside. (Solotaroff and Pande). Peter J. The child welfare challenge: policy practice and research Previous editions of this book have been greeted with great acclaim. This edition reflects the past decade's advances in research and techniques, and includes contributions from experts on every aspect of child abuse. (McLuhan). Ron Haskins 2007 child protection using research to improve policy and practice The practical lessons included in this volume make it an essential reference for all professionals working in the child protection field as well as anyone studying in the field of child welfare. (Dubowitz and DePanfilis). Louise Dixon Internet child abuse This book presents and assesses the most recent and current research on internet child abuse, addressing its nature, the behaviour and treatment of its perpetrators, international policy, legislation and protection, and policing. (Dixon et al.). Investigation and prosecution of child abuse When to File Charges Child sexual abuse prosecutions should not be commenced until the investigation is complete. The prosecutor must be satisfied that the investigation has produced sufficient admissible and credible evidence to justify a reasonable factfinder to convict the defendant page 187 volume. (Pence and Wilson) Loveleen Kacker 2015, Childhood Betrayed: Child Abuse Neglect in India Bringing real-life instances and case studies together with Kacker's own work on the rights of children, this is a guide for parents, policy makers, schoolteachers, paediatricians, childcare specialists - indeed, anyone with a stake Kacker. Debarati Halder 2018. Child sexual abuse and protection laws in India. This book studies the existing legal procedural provisions, regulations with case laws, several new mechanisms to deal with juvenile delinquency, rehabilitation of juvenile offenders, various jurisprudential understandings and judicial Halder and Jaishankar). Jennifer L. Solotaroff Rohini Prabha Pande 2014 violence against women and girls: lessons from South Asia For each stage and type of violence, the report critically reviews existing research from Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka, supplemented by original analysis and select literature from outside. (Solotaroff and Pande). Geeta Chopra 2015, Child Rights in India: Challenges and Social Action The book is a comprehensive compendium on child rights in India from a

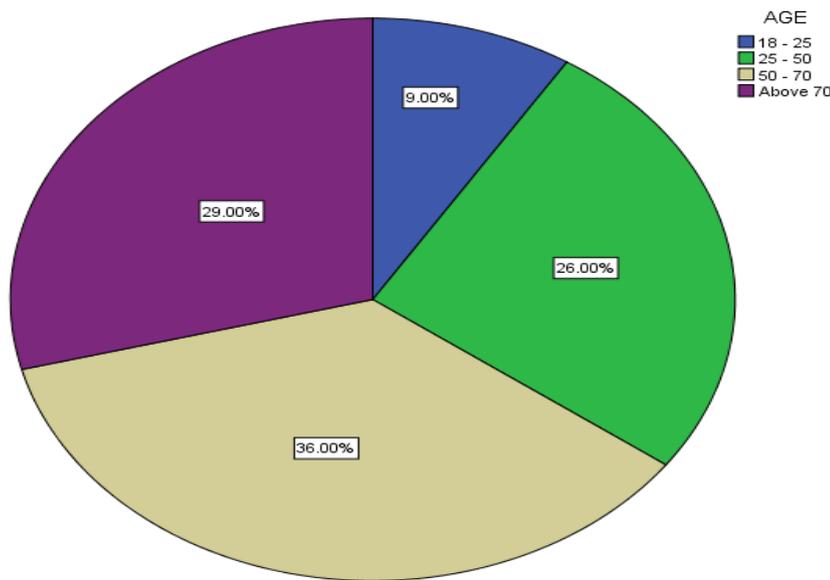
child development perspective.the chapter ends with a section on the signature of strengthening families fro protecting child rights. (Chopra).Pretherick 2020 child sexual abuse: forensic issues in evidence and impact This is a significant divergence from literature most commonly provided in the market . India Bryce, Wayne Petherick · 2020 ·(Bryce and Petherick)

IV. METHODS AND MATERIALS:

The aim of the study is to study on child abuse in india .The study is based on both secondary and primary data for the study was collected from 100 sample respondents by using a well structured questionnaire.The sampling method used in the study convenient sampling.The independent variables are age,gender,occupation,place of living and educational qualification and dependent variable is public opinion on “ Child abuse in india ”

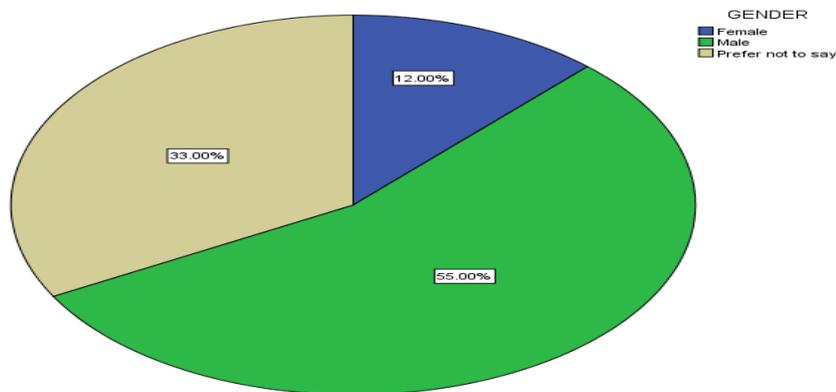
V. DATA ANALYSIS

TABLE 1



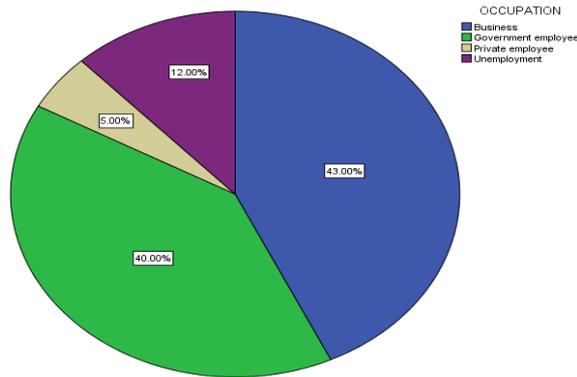
Legend. Figure 1 showing the age distribution of samples respondents

TABLE 2



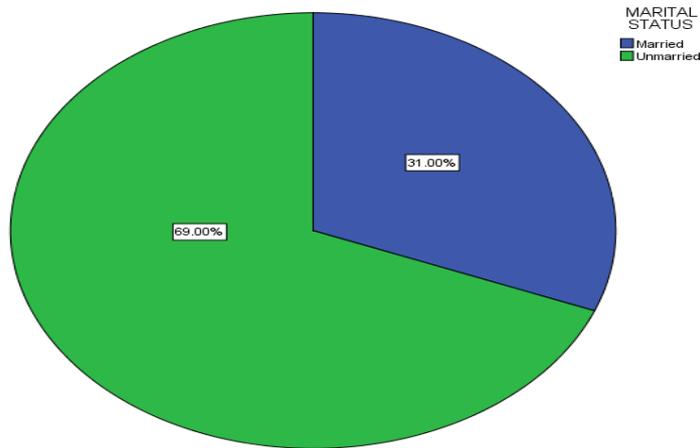
Legend. Figure 2. showing the gender distribution of sample respondents

TABLE 3



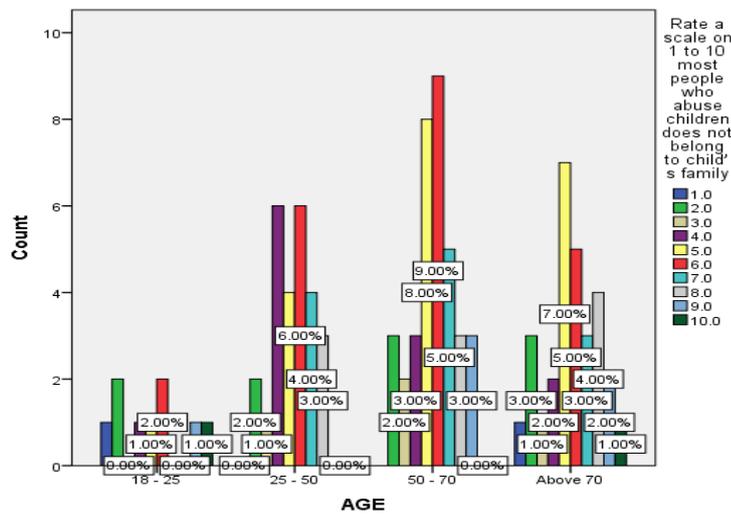
Legend. Figure 3. showing the occupation distribution of sample respondents

TABLE 4



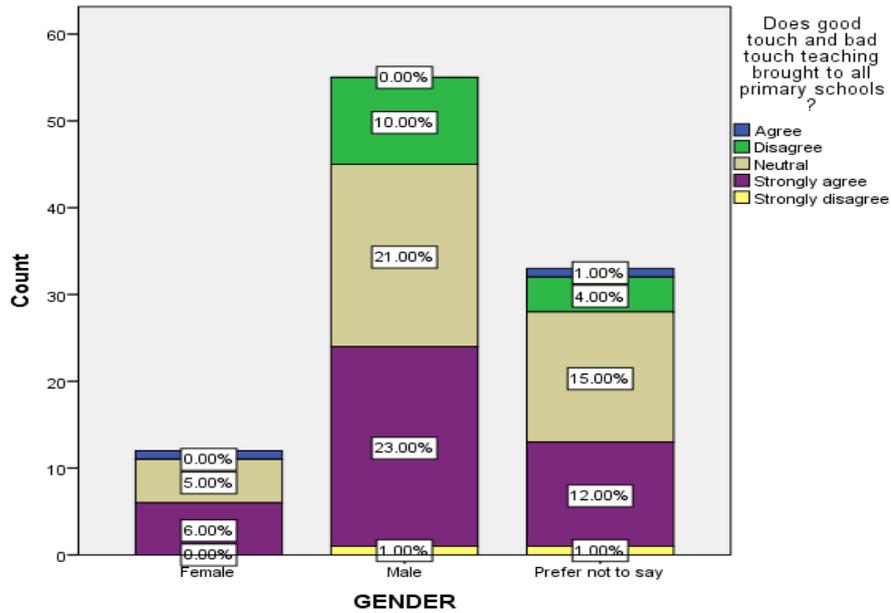
Legend. Figure 4 showing the Marital status distribution of sample respondents

TABLE 5



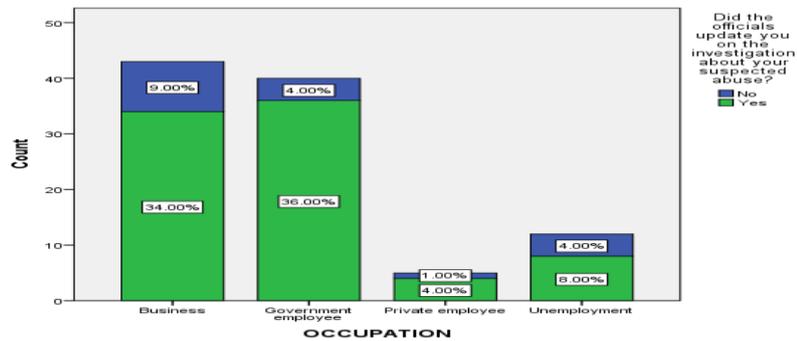
Legend. Figure 5 showing the age distribution of sample respondents

TABLE 6



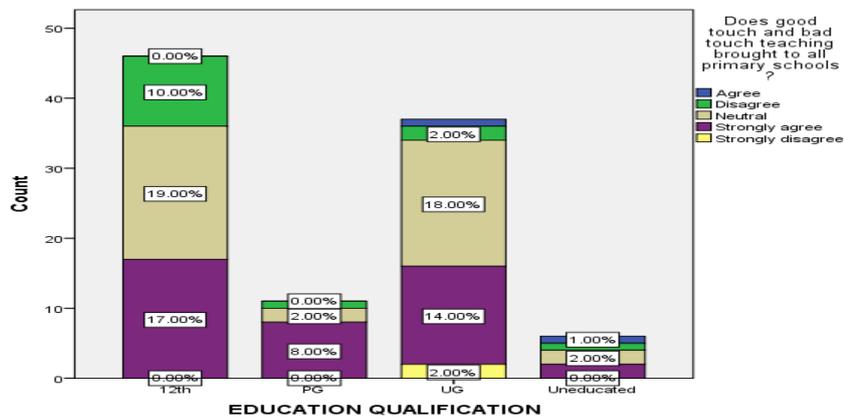
Legend. Figure 6 showing the Gender distribution of sample respondents

TABLE 7



Legend. Figure 7 showing the Occupation distribution of sample respondents

TABLE 8



Legend. Figure 8 showing the Education Qualification distribution of sample respondents

TABLE 9



Legend. Figure 9 showing the Marital status distribution of sample respondents

VI. RESULT:

There was a questionnaire prepared on child abuse is it really punishable under law people belonging to age group of 18-25 has 9% of them has said it is punishable and they should be given severe punishments, in the same way people belonging to age group of 25-50 nearly 26% has said yes and in the same way people belonging to the age group of 50-70 38% has said yes and above 70 people of 29% has said, the above table explains it through a pie diagram. **Figure 1**

The questionnaire on Child abuse in India was prepared and a public opinion was taken in that the Male and Female were asked questions and in that Female nearly 12% has said that child abuse in India is punishable under law and in the same way Male people nearly 55% has said that it is punishable under law and 33% of the people preferably does not have any answer to it. **Figure 2**

The same questionnaire of Child abuse in India was asked to people different ages, occupation, Male or Female etc., in that 43% who does Business has said it is punishable under law and they should be punished severely and nearly Government employees of 40% has said it is punishable under law and in the same way 5% of private employees has said and 12% of Unemployed has also told in the same way the above Table explains this. **Figure 3**

The questionnaire on Child abuse in India was raised in the public and nearly Married people of 31% has said yes of people who are Unmarried said it is punishable under law and they should be punished severely. **Figure 4**

The question on child abuse cases are done to the children who does not belong to the child's family in that people belonging to the age group of 18-25 10% has said yes and the others has said No, in the same way people belonging to the age group of 25-50 12% has said yes and the others has said No they are from outside in the same way people belonging to the age group of 50-70 that nearly 22% has said that yes and the rest has said it is No. **Figure 5**

The question on does good touch and bad touch teachings are taught to the children at the primary level nearly 10% Female has agreed and many has disagreed to it, in the same way the teachings are done in the primary school says 12% are people has agreed and others disagreed they are Male, now there were people who prefer not to say also whether they agree or disagree. **figure 6**

The question on did the officials update you on the investigation about your suspected abuse people who does Business nearly 34% has said agreed and nearly 9% has said No. in the same way Government employees nearly 36% has said agreed and nearly 4% has disagreed, in the same way private employees 4% has agreed and 1% has disagreed, in the same way 8% has agreed and 4% has disagreed in case of unemployed. **figure 7**

The question on does good touch and bad touch is taught in the primary level people who are educated who has passed 12 std nearly 17% has agreed and 19% are neutral and 10% disagreed and many has agreed. People who have completed PG in that 8% has strongly agree and 2% are neutral and in the same way people who have completed their UG in that 2% strongly disagree and 14% has strongly agreed to that in the same way uneducated people nearly 2% are neutral. **figure 8**

The question on did the officials update you on the investigation about your suspected abuse in that Married people 31% has said yes and 51% has said yes and 18% unmarried in that 18% has disagreed. On the whole the child abuse in India has said that many people wanted the criminals who involve in such activities

need to be punished under law. They always feel that a separate law should be made to such activities and those who involve in such activities should be hanged to death, this the opinion of most of the people. Many people who involve in such activities are very much free and they involve many such activities in the near future too so such people should be killed right in front of the public so that the others will not entertain in such activities in the future too. The law should be very severe so that the others will have fear on such activities, the minors who are involved in such activities should be given counselling and they should be made ready for their future. **figure9**

VII. DISCUSSION:

The study on child abuse in India is atopic chosen for this research. There was a questionnaire prepared on child abuse is it really punishable under law people belonging to age group of 18-25 has 9% of them has said it is punishable and they should be given severe punishments, in the same way people belonging to age group of 25-50 nearly 26% has said yes and in the same way people belonging to the age group of 50-70 38% has said yes and above 70 people of 29% has said, the above table explains it through a pie diagram. Table 2 The questionnaire on Child abuse in India was prepared and a public opinion was taken in that the Male and Female were asked questions and in that Female nearly 12% has said that child abuse in India is punishable under law and in the same way Male people nearly 55% has said that it is punishable under law and 33% of the people preferably does not have any answer to it. **table 3** The same questionnaire of Child abuse in India was asked to people different ages, occupation, Male or Female etc., in that 43% who does Business has said it is punishable under law and they should be punished severely and nearly Government employees of 40% has said it is punishable under law and in the same way 5% of private employees has said and 12% of Unemployed has also told in the same way the above Table explains this. **table 4** The questionnaire on Child abuse in India was raised in the public and nearly Married people of 31% has said yes and 69% of people who are Unmarried said it is punishable under law and they should be punished severely. **table 5** The question on child abuse cases are done to the children who does not belong to the child's family in that people belonging to the age group of 18-25 10% has said yes and the others has said No, in the same way people belonging to the age group of 25-50 12% has said yes and the others has said No they are from outside in the same way people belonging to the age group of 50-70 that nearly 22% has said that yes and the rest has said it is No. **table 6** The question on does good touch and bad touch teachings are taught to the children at the primary level nearly 10% Female has agreed and many has disagreed to it, in the same way the teachings are done in the primary school says 12% are people has agreed and others disagreed they are Male, now there were people who prefer not to say also whether they agree or disagree. **table 7** The question on did the officials update you on the investigation about your suspected abuse people who does Business nearly 34% has said agreed and nearly 9% has said No. in the same way Government employees nearly 36% has said agreed and nearly 4% has disagreed, in the same way private employees 4% has agreed and 1% has disagreed, in the same way 8% has agreed and 4% has disagreed in case of unemployed. **table 8** The question on does good touch and bad touch is taught in the primary level people who are educated who has passed 12 std nearly 17% has agreed and 19% are neutral and 10% disagreed and many has agreed. People who have completed PG in that 8% has strongly agree and 2% are neutral and in the same way people who have completed their UG in that 2% strongly disagree and 14% has strongly agreed to that in the same way uneducated people nearly 2% are neutral. **TABLE 9** The question on did the officials update you on the investigation about your suspected abuse in that Married people 31% has said yes and 51% has said yes and 18% unmarried in that 18% has disagreed.

VIII. LIMITATION:

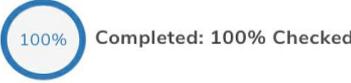
The major limitation of my studies is the sample frame. The sample frame is an online based questionnaire here. The restriction of sample size is also another major drawback. The physical factors are what is the most impactful and a major factor limiting the study. The researcher cannot be able to go directly and know about the opinion of the people, via online by using social media only the researcher is able to contact people and know about their opinion this is one of the major drawbacks.

IX. CONCLUSION :

The committee conclusions are derived from our analysis of the research liter and discussion with service providers in the workshops and site visits, rather than from specific research studies. This analysis takes a client oriented approach to family violence interventions, which means that we focus on how existing services in health, social services and law enforcement settings affect the individual's who come in contact with them. In all the areas family violence after the fact services predominate over preventive interventions. For child maltreatment and elder abuse, case identification and investigate services are the primary form of intervention, services are the primary form of interventions, services are the primary form of interventions services designed to prevent treat family violence are relatively rare in social service health and criminal justice settings.

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Sentence Wise Result



Document View



Matched Sources

Unique	Child abuse is a type of cruelty upon child, which includes mental abuse, physical ...
Unique	Federal legislation lays groundwork for states, by identifying a minimum set of act...
Plagiarized	Although no specific theory about the causes of child abuse and neglect h... Compare
Unique	identifying the dimensions of complex phenomena that contribute to the origins of...
Unique	through actions such as restricting hot water temperatures and requiring mandato...
Unique	invested less in research on children whose families are characterized by multiple ...
Unique	To discuss about child abuse with respect to human rights.To study about child ab...
Unique	study is based on both secondary and primary data for the study was collected fro...

100% Completed: 100% Checked 0% Plagiarism 100% Unique

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Unique	study is based on both secondary and primary data for the study was collected fro...
Unique	The independent variables are age,gender,occupation,place of living and educatio...

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Unique	The advisory group ends are gotten from our examination of the exploration liter a...
Unique	This examination adopts a customer arranged strategy to family brutality mediatio...
Unique	Taking all things together the territories family savagery afterward benefits prevail...
Unique	For youngster abuse and senior maltreatment, case ID and examine administratio...
Unique	of mediations administrations intended to forestall treat family viciousness are ge...