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Ameliorating the Effect of Child Abuse in India: A Review of Reviews to Mending the Tear through a Legislative Bandage

By Sarmistha Nandy

Abstract- Child sexual abuse is a concern around the world. It really is a ubiquitous, ongoing, and critical problem. Child sexual abuse can completely cure the trauma and tissue damage over time, but medical and psychological consequences can develop later in life. Here related contagious diseases (e.g., HIV) and attempted to commit suicide could be tragic at the end. Doctors treating adolescents must be conscious of the symptoms and results for sexual violence, and therefore should be concerned with the children's normal and abnormal urogenital physiology. In India like in many other nations, child sexual exploitation is widespread so there is an increasing concern for recognizing its aspects and nuances. There is a youngster populace in India (19 percent of the total population) and a huge chunk of this populace is highly susceptible to any and all kinds of maltreatment, enslavement and abuse. Child sexual harassment, also known as sexual misconduct, is a form of sexual abuse where an adolescent or toddler is exploited by an adult or younger teenager for personal arousal.

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Ameliorating the Effect of Child Abuse in India: A Review of Reviews to Mending the Tear through a Legislative Bandage

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Abstract- Child sexual abuse is a concern around the world. It really is a ubiquitous, ongoing, and critical problem. Child sexual abuse can completely cure the trauma and tissue damage over time, but medical and psychological consequences can develop later in life. Here related contagious diseases (e.g., HIV) and attempted to commit suicide could be tragic at the end. Doctors treating adolescents must be conscious of the symptoms and results for sexual violence, and therefore should be concerned with the children's normal and abnormal urogenital physiology. In India like in many other nations, child sexual exploitation is widespread so there is an increasing concern for recognizing its aspects and nuances. There is a youngster populace in India (19 percent of the total population) and a huge chunk of this populace is highly susceptible to any and all kinds of maltreatment, enslavement and abuse. Child sexual harassment, also known as sexual misconduct, is a form of sexual abuse where an adolescent or toddler is exploited by an adult or younger teenager for personal arousal. The on-going study investigated a myriad of subjects with regard to the importance of public views of victims of child abuse. The very first challenge was about whether public views of the causes conform to those found in the study. The second factor was what kinds of complications were usually reported. Finally, the relationship between the factors identified by the authors as well as those reported mostly by public has been reviewed.

Keywords: child sexual abuse (CSA); child sex exploitation; child maltreatment; exploitation; psychological maltreatment, causes; criminal charge.

I. Introduction

Child Sex Exploitation (CSE) or Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) is a pervasive concern in India, both in and out of family system. Here in this Research, it has been shown that child sexual abuse (CSA) could even disrupt with childhood development and put children at risk for a range of psychological disorders.

Such conditions often include agitation (e.g., social phobia, Borderline personality disorder and Post traumatic stress disorder), stress, rage, neurological damage, depressive symptoms, depersonalisation, identity disturbance; behavioural deregulation, personality problems, drug and alcohol addiction, self-mutilation, body dysmorphia, inappropriate or abusive sexual practices, bipolar mania and aggression, suicidal tendencies, and mental disorders. Such common outcomes for victims and survivors of CSA entail: psychiatric problems (e.g. anxiety, insecurity, drug addiction, and post-traumatic stress disorder), interpersonal complications (e.g. marital wellness, sexuality, and heightened incidence of sexual misconduct and spousal abuse), and theological considerations (e.g., life-threatening judgmental, individuals and identity, and transforming trauma - related ideologies). Additionally, study has also shown that some victims and survivors of CSA are able to transcend the consequences of violence and reflect endurance and post trauma recovery.

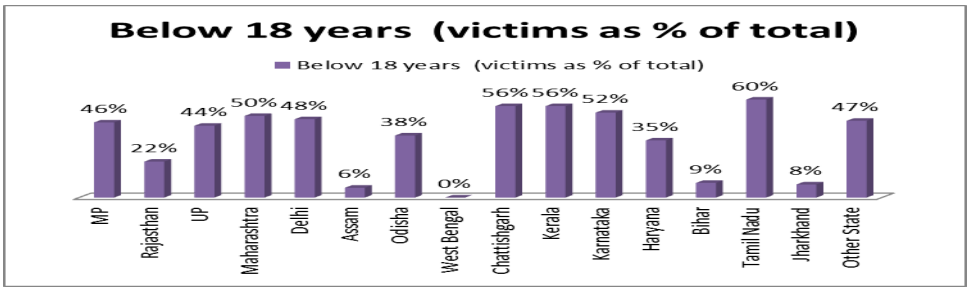
Children between the ages of 18 contribute 44.4% of India's existing population; half of these are not provided with basic literacy, food and nutrition (Indian National Family Health Survey 2005-2006).

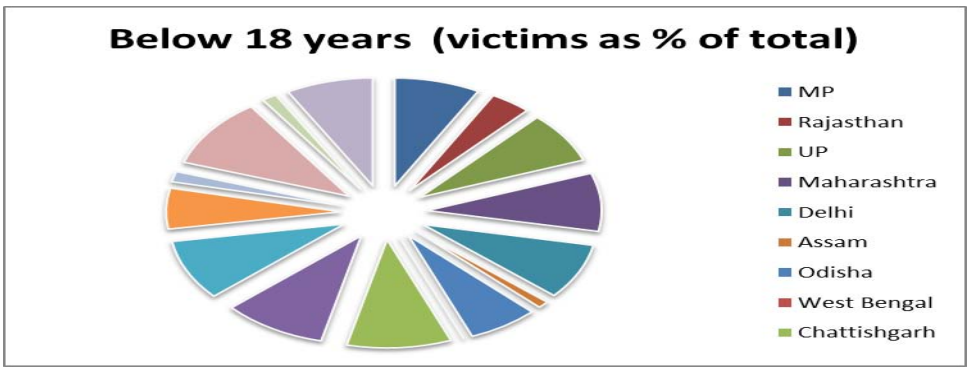
Besides that, India's large proportion of children is vulnerable to different types of juvenile delinquency.

State	Total victims	Below 18 years (victims as % of total)
MP	5085	46%
Rajasthan	3770	22%
UP	3468	44%
Maharashtra	3465	50%
Delhi	2102	48%
Assam	2047	6%
Odisha	1980	38%
West Bengal	1466	0%
Chattishgarh	1436	56%
Kerala	1357	56%
Karnataka	1332	52%
Haryana	1185	35%
Bihar	1169	9%
Tamil Nadu	1138	60%
Jharkhand	1065	8%
Other State	5616	47%

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Furthermore, the sexual epidemic of Children Harassment spreads to the Indian subcontinent and has been labelled a deep-rooted social threat. Rising awareness of child molestation and sexual violence has now become a crucial matter of human rights for government officials.

Abovementioned statistics are centrist, because most youngsters do not publicly acknowledge their harassment, and for those who not may not have been meant to protect or convinced. There is therefore broad consensus that child abuse, especially CSA, seems to be more extensive than might be widely documented or understood. Child brutalization and Child Sexual Exploitation from academic standpoint: Ramifications across India.

The research interest in child misconduct and cruelty (CAN) in a global sense goes back at least 50 years to C's early work. It's Henry Kempe. Kempe was the first of the practitioners and analysts to bring awareness to childhood sex exploitation (CSA) as a major medical, behavioural and societal problem.

This study outlines the concept and severity of sexual abuse of children (CSA) in India with an atheist perspective and draws conclusions of CSA study to date. Sociological factors also have been considered in the context of social psychology literature that put children at risk of sexual exploitation are carefully analysed.

Whilst still sociological research on CAN and CSA is broad, there are several other main elements that line up out somewhere in the literature review related to child abuse and violence and child sexual abuse in terms of direction. It includes the following components:

a) Individual Psychopathy

Psychopathy includes drug addiction, psychotic issues and mental anguish.

As per Gil, 1971; Garbarino, 1977; Garbarino and Sherman, 1980; Hacking, 1991; Conrad, 1997; Parton, 2004, there is a massive tradition of applying medical paradigm on individual personality traits to examine the cause of child violence. Kempe et al. in a medical journal first addressed the breakthrough of juvenile ill treatment.

Some authors (Gough, 1996; Dore and Lee, 1999; Evans, and Luken, 2003) have made reference to such behaviors as psychological, narcissistic personality disorder, emotional dysregulation disorder or of personal shortfalls.

b) Parental Deviance

Parental Deviance is not an individual abnormality. The root of this problem is not really a natural or behavioral inability to understand how to function properly as a parent. Lack of education, unawareness about child development, or terrible parenting practices are mostly reasons for not understanding on how to become a good parent.

Baumrind's (1994) phenomenological framework of parenting practices is a broad classification that distinguishes across the parameters of diligence and receptivity. Socioeconomic brutality and parental influences (to name a few) that may lead to child abuse are environmental factors.

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II. Social Determinants

a) Social predictors: Social eigenvalues

Socioeconomic factors such as unemployment, poverty, social segregation and situational factors can raise the danger of childhood abuse. Although most poor folks don't really abuse their children, economic inequality can increase the probability of ill-treatment, especially when unemployment comes in contact with some other risk factors such as depression, drug and alcohol abuse and loneliness.

Relative to other families, parents who abuse their children experience more depression, more frustration, and less family support.

Children growing up in violent areas are being exposed to a higher risk of being abused, physical abuse, and sexual violence.

The social factors play an important role of the victim. Furthermore, whereas the socioeconomic forces could be the root of the pressure alluded to something in the previous context; the person seems unable to adjust these variables. Financial or cultural improvements must therefore be made to reduce such risk of child misconduct (Gil, 1971). In fact, societies therefore need improve funding and support for families.

b) The extinction of the Nuclear Family

It is almost impossible to analyze quantitatively the psychological factors that influenced the rising rate of violence. However, this is one of many conceivable factors that deserves some recognition is just the deteriorating inability of family members to take care of the children. A range of social factors refer towards this downward trend:

1. The spike in early pregnancy marriages and the rising incidence of divorce amongst the marriage
2. A modest rise in the number of adolescent mothers
3. The net increase in the rate of divorce
4. Increase in single parents communities with early age mothers and babies
5. Low income rate by many lone parent households

c) Legal System Failure

A massive part of the failure of our legal system to protect child victims occurs in state family courts. Undoubtedly, whenever the manipulator is a parent of the child while the other parent is silent of any legitimacy in the harassment, the protective parent often attempts to decompose the matter outside the court. According to this approach, the reason for molestation continues to emerge is that while the system is still not able to respond effectively to child maltreatment and encourages errors such as attempting to return young kids to abusive households (Wexler, 1990; Finkelhor, 1994; Myers, 1994).

Child sexual abuse can be described as any action, negligence or misconduct on the behalf of any person, who poses a serious threat to the child's life and security and resulting in prolonged physical and physiological disruptions on the child's health and well-being.

This may have been a real or imminent damage to the life for their growth and social interaction from sexual, physical, mental or emotional harassment or manipulation. This is a genuine and noteworthy dilemma which usually occurs across everywhere, particularly parents, families and caregivers.

Child Harassment in all of its possible orientations is a growing issue which has been widely misunderstood and neglected over the decades. It is therefore highly widespread in India, where it is strongly embedded in social, cultural and economic activities.

The question has been asked by numerous government as well as private institutions, but it has not been properly understood by the mainstream public. The denial is as influential as their existence.

Child violence may occur in houses, classrooms, caring facilities, play areas, workplaces and digitally, and through social networking websites. Its consequence is generally permanent and affects the development of the kid that at the same time negates its efficacy as an opportunity for the nation.

This segment highlights the basic observations of five previous researches of child sexual exploitation in India, which have been discussed in sequential order. Pagare's first research (2003) looked at the child abuse history of 72 boys at the Observation Home in Delhi, and is one of over 700 juvenile correctional homes in India.

This paragraph examines the key observations of five current investigations of child sexual exploitation in India that are summarized in chronologically. The very first study undertaken by Pagare (2003) focused at the abuse and neglect backgrounds of 72 boys at the Observation Home in Delhi, which is also one of over 700 juvenile correctional centers in India. And in report,

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38.1 percent of boys revealed experiences of abuse exploitation, with some of the attackers unknown to the survivors. Signage of physical aggression has been shown in 23.8% of the participants and behavioral and psychological problems were noticeable in 16.3% of the adolescents. Relatively few of the symptoms reported can be explained by the attempts of boys to shield their complaints in order to escape embarrassment and social isolation which can be faced by male abuse victims.

The second research, published by Chatterjee, Chakraborty, Srivastava and Deb (2006) in Kolkata, focused at the behaviors of sexually-trafficking youngsters. The writers also confirmed that such adolescents also encountered a myriad of emotional, physical and social hardships. In particular, depressive symptoms, lack of enthusiasm in everyday life, and loneliness were therefore recorded. In addition, 14.6 per cent of the participants elsewhere in survey developed HIV / AIDS. Even many adolescents experience abandonment by family members and neighborhoods. Prior studies has shown that due to lack of appropriate medical and psychiatric care, most youngsters do not undergo counseling and hence suffer long-term effects of extreme mental trauma, that may significantly affect so many realms.

Search terms associated with "Rape."

Gender-based misconduct	Sexual Violence	Rape
Verbal or nonverbal aggression	Sexual exploitation	Brothel
Graphic, or physical aggression	Human trafficking	Prostitution
Intimidation	Sex or gender discrimination	Stalking
Sex-stereotyping	Sexual harassment	Incest
Hostile conduct based on sex	Sexual Misconduct	Physical forcefulness
Sexual orientation or gender identity	Sexual violence	Perpetrator
	Stalking	Paedophile
	Unwelcome Conduct	Sodomy
	Unlawful retaliation	Voyeurism
	Intimate partner violence	statutory rape
	Coercion	
	Drug-facilitated sexual assult	
	Multiple-perpetrator sexual assault	
	Elder Abuse	
	Transsexualism	
	Masochism	
	Narcissism	
	Fetishism	
	Groping	
	Incest	

III. Literature Review

According to Korbin (1994) and Korbin and Coulton (1996), the ability of societies to stop brutality, especially different forms of child abuse, relies on the adverse outcomes of local state regulation and cooperative effectiveness. Nevertheless, these gradualness as close interpersonal interactions should not be the only attribute to cooperative effectiveness and elimination of abuse. Quasi-community connections, like administrative connections, also are essential. Assault and child sexual abuse awareness programs should be conducted in forms that contribute to both the community at large to deter such society's evils. In contrast, comprehensive public education initiatives dealing with multiple cases of child sexual abuse and exploitation must be at the frontline of both governmental and non-profit organizational strategies. Public engagement must be developed at the grassroots level, with local residents, families and communities.

Baradha addresses several steps to reduce and prohibit sexual assault in India, especially child molestation which may help to reduce the rate of sexual misconduct.

1. Ethical and sexual learning should really be mandatory in educational institutions.
2. Pornographic publications and blue films must be forbidden.
3. Perception of sexual misconduct can be generated by broadcast media.
4. School administrators should know about early symptoms of child sexual abuse for verification purposes.
5. In addition, particular acts in the documentation of these kinds of cases must be highlighted.
6. Sex offenders should be dealt with comprehensive psychological approaches.
7. Completely distinct judiciary / court system should really be developed exclusively for sexual assault cases. Punishments ought to be strict in order to prevent others who may be contemplating such a crime.

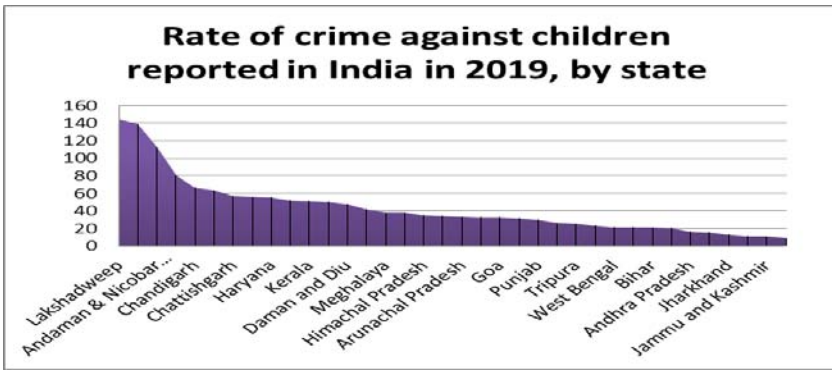
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Sex – Selective abortion, Female foeticide and infanticide	Prohibition of Sex Selection) Act, 1994 • Exposing and abandoning of a child below 12 years (Section 317)
Child Marriage	Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006
Child Labour	Children (Pledging of Labour) Act, 1933 • The Factories Act, 1948. • The Plantation Labour Act, 1951. • The Mines Act, 1952. • The Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. • The Apprentices Act, 1961. • The Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961. • The Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1966. • The W.B. Shops & Establishment Act, 1963.
Child Trafficking	The Indian Penal Code 1860 • Andhra Pradesh Devadasi's (Prohibition of Dedication) Act, 1988 • Bombay Prevention of Begging Act, 1959. • Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976. • Child Labour Prohibition & Regulation Act, 1986. • Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929. • Guardian ship and Wards Act, 1890. • Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956. • Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act, 1986. • Information Technology Act, 2000. • Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1988. • Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. • Transplantation of Human Organ Act, 1994. • Karnataka Devadasi (Prohibition of Dedication) Act, 1982
Child Sexual Offence	The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 • The Protection of Children From Sexual Offences (Amendment) Act, 2019
Child Care And Protection	THE JUVENILE JUSTICE (CARE AND PROTECTION OF CHILDREN) ACT, 2015

There is a huge child populace in India, and a substantial majority of this populace is subject to violence, harassment and abandonment. There is also insufficient data about the level of child violence in the country. The first and only statistics available through an annualized basis is the abuse database compiled by the NCRB. A look at the details maintained by the NCRB suggests that:

State	Crime Rate
Lakshadweep	144.4
Delhi	139
Andaman & Nicobar Island	112.5
Sikkim	80.3
Chandigarh	66
Madhya Pradesh	63.3
Chattishgarh	56.4
Assam	55.6
Haryana	55.2
Maharashtra	51.8
Kerala	50.9
Odisha	49.9
Daman and Diu	47.3
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	41.7
Meghalaya	37.8
Telangana	37.7
Himachal Pradesh	34.6
Mizoram	33.7
Arunachal Pradesh	32.7
Karnataka	32.2
Goa	32.1
Uttarakhand	31.5
Punjab	29.9
Rajasthan	25.9
Tripura	25.1
Gujrat	22.7
West Bengal	21.4
Uttar Pradesh	21.4
Bihar	20.8
Tamil Nadu	20.5
Andhra Pradesh	16.1
Manipur	15.4
Jharkhand	12.7
Puducherry	10.8
Jammu and Kashmir	10.5
Nagaland	8.8

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The words child misconduct and child sexual abuse are mostly used or searchable terms, though some scholars differentiate among them. They synonymously consider child misconduct as just an umbrella term that includes abandonment, trafficking, and slavery. Different authorities have created their own conceptions of what represents child exploitation or child sexual abuse for the intentions of separating minors from parental homes or enforcing a felony offense.

Usually, the word "abuse" covers the most severe damage done to youngsters. An abused child is a child whose parent or other person lawfully accountable for his or her wellbeing involves extreme physical injury to the child, represent a significant risk of severe physical harm or attempts an act of sexual exploitation against the child. An individual who commits all of these acts against a child under the care may be harmful, and thus may an individual who encourages someone to do such offenses to a child.

Maltreatment describes the level of support that the child rightfully deserves. Maltreatment happens when the parent or other legal responsible person damages the child welfare or puts the child at immediate risk by failing to exercise the minimum standard of care to provide the child with either of the following: food, clothes, accommodation, schooling or medical treatment.

One of the main social taboos connected to society is child abuse. A minor can be mentally, emotionally as well as sexually molested. It may be in the manner of injury, misconduct or inadequate care, embarrassment, sexual coercion and behaviour, sexual harassment and attempted rape. Child abuse may take happen in residences, schools, refugee camps, foster care centers, on the pavement, within workplace, within prison as well as in detention centers. “Abuse” does have a very profound impact on the overall growth of the child. Child misconduct or child sexual abuse occurs in real or possible harm to the health, survival, growth and dignity of the child.

According to the NCRB (National Crime Record Bureau), 109 children in India suffer several form of sexual exploitation day after day. Same data show a sharp spike in violence against children on a year-on-year basis. And unlike other offenses, horrific acts of violence against children are much less registered.

The World Health Organisation (WHO) describes child sexual abuse (CSA) as the presence of a child in sexual encounters where they do not fully understand, or unable to give consent for. The concept of CSA involves sexual practices such as twiddling, trying to ask a child to touch or tickle sexually, and sexual contact, involving minors in commercial sexual exploitation, or luring a minor in virtual worlds.

Protection of Children against Sexual Offences Act, 2012 (POCSO Act) was introduced with both the intention of prohibiting a number of illegal acts including such as child sexual abuse, child molestation, sex trafficking, and pornography involving a child (under the age of 18). The Act mandates the establishment of legal provisions to enable quick hearings in cases of child sexual abuse.

IV. Cause

Abusing an infant is a felony in all types of social systems, and is extremely discriminatory and upsetting. A child is by far the most sensitive and therefore is relatively easy to manipulate into the trap of rape. Whenever a caregiver, a trusted person, a guardian or any other person performs such fraudulent activities, there should be various factors behind such actions. This may be linked to the past, present or persistent illness of the abuser.

Studies from different organisations indicate that persons abusing children are also the victims of childhood abuse. The abuser may also be susceptible to drug addiction. Subsistence of alcohol, narcotics or related agents is usually very aggressive and damages people.

The financial situation of the abuser, who may be a father, is also a major cause for child abuse. Parents struggling with hardship and insolvency may believe that children are the principal reasons of their difficulties.

Unhealthy and unsuccessful marriages contribute even to anger and anger in the family Unhealthy and failed relations lead to anger and resentment in the family as well.

Failed and unhealthy ties contribute to anger and bitterness in the household, too, wherein the children have become the ultimate targets of disconnection with their families.

Throughout the case of sexual abuse, domestic violence is also a significant cause. Many that use their spouses to assault and exploit their child are extremely probable.

a) The child

The physical handicap or a chronic or serious illness of children makes them more vulnerable to harmful environmental factors. Because of their defensive response, it is easier for the attacker to target these children.

In addition to disabilities, if the child is of a relatively young age, sometimes it is vulnerable to violence. The ability of a child in general between the ages of 0-6 to defend back, respite, catch, grasp or protest, makes the attacker further intoxicated.

There is a range of factors that might escalate to child abuse. The factors have always been complicated, or less interpretation is available.

Many parents desire to give their child a happy and healthy family to love and care for. Anxiety,

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depression or unwillingness of parental attention makes it excessively frustrating to look after a child which can lead to abuse.

Violence At Home

Children who belong to families where domestic violence is regular are prone to themselves become victims of violence. Men who abuse their women's spouses often abuse children in the households.

Drug and alcohol dependency

Child abuse may be responsible for parents with a history of drug and alcohol abuse. Relying on alcoholism is a significant determinant of child abuse and violence, including sexual abuse and deliberate cruelty. Parents who consume drugs and alcohol are much more likely to begin sexual assault with children aged five or even under.

Untreated Psychological Disorder

Untreated psychological disorder of a parent is a frequent source of abuse of a child. The parents may be dysfunctional for the child because of psychiatric disorder or some other mental disorder. The trauma of a parent also correlates to the abuse of a child.

Unwillingness for parenting

While many parents are inherently compassionate with their children, but few can balance their needs and preferences appropriately. Many parents sometimes confuse their children with disciplinary abuse and require counselling to recognize a parent's role more appropriately.

Tension, anxiety and lack of support

When the parents or guardians experience stress, often children develop psychiatric maltreatment. Particularly in stressful circumstances, the parents find it hard to cope with the emotional needs of an infant. Divorce, marital complications, financial anxieties and employment problems can escalate to aggression by parents.

Child abuse categorisation

While the ramifications of child abuse remains same, as a result with physical or emotional damage, it is important not only to consider the occurrence of child abuse, but also to generate a realistic picture to recognize the various forms, allowing potential remedies to be developed and contemplated.

Physical abuse

Physical abuse typically refers to a subsequent physical injury due to conflicts or confrontation which is in a position of power and authority or dominance under the influence of a parent or individual. If the intention of the conduct was to inflict harm, the resulting injuries are considered abuse.

The preceding behaviour consists primarily of physical abuse:

- Unjustified punishment
- Beat /drubbing a Child
- Leave a child in an inappropriate situation
- Practices of slavery
- Harassment/ Bullying

Signs of physical abuse

- Undefined wounds, scratches, marks or spots, swellings or burns etc.
- Frightened or nervous activities.

Mental abuse is also viewed as a behavioural pattern, which hinders the child's emotional growth and makes evidence incredibly complicated. In the case of childhood mental abuse, the lack of evidence is viewed as an important obstacle in the current system of child protection. Where other types of aggression are observed in the child, mental abuse is almost always present.

In the first place, child mental abuse includes:

- Loneliness or exclusion of a child

Treating a child as the silent burden of stigmatisation

Infirmity in the family

Non-responsive guardians

This behaviour often contains refusing the child by:

- The presence and apparent desires of the child are ignored
- Avoiding the child whenever he or she needs support
- Do not even call the child by name

Tell the child unpleasant stuff which can intensely harm a child. Examples normally utilized are:

- It would be better to make the child unwelcome by saying or pretending that life without the child would be easier. For instance, a parent will say to an infant, "I wish you would never born."
- Poking the child by saying, 'You're dumb.
- Creating fear by extreme physical aggression which can lead to even disability or death.
- Attempting to compare the infant to brothers and sisters or co-workers' children.
- Criticizing the child for problems with the home.
- Morally offending parents put their children unadvised or unlikely expectations, such as:
- Motivating the child to commit actions that are unethical or unlawful.
- To pressure the child to grow up too soon.
- The child is expected to do more beyond its potential or competence.
- The parents and siblings are trying to isolate the child.

Child mental abuse symptoms

- Severe shyness and anxiety
- Anti-social adherence
- Unsuitable emotional change
- Loss of autonomy or self-esteem.
- Social retirement,

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- Attentiveness and passion losses
- Grief
- Avoiding going to school

Sexual abuse

Sexual abuse of children includes a child in sexual conduct which is not completely accepted and approved by him/her. In general, the child is normally unaware of the sexual intimacy and cannot give consent.

Type of Contact

- Hugging, rubbing, kissing or sexual retention
- Forcing to touch sensitive organs
- Genital intercourse
- Sexual exposure
- Electral love
- Molestation
- Fingering the child's genitals, thighs or nipples;
- Forcing into groaning the child himself/herself, or to the abuser or to another child
- Penetration into the child's mouth, anus or vagina with or without any object,

Non- Contact form

- Offensive comments
- Virtual Intimacy
- Incitement
- Pornographic exposure
- Invasive sexual observations
- Bugging
- Giving pornographic or offensive messages via web or email
- Displaying pornography or inappropriately captivating child photographs
- Taking pictures of a child that are sexually provocative

Behavioural Signs: The child could demonstrate an improper experience or involvement in sexual activities, or even an alluring manner, or an abnormal behaviour—either becoming excessively violent or calm.

Physical Symptoms: A child can be intubated or seated or have bruised, covered in blood or ripped undergarments. In the genitals inflammation, bleeding, or swelling is really a warning sign.

Signs for Guardians: The guardians may attempt to dominate and safeguard the child excessively and may prevent the communication with the other adults and children.

b) Ameliorating the impact of child abuse

Child abuse is a severe problem that impacts survivors in myriad and everlasting way. It affects the person, culture, economy and the nation in its entirety. It is also important for the existing legislative and social systems to implement major steps towards change and preventive strategies.

The governments must strive to improve the financial situation of households as the unemployment and poverty are recognized to become one of the significant causes and risk factors of abuse on children.

Sex programs in education institutions should be compulsory

National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) should must expand their range and operate to implement policies at ground level.

c) Ameliorating the legal framework

Laws are still not properly enforced toward child slavery. Child slavery and beggar work seems to be very widespread across countries in India. Laws and regulations must be reinforced and effectively implemented to build educational establishments and to abolish child slavery.

State-wise private and state educational institutions must promote campaigning for raising awareness through education on child abuse, child trafficking, government policies and the POCSO Act 2012.

Local administrative bodies should conduct workshops for children to help children realize the rigorousness of the condition and also to encourage them to talk.

d) Social Reforms

Both governmental and non-governmental institutions, including universities and schools, should consider conducting awareness programmes and seminars to a broader extent.

Discussing sex can be just as natural as chatting about the developments in a teenager's body. It will facilitate the children to share their problems with someone they love.

Each child should become more knowledgeable about their rights. They need to be educated about child welfare programmes and child-line services.

Parents should advise their children about self-protective behaviours such as the distinction between a good touch and a bad touch, safety measures in cases of sexual assault, and so forth.

A deeper awareness of the concept of child abuse, not only physical and sexual abuse, but also mental abuse and negligence, must be generated among public.

e) Psychological Reforms

Emotional abuse in children is associated with poor mental health and struggles in building and maintaining strong relationships with the society. This can worsen in education fields later in work field. Many victims later developed criminal behaviour issues.

Child assault victims are commonly subjected to post-traumatic anxiety disorders. These may also contribute to the repetition of violence by the children.

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The anger with their own experiences is reflected mainly in the violence on other kids.

More centres with therapeutic support for such children also need to be implemented. These centres may provide a helping hand to the victim to recovery faster from the incident.

Though this report specifically shows an uptick in children's abuse, the study also aims to evaluate the effects of child violence on the nation's overall growth and development. Although the study specifically distinguishes between the various kinds of crime that Indian children experience, the research also illustrates the desperately necessary changes in this field.

This study note tries to show that abuse of children not only influences performance of the child but also destroy property the social life of the children. The society needs to wake to the call to safeguard and strengthen its infancy. It will not only empower children to participate further in creativity and progress, but it will also benefit the world's larger welfare.

The study mainly highlighted that in childhood mental, physical and sexual assault is widespread in young adults as well. The seriousness of the condition requires proper attention to be paid to dealing with child abuse. Besides drawing up guidelines and stringent legislation, the stringent application of these guidelines and, in parallel, the creation of knowledge among family members/caregivers and societies of how to make children responsive and work towards safeguarding their rights and preventing their abuse is also relevant.

Provisions	Explanation
The provisions of the CRC (Conventions on Rights of the Child) PART – I	(ARTICLE 1-41): Survival Rights: The right to a child's wellbeing and access to fundamental livelihoods such as adequate food, shelter, living standards and medical needs. Development Rights: Right to education, faith and cultural practises of one's own choices, freedom of thinking and expression, play and recreation, sharing of knowledge. Protection Rights: Rights that prevent children from abuses in any circumstances i.e. children that have suffered negligence or exploitation pursuant to criminal justice procedures, children who work, and children who become immigrants. Participation Rights: Children's right to engage in society events, specifically issues that impact their lives.
PART II	(Article 42-45): It includes provisions on the compliance of the CRC (Conventions on Rights of the Child) provisions.
PART III	(Articles 46-54): It covers requirements to sign an Agreement for the purposes of enactment, contract law, amendment, vilification and other purposes by parties
Fundamental Rights PART III	(Article 14): Right to equality (Article 15): Right against discrimination (Article 21): Right to personal liberty and due process of law (Article 21A): Right to free and compulsory elementary education for all children in the 6-14 year age group (Article 23): Right to being protected from being trafficked and forced into bonded labour or beggar (Article 24): Right to being protected from being employment of children under the age of fourteen years in a factory, mine or in any other hazardous employment.
PART IV	Article 39 (e): Right to be protected from being abused and forced by economic necessity to enter occupations unsuited to their age or strength. Article 39 (f): Right to equal opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity and guaranteed protection of childhood and youth against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment. (Article 41): The state is obliged to secure provisions for educational opportunities and facilities. (Article 44): State must imply a uniform code for the adoption of children. (Article 45): Right to early childhood care and education to all children until they complete the age of six years (Article 46): Right of weaker sections of the people to be protected from social injustice and all forms of exploitation (Article 47): Right to nutrition and standard of living and improved public health Article 51 (c): International laws and treaties shall be respected by the state to protect child from Child Prostitution and Child Pornography. State should maintain the protocol for protecting the children to involve in Armed Conflict. Article 51 A (k): It is the duty of every citizen of India who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child or, as the case may be, ward between the 6-14 year age group (Article 243G): It provides for the institutionalisation of child care by seeking to assign programs of Women and Child Development to Panchayat.

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The research emphasises that mental, sexual and physical abuse are severe in children as well as in adolescents. The severity of the problem requires proper attention to be attached to dealing with child abuse. In addition to drawing up the rules and stricter laws, it is also vital that they be strictly implemented and, in tandem, that families/carers and neighbourhoods become more attentive to children and move towards safeguarding their interests and avoiding their abuse.

The current research emphasised that childhood mental, physical and sexual assault continues to occur in young adults as well. The seriousness of the condition requires proper attention in tackling child trafficking. In addition to the formulation of rules and stringent regulations, it is also vital that they are strictly implemented, while also promoting awareness within the families and caregivers and the community to be more attentive to children and to strive to make sure that their rights are protected and to stop their abuse.

f) Laws

A child's development process focuses on three key aspects, notably, sustainability, progression and safety. A child is anyone underneath the age of 18 unless the majority age is reached sooner in accordance with the legislation applicable to the child. It is the State's responsibility to protect of a child so that its individuality develops properly. Humans' rights, including children's rights in India, were imposed expressly or implicitly in the Indian Constitution.

Provisions	Explanation
The provisions of the CRC (Conventions on Rights of the Child) PART – I	(ARTICLE 1-41): Survival Rights: The right to a child's wellbeing and access to fundamental livelihoods such as adequate food, shelter, living standards and medical needs. Development Rights: Right to education, faith and cultural practises of one's own choices, freedom of thinking and expression, play and recreation, sharing of knowledge. Protection Rights: Rights that prevent children from abuses in any circumstances i.e. children that have suffered negligence or exploitation pursuant to criminal justice procedures, children who work, and children who become immigrants. Participation Rights: Children's right to engage in society events, specifically issues that impact their lives.
PART II	(Article 42-45): It includes provisions on the compliance of the CRC (Conventions on Rights of the Child) provisions.
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Fundamental Rights PART III	(Article 14): Right to equality (Article 15): Right against discrimination (Article 21): Right to personal liberty and due process of law (Article 21A): Right to free and compulsory elementary education for all children in the 6-14 year age group (Article 23): Right to being protected from being trafficked and forced into bonded labour or beggar (Article 24): Right to being protected from being employment of children under the age of fourteen years in a factory, mine or in any other hazardous employment.

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PART IV	Article 39 (e): Right to be protected from being abused and forced by economic necessity to enter occupations unsuited to their age or strength. Article 39 (f): Right to equal opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity and guaranteed protection of childhood and youth against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment. (Article 41): The state is obliged to secure provisions for educational opportunities and facilities. (Article 44): State must imply a uniform code for the adoption of children. (Article 45): Right to early childhood care and education to all children until they complete the age of six years (Article 46): Right of weaker sections of the people to be protected from social injustice and all forms of exploitation (Article 47): Right to nutrition and standard of living and improved public health Article 51 (c): International laws and treaties shall be respected by the state to protect child from Child Prostitution and Child Pornography. State should maintain the protocol for protecting the children to Involve in Armed Conflict. Article 51 A (k): It is the duty of every citizen of India who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child or, as the case may be, ward between the 6-14 year age group (Article 243G): It provides for the institutionalisation of child care by seeking to assign programs of Women and Child Development to Panchayat.

g) Other Legislations in India / Legislative Pronouncements

India's major legislations and guidelines for the welfare of children to protect children and their rights are:

Conventions on Rights of the Child (CRC)	SECTIONS
Indian Penal Code, 1860:	S.83: Nothing is an offence which is done by a child above seven years of age and under twelve, who has not attained sufficient maturity of understanding to judge of the nature and consequences of his conduct on that occasion. S.292 & 293: Selling, distribution, publishing, public exhibition or circulation of obscene material such as books, magazines, drawings, paintings, etc. is prohibited under Section 292. Whoever sells, lets to hire, distributes, exhibits or circulates to any person under the age of twenty years any such obscene object as is referred to in Section 292, or offers or attempts so to do, shall be punished more severely. S.305: Abetment of the commission of suicide of a person below the age of 18 years is punishable under this section. S.317: Abandonment or exposure of a child for the purpose of abandonment by any of the parents or a person having the care of such child is a punishable offence. S.361: This section deals with punishing offenders who kidnap a child (male if below 16 years of age and female if below 18 years of age). S.363A: Kidnapping or maiming children for the purpose of begging has been stated to be a punishable offence under this section. S.366A: Inducing of a minor girl under the age of 18 years to do any act that may force or seduce her to illicit intercourse with another person is punishable under S.366A. S.366B: It is a punishable offence to import a girl under 21 years of age into India from a country outside India or from Jammu and Kashmir intending that she may be forced or seduced to illicit intercourse with another person. S.369: Kidnapping a child under the age of 10 years with the intention to steal from such child is an offence. S.372 & 373:

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	Selling, buying or hiring a person less than 18 years of age for the purpose of prostitution or illicit intercourse with any person or for any unlawful or immoral purpose is a punishable offence. S.375: A man is said to commit "rape" if has sexual intercourse with a woman with or without her consent when she is under the age of 16 years. S.376: The section provides for stringent punishments if: • rape is committed by management or staff of Remand Home or any other place of custody established by law or children's institution, • rape is committed upon a woman under 12 years of age, • gang rape is committed. S.376C: When the Superintendent or manager of a remand home or any other place of custody established under law of 'children's institution' induces or seduces a woman into sexual intercourse by taking advantage of his official position, he is entitled to stringent punishment under this section.
Guardians and Wards Act, 1890:	Guardianship and Wards Act was enacted by Parliament in 1890 to protect the interests of minor and secure his property.
Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1929 (Amended in 1979):	An Act to restrain the solemnization of child marriages. It restraints child marriage until the minimum age, i.e. 21 for male and 18 for female, has been attained by them. It is applicable for all religion.
Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act (Amended in 1986), 1956:	An act with respect to children deals with person(s) who procure or attempt to procure any child for prostitution or person(s) who are found with a child in a brothel (it is presumed child has been detained for the purpose of prostitution) and punishes them. It also provides for the due care of rescued children.
The Women's and Children's (Licensing) Act, 1956:	This Act was enacted with an object to protect women and children from exploitation and inhuman activities going on in institutions.
Probation of Offenders Act, 1958:	This act with the help of the Juvenile Justice Act, 2000 tries to ensure that no person under the age of 21 years faces imprisonment.
National Policy for Children, 1974:	It is the first written policy for the children in India. It aims at providing better enforcement of constitutional rights of the children along with those granted by the CRC. Some of the provisions include free education, comprehensive health and nutritious plans, etc.
Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976:	The act aims at eradicating the bonded labour system in India which exploits the weaker sections of society, especially children.
Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986:	It tries to remove inequality by making special provisions for women and other weaker sections of society such as Schedule Castes, Schedule Tribes, etc.
National Policy on Education, 1986:	This act tries to remove inequality by making special provisions for women and other weaker sections of society such as Schedule Castes, Schedule Tribes, etc.
National Policy on Child Labour, 1987:	The act endeavours to eradicate child labour from Indian society wherever necessary.
Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000:	This act is one of the important acts in India for the children in need of care and protection and also children in conflict with the law.
The Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Amendment Act, 2000:	The main objective of the Act is to regulate and prevent the pre-natal sex determination in order to prevent female foeticide.
National Health Policy, 2002:	This is the second National Health Policy, after the first in 1983. The policy provides for Universal Immunization Programmes, health care related education in schools and free regular health check-ups at schools etc.
Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012:	The act aims at punishing the offenders who are guilty of sexual offences against children below the age of 18 years of age.

Some more laws and policies in India for children can be found in:

1. Prohibition of Child Marriage Act 2006
2. Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012
3. National Policy for Children, 2013
4. Factories Act, 1948 (Amended in 1949, 1950 and 1954)
5. Hindu Adoption and Maintenance Act, 1956
6. Orphanages and Other Charitable Homes (Supervision and Control) Act, 1960

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7. Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1987
8. Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989
9. Infant Milk Substitutes, Feeding Bottles and Infant Foods (Regulation of Production, Supply and Distribution) Act, 1992
10. Transplantation of Human Organ Act, 1994
11. Information Technology Act, 1996
12. The Pre-Natal Diagnostic Techniques (Regulation and Prevention of Misuse) Amendment Act, 2002
13. National Charter for Children, 2003
14. National Plan of Action, 2005
15. Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, 2006
16. Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act (Amendment, 2006), 2006
17. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009
18. The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2012
19. The National Policy for Children, 2013
20. Juvenile Justice Rules Gazette Notification, 2016
21. The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2016
22. National Policy on Education, 1986
23. National Policy on Child Labour, 1987
24. National Nutrition Policy, 1993
25. Bonded Labour System (Abolition) Act, 1976
26. Prevention of Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1987
27. Immoral Traffic Prevention Act, 1986

The Ministry of Women and Child Development announced the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (Amendment) Act, 2019 ("Amendment Act") on August 16, 2019. The Amendment Act modulates the Protection of Children from Sexual Abuse Act, 2012 ("POCSO Act"), with a view to improve or allow for minimum jail terms for such offences so as to discourage the offenders and ensure welfare and protection for children – described as any minor below 18 years of age.

On 16 August 2019, on behalf of the Ministry of Women and Child Development, the "Amendment Act" (2019) notified the Children's Protection from Sexual Offenses. The Amendment Act amends the POCSO Act, 2012 in order to improve or allow for minimum dates for such crimes to prevent and guarantee care and safety for children – identified as any child less than 18 years of age. The Act further amends this Act to include children's protection against sexual offences (POCSO Act).

Types of Sexual Assault	Definition	Verdict
Penetrative Sexual Assault	A individual is reported to be committing "penetrative sexual assault"- a) He penetrates his penis, to any extent, into the vagina, mouth, urethra or anus of a child or makes the child to do so with him or any other person; b) He inserts, to any extent, any object or a part of the body, not being the penis, into the vagina, the urethra or anus of the child or makes the child to do so with him or any other person; c) He manipulates any part of the body of the child so as to cause penetration into the vagina, urethra, anus or any part of body of the child or makes the child to do so with him or any other person; d) He applies his mouth to the penis, vagina, anus, urethra of the child or makes the child to do so to such person or any other person.	• Persons accused of pervasive sexual abuse will be subjected to an increased sentence not less than ten years in jail that could include life incarceration with fines for hospital costs and a victim's restoration. • If the victim's age is under 16, a maximum sentence of 20 years will apply.
Aggravated penetrative sexual assault	Where a child is sexually assaulted by one or more members of a party to support in support of their mutual purpose, each person is considered a gang-inducing sexual assault within the scope of this section, and every person is responsible for that act in the same way as if he was alone;	• The term 'aggravated penetrating sexual harassment' now includes sexual abuse causing a child's death or occurring in a natural catastrophe. • Persons accused of a serious sexual offence are punished by a penalty enhancing their life sentences, fine to pay rehabilitation costs or death penalty for not less than twenty years.

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Types of Sexual Assault	Definition	Verdict
Sexual assault	Any conduct involving sex, sexual assassination, or any other action involving sexual intent involving physical contact without penetration, is a sexual assault, and is said to be committed by any person with sexual intention to touch the child's vagina, penis, anal or breast.	• Anyone committing sexual assault is punishable by imprisonment, for a period not less than 3 years but up to 5 years, of either description and is also liable to be fined.
Aggravated sexual assault	Each person shall be considered to have committing gang sexual aggression under this clause and each person shall have liable for that act, when the child is exposed to sexual harassment by one or more individuals of a group in support of their joint intention;;;	• Whoever commits aggravated sexual assault is punishable by imprisonment for a period not less than five years but which may stretch to seven years, and shall also be liable for a fine.
Sexual harassment	Any issue of "sexual intent" is a factual matter	• Anyone who performs sexual harassment against a child shall be imprisoned with a period extending to three years, and shall be liable for a fine.
Use of child for pornographic purposes	use a child as a means of sexual pleasure in any type that involves – (a) representing a child's genital organs, (b) using a child engaging in actual or virtual intercourse (both with and without penetration), (c) taking pleasure in misconduct or vulgarity by portraying a child, is guilty of the crime of using a child for pornography purposes.	• Anyone who exploits a child in pornography is punished with imprisonment of any one description which may stretch to five years and is also subject to a fine and a penalty for a period which may last up to seven years if the description is second or later condemned to imprisonment and which may also be liable to be fined.
Storage of pornographic material	Any individual who stocks any porn content in any way that involves a child for economic uses shall be guilty for the offence of possession of sexually explicit content that involves the child	• Anyone who holds any pornography in any way involving a child for commercial gain shall be prosecuted for imprisoning a term extending up to three years or a fine or with both terms.

h) *Few Child Sexual Abuse Survivors Stories*

	Child Sexual Abuse Survivors
1	Kriti Prakash, 32, was six when she was sexually abused by an uncle. "It happened when my aunt was in hospital to deliver a baby. I grew up all of a sudden," Prakash says. "I didn't understand what was happening. All I felt was pain. I still recall that moment vividly. When he was done, he dropped me home."
2	**The story of a Lucknow mother** *(Names changed on request)* : 'My 5-yr-old's uncle abused her, said it was a game'. I used to be busy in office with no idea of what my five-year-old was undergoing at home. I had my reasons for being free of worry. We lived in a joint family, so she was never alone. There were grandparents, cousins and uncles and an aunt at home with her. Then my daughter became withdrawn and preferred to stay in our room than play outside. When I asked her why, she complained of pain in her private parts and stomach. I thought she was unwell. Soon after, as I was showing her a video on 'good touch and bad touch' on my mobile phone, she said, "I play this game with chacha regularly". My brother-in-law sexually abused my daughter as a part of the 'game'.
3.	Shipra* was 13 when she saw her father sexually abusing her 18-month-old sister. When he realised what had happened, he responded by dragging Shipra to another room and beating her. "I would see him molesting my sister every morning. "Each time I tried to pull her away, I got beaten," she said. She tried to persuade her mother to not leave her sister alone with their father, but was too scared of him to say why. And then one day little Prathma* stopped speaking. "My sister was alone with my father when we heard a sudden shout. We rushed there to find my father moving out of the room. She never spoke again," says Shipra.
4.	The story of Thrippunithura boy. Balu George *(Names changed on request)* was 14 when his neighbor's elder son sexually abused him. He said "I was 14 years old and our neighbor's son was probably 25 or so. One day, he asked me to come to his house to watch TV. He took me to his room and he proceeded to remove my pants and make me kiss his penis. Somehow, it didn't feel right to me. It just made me sick." Though he didn't make any complaint against that abuser as his father was worried about their family reputation·
5.	"My best friend's family friends had a 16-year-old son. He would often play with her. However, around the time when she was in second grade, he started telling her that he would teach her a new game. He made her feel up his penis, calling it a toy. It was happened a couple of times before it stopped. She realized it was abuse only once she grew up." She was 6 year old.
6.	"The guy next to me slid his hand onto my thigh and started sliding it upwards & inwards" – He was 13 years old.
7.	"My Classmate sitting next to me put his hand on my knee, lifted my skirt and felt my thigh" – She was 12 years old.
8.	"My grandfather's friend held me by my waist &then squeezed me" – She was a Teenager.
9.	"My cousin often rested his hand on my shoulder, with it brushing against my breasts at regular intervals" - He was 13 years old
10.	"A 16 year old boy made me feel up his penis, and called it a toy" – She was 6 year old
11.	"My uncle slid his hand in my underwear" – He was 9 years old

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i) Factual Support

Place	Child Abuse Cases in India
Telangana	Child right activists alleged over 15 cases of child sexual harassment have come to light in Telangana during the lockdown. "The recent incident in which a 13-year-old girl was raped by her father during the lockdown in Vikarabad has raised concerns," said Achyuta Rao, president of child rights NGO, Balala Hakkula Sangham. The father had allegedly raped the victim on multiple occasions during the lockdown. Source : Times Of India : https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/hyderabad/15-cases-of-child-sex-abuse-in-t-activists/articleshow/76126131.cms
Assam	Assam witnessed over 200 cases related to violence against children, including over 100 about sexual abuse of children during the lockdown and Coronavirus pandemic since March. It has been found that even during the lockdown and post lockdown, the cases of violence against children have not stopped but has rather increased. A total of 216 cases have been registered since the countrywide lockdown was imposed in March, of 113 cases were related to sexual abuse of children. As many as 13 cases were related to child labour, three of abduction, 47 cases of child marriage was addressed by the district child protection units while more than 40 other cases of other offences against children were also reported. Source: https://www.deccanherald.com/national/east-and-northeast/over-200-child-rights-violation-cases-in-assam-during-lockdown-and-coronavirus-pandemic-859040.html
Chennai	Seven-year-old Hasini was sexually assaulted and murdered, allegedly by a man who lived in the same colony as her family. Dhasvanth, a techie, is also accused of burning her body. The Chennai police arrested *Dhasvanth*, who *also lived* in the *same* building. Source: The Times Minute : https://www.thenewsminute.com/article/sexually-assaulted-murdered-7-yr-old-chennai-hc-confirms-84499
Moti Nagar	Feb 26 2017, 14 year old student held for sexually assaulting seven years old on school premises in Moti Nagar. Source: India Today: https://www.indiatoday.in/mail-today/story/7-year-old-allegation-sexual-assault-school-moti-nagar-delhi-962791-2017-02-27
Delhi	May 10, van driver of north Delhi school molests nursery student while dropping her home, arrested. Source: Hindustan Times: https://www.hindustantimes.com/delhi-news/nursery-student-molested-by-private-school-s-van-driver-in-delhi/story-a2cEoItDVmAVpDWjNEvCBO.html
South Delhi	September 3, A British national arrested for sexually assaulting three students of a blind school in south Delhi Source: NDTV: https://www.ndtv.com/delhi-news/uk-national-arrested-for-sexually-assaulting-visually-impaired-children-1746029
Gandhi Nagar	A five-year-old girl was allegedly raped by a peon inside the premises of a private school today in Gandhi Nagar area of Shahdara. Source: Janta Ka Reporter https://www.jantakareporter.com/india/delhi-india/5-yr-old-girl-raped/148263/

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Place	Child Abuse Cases in India
South Delhi's Hauz Khas	November 15, 2017A year old girl allegedly raped by her father's employee, who is babysitting her at her Hauz Khas home. Police said the incident came to light when the girl's mother returned home around 2.40 pm on Monday and found the child crying and bleeding from her private parts. Source: The Indian Express: https://indianexpress.com/article/cities/delhi/one-year-old-girl-raped-by-fathers-employee-at-hauz-khas-home/
Shakurpur Basti , Delhi	January 30, 2018 an eight month old sexually assaulted by a relative in Shakurpur Basti. Source: The Hindu:https://www.thehindu.com/news/cities/Delhi/8-month-old-sexually-assaulted-in-delhi/article22580077.ece
Koraput district, Odisha	19 th May 2020, A four year old girl was allegedly raped by an unidentified person in Goudaguda Village in Odisha's Koraput district. Source: Kalinga TV; https://kalingatv.com/state/4-year-old-girl-raped-in-odishas-koraput-hospitalised/
Telangana	27th February 2020 Kacheguda police have slapped an attempt to murder case against Mahipal Singh and Asha Kaur for brutalising their seven-year-old 'adopted' daughter. The shocking case came to light two days ago when police rescued the child after a tip-off. Both Mahipal and Asha burnt several areas of the child's body with hot spoons and vessels and physically abused her. Source: The New Indian Express: https://www.newindianexpress.com/cities/hyderabad/2020/feb/27/hyderabad-child-abuse-horror-attempt-to-murder-case-against-cruel-couple-2109109.html
Andhra Pradesh	28th November 2020, a priest allegedly molested a minor girl in Rachapalli village of Kadapa district, said police. The accused, in the incident that took place on Thursday (November 28), has been identified as Derangula Ravi. Source: ANI News: https://www.aninews.in/news/national/general-news/ap-minor-girl-molested-by-priest20191201134429/
Uttar Pradesh's Sambhal district	21st November 2019 a 16-year-old minor girl, was raped by her neighbour and then set on fire. Source: Hindustan Times: https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/16-year-old-raped-set-on-fire-in-up-police/story-grnoGL3FKdMIqhbrghi5pN.html
Uttar Pradesh's Balrampur district	January 11, 2020, 12-Year-Old Girl Dies After Being Set On Fire By Neighbour In UP. Source: Ndtv: https://www.ndtv.com/cities/12-year-old-girl-dies-after-being-set-on-fire-by-neighbour-in-up-police-2162485
East Delhi, Seemapuri district	19th September 2018 , A 20-year-old man has been arrested for allegedly raping and assaulting a 7-year-old girl at a secluded park in Shahdara's Seemapuri area. As per the mother of the girl the accused man had inserted a water pipe in the girl's private parts which left her injured. She underwent a surgery and is stable. Source: DNA India:https://www.dnaindia.com/delhi/report-ragpicker-rapes-seven-year-old-girl-in-shahdara-held-2664919
Rajasthan, Barmer district	7th October 2020 A minor girl was gang-raped in Rajasthan's Barmer district. Source: OP India: https://www.opindia.com/2020/10/rajasthan-barmer-minor-girl-kidnap-rape-shot-video-pocso-case/

Place	Child Abuse Cases in India
Bangalore	Dec 18, 2018 a 13-year-old girl from an abandoned shed in an empty plot where she was raped by a 19-year-old neighbour. (Source: Bangalore Mirror : https://bangaloremirror.indiatimes.com/bangalore/crime/minor-girl-raped-in-shed-19-year-old-arrested/articleshow/67134261.cms)
Ghaziabad	April 21 , 2018 Ghaziabad Madrassa Rape Becomes Political Issue with Demand For Maulvi's Arrest. Source: DNA India: https://www.dnaindia.com/delhi/report-ragpicker-rapes-seven-year-old-girl-in-shahdara-held-2664919
Haryana	June 4, 2018 a 5-year-old girl's body found in drain with throat slit. Source: The Statesman https://www.thestatesman.com/cities/haryana-5-year-old-girls-body-found-drain-throat-slit-1502644190.html
Kolkata, West Bengal	February 9th 2021, a nine-year-old girl was allegedly abused by a 40-year-old man, Tarak Saha, in the Purba Putiary area between 8pm and 9.30pm on Sunday, while she was watching a volleyball match from the balcony of a house in the neighbourhood. Locals gathered at Saha's house and demanded he be handed over to them but cops managed to rescue him. But a local who tried to stop the mob was roughed up. Source: Times Of India: https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/city/kolkata/pocso-case-registered-against-40-yr-old/articleshow/80755804.cms

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V. Conclusions

The CSA dilemma in India has surely been significantly addressed by POCSO 2012. It has recognised and outlawed a number of sexually explicit behaviours that endanger children. The overall prevalence is increasing enormously, reflecting that the constitution has made a significant contribution to public education, hardening of the juvenile justice system, and establishing CSA monitoring also permissible, and also compulsory. The law is full of detail and includes certain distinct features. Furthermore, 3 key shortcomings mentioned in the article and spirit of the constitution can provide challenges and issues in the Indian context.

Child sexual abuse is widespread global issues. Episodes of child sexual abuse could provide substantial possibility of bad repercussions that can affect child development and lead to difficulties that linger throughout life.

Statutory reports from professionals like educators, police officials, social service agencies, and doctors, and even some responsible adult complaints, are being used to refer cases of child sexual abuse to child protective services. Not that all cases of child abuse and neglect and neglect are recorded, and the criteria for probable cause of exploitation and abuse are sometimes not apparent. As a result, government reports may not reflect all occurrences of child sexual abuse that are claimed, nor even investigated and resolved. Consequently, relying solely on reference reports from child services for academic purposes is inadequate to grasp the entire spectrum of child sexual abuse.

Further, child abuse are classified variously based on the purpose in which data is being collected, making it more difficult to accurately reflect the magnitude of the issue or investigate the underlying constraints. The study design adopted might even influence the outcomes of qualitative studies based on surveys. As a result, efforts towards another decent level of harmonization in such domains are required.

Due to the difficulty in evaluating the appropriateness of child sexual abuse, it is unclear if the epidemic is rising or reducing, or even whether incidents are being identified and documented more consistently. Existing trend statistics indicate that sexual assault has increased drastically over the last one decade, and the weight of evidence points to a increase in verbal and physical violence, particularly in the much more common and catastrophic forms.

Important Contact Details & Mailing Address

CRY (Child Rights and You) Address:

1. Mumbai, Maharashtra:
CRY – Child Rights and You, 189/A Anand Estate, Sane Guruji Marg, Mumbai – 400 011
Contact: 022-23063647/3651/1740 or, 022-23098324/ 6472/6845; Fax: 022-23080726
2. Bengaluru, Karnataka:
Address: CRY – Child Rights and You, Madhavi Mansion 12/3-1, Bachammal Road Cox Town, Bengaluru – 560 005
Contact: 080-2548 8574/4952/4065/ +91-9900822828;
Email: cryinfo.blr@crymail.org
Website: www.cry.org
3. Delhi
E-Mail: cryinfo.blr@crymail.org; Contact: 080-2548 8574/4952/4065; Fax: 080-2548 7355
Address: CRY – Child Rights and You, 632, Lane No.3, Westend Marg, Near Saket Metro Station, Saiyad-ul-Ajaib New Delhi – 110 030
4. Kolkata
Address: CRY – Child Rights and You, 152, Kalikapur, Gitanjali Park, New No. 8,2nd Street, Kolkata – 700 099
E-Mail: cryinfo.cal@crymail.org; Tel: 9903086824/ 9830053222; Fax: 033-2416 3322
5. NATIONAL CHILD HELPLINE - TEL: 1098 (24 HOURS TOLL FREE HELPLINE)

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