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Students Compendium of Cases on Crimes against Children



Dr. Syed Umarhathab

STUDENTS COMPENDIUM OF CASES ON CRIMES AGAINST CHILDREN



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DEDICATION



To those child victims who had courage to share their bad and odd experiences to the student friends, in an attempt to expose and prevent any such odd events to a child in future....

- Dr. Syed Umarhathab



FOREWORD



The event of Crimes against Children is rapidly increasing at an alarming rate in India, Tamil Nadu is no exception. This student's compendium is a well-documented and compilation of the case studies of crimes against children. Every reader will appreciate the valuable contribution of the contributors, as student and future of India, the contributors have been lucid in writing, citations and references are given in most of the chapters. Though, the main focus of the work is to collect the odd experiences of the child victims the contributors have also suggested some legal remedies and rehabilitation measures which is the vital contributions of the authors to the readers and well justified for this publication. As informed by the editor all the victims were met only after due consideration and well informed to victims' parents. Every form of victimisation remains untamed scar in the victim's life, especially the unreported, untold and unearthed victimisation.

The book chapters are well classified and categorised with necessary part, which includes

Part I- PHYSICAL ABUSE in this segment four cases are presented a well-planned case study approach is witnessed; all children undergo this problem however this form is not considered a serious issue until the parents get not of it especially, when the abuser is an outsider;

Part II- SEXUAL ABUSE the highest number of cases are presented in this segment, this form has highest number of victims in reality who remain silent, which is evident from the cases presented, the eradication is a failed attempt in India while educating children on the issues is only option left with us;

Part III- ABUSES AND NEGLECT one most happening but least bothered form of crime against children, most of the victims and perpetrator do not even recognize this as a crime, in some cases parents remain perpetrator still they consider it as common child rearing practice in lines with general social order;

PART IV- UNNATURAL SEX by virtue of the nature, it is serious matter for concern in the cultured Indian societies/ communities, victims of this nature may go unpunished as in most of the cases the perpetrator is well known family member;

PART V- UNTOUCHABILITY which does not exist in India as per law but eventually it happens covertly under the sun, this is really a sick practice;

PART IV- LABELING one of the common problems in Indian societies and children may turn offender if, frequently labelled. The various labelling is witnessed in an ideal society; however, its impact remains until death of the individual;

PART VII- CHILD LABOUR a common problem for single parented child and a serious problem for the world's largest democracy, while government battles the same with severe law and punishment still it easy for an employer to abuse the child in several forms especially the labour which is cheaper and effective;

PART VIII- ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG ABUSE one of the serious problems in India, though law prohibits, still the number of children abusing the drugs are increasing since, COVID-19 and continue to lure the childhood of the children and make them a diseased burden for the societies. The Indian youth are attracted by the media and peer group recognitions are importance cause and matter of concern, in fact every media entertains directly or indirectly the use of prohibited drugs while few media really enchant to stop and mitigate the use and

PART IX- CHILD STEALING FOR LIVELIHOOD unfortunate child who could not sustain life without this practice, the family sustenance is matter to be considered in the case study.

Every event of crimes against children that are reported is well attended by the criminal justice system and our governments have given priority action against the culprits especially after the so called Nirbhaya's case. What soever, the criminals do not fear law and at instance of children they take more advantage and pleasure to commit the crime believing that children will not complaint about the matter to law enforcement and avoid sharing the same with their parents. Hence, the unreported victimisation is found increasing in the societies of India.

This compendium of student's case studies will remain book of reference for the new researcher(s) planning for the case studies. These cases have mixed cases of reported and unreported; the action taken against the reported cases show less effective mechanism adopted by the criminal justice system to punish the offenders. The readers should consider these book chapters as model for their study and use it as reference, adopt the new approach and quote suggestions in their work. This is completely a book of reference for case studies in crimes against children

I am indeed pleased to write the foreword for this book entitled "Students Compendium of Cases on Crimes against Children", edited by my esteemed former colleague **Dr. Syed Umarhathab**, Assistant Professor, Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Manonmaniam Sundaranar University, Tirunelveli, Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu. I also appreciate and congratulate the contributors and the editor for the splendid efforts to bring this work to libraries and readers.

Professor Dr. N. Kannan

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- Dr. Syed Umarhathab



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CONTENTS



Part No.	Case Study Title and Author(S)	Page No.
PART I	PHYSICAL ABUSE	1
1.	Amin .M.S	1
2.	Makesh Krishna .K	5
3.	Nagarajan .A & Priyadurga .V	10
4.	Riyas .N & Gayathri .V	16
PART II	SEXUAL ABUSE	20
5.	Anoop .A.L	20
6.	Arun Kumar .G & Sasi Rekha .J	27
7.	Aswini .N.K	32
8.	Durai Murugan .R	39
9.	Ganesh Raj .S & Sarukhan .U	47
10.	Hariharan .R & Sudhakar .R	53
11.	Ilaiyaraja .T & Jeyasurya .A	57
12.	Kishore .S.S & Bala Vignesh .S	64
13.	Pranav Prakash	68
14.	Rajeev .J.R	71
PART III	ABUSES AND NEGLECT	74
15.	Arivazhagan .R.M	74
16.	Dhanalingam .M & Mathan Bala .P	88
17.	Subhashini .N.S	93

PART IV	UNNATURAL SEX	98
18.	Esakkiraja .M & Renjini .R	98
19.	Susmitha .K & Maharajan .M	105
PART V	UNTOUCHABILITY	116
20.	Abilashan Arulchandran & Manikandan Krishnan	116
PART IV	LABELING	120
21.	Betsy Beulah .P & Akash Joseph	120
PART VII	CHILD LABOUR	126
22.	Sona Joseph & Victor Siddharthan .J	126
PART VIII	ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG ABUSE	131
23.	Nandhana .N.L & Rajagopal .M	131
24.	Ranjithkumar .V & Sundarapandi .T	136
25.	Sai Krishna .A	140
26.	Suriyakumar .S & Muthuram .M	145
PART IX	CHILD STEALING FOR LIVELIHOOD	150
27.	Sharon Kezia .C & Rajendran .G	150
Epilogue		153



PROLOGUE



Dr. Syed Umarhathab

In the field of social science research, the best use of qualitative approach can be found in case studies. A case study is an in-depth study of a person, group, or event. In a case study, nearly every aspect of the subject's life and history is analysed to seek patterns and causes of behavior (Cherry, 2021). Any case study is necessarily a qualitative research that helps in exploration of a phenomenon within some particular context through various data sources, and it undertakes the exploration through variety of lenses in order to reveal multiple facets of the phenomenon (Baxter & Jack, 2008). Among the research methods adopted in social science researches and it approaches, case study is a rare choice for a researcher. In the field of criminology and criminal justice researches, the qualitative research is slowly capturing the research arena while use of case study is still seldom. According to Baskarada (2014) case study method is the most widely used method in academia for researchers interested in qualitative research.

The case study research consists of a detailed investigation, often with empirical material collected over a period of time from a well-defined subject(s) to provide an analysis of the context and processes involved in the phenomenon. In recent years, a great increase in the number of students working on their final dissertation in qualitative research has been noticed especially during and after Covid 19 Pandemic. The vital objective of the case study is to do intensive research on a specific case/ subject, such as individual, group, institute, or community which enables the researcher(s) to identify essential factors, attributes, behaviour,

processes, responses to an event and relationships. While Guba & Lincoln (1994) writes qualitative case study assumes relativist ontology. Relativist ontology excludes the possibility of a “true” construction. “There are only more or less informed or sophisticated constructions”.

Definitions

In general, a case study critically assesses an event, factors, a place, attributes, behaviour, personality, or situation to draw a conclusion. It uses all background information to identify the key problems and recommend further action. However, you must apply your analytical skills to master case study analysis.

A case study has also been described as an intensive, systematic investigation of a single individual, group, community or some other unit in which the researcher examines in-depth data relating to several variables (Woods & Calanzaro, 1980). While Mitchell (1983) defined a case study as a “detailed examination of an event (or series of related events) which the analyst believes exhibits (or exhibit) the operation of some identified general theoretical principles” (p. 192).

Yin (1994) defines case study as an empirical research activity that, by using versatile empirical material gathered in several different ways, examines a specific present-day event or action in a bounded environment.

Gomm, Hammersley & Foster (2000), defines case study as research that investigates a few (select) cases in considerable depth.

A case can be defined technically as a phenomenon for which we report and interpret only a single measure on any pertinent variable (Eckstein, 2002, p. 124).

A case study is an empirical inquiry that investigates a contemporary phenomenon within its real-life context, especially when the boundaries between phenomenon and context are not clearly evident (Yin, 2003, p. 13).

Gustafsson (2017) defines case study as an intensive study about a person, a group of people or a unit, which is aimed to generalize over several units.

Types of Case Study

The major types of case study include

- Illustrative case study (Yin, 1994; Flyvbjerg, 2001; Rashid, et al, 2019)
- Exploratory case study Yin (1994; Flyvbjerg, 2001; Rashid, et al, 2019)
- Cumulative case study (Flyvbjerg, 2001; Rashid, et al, 2019; Cherry, 2021)
- Critical instance case study (Rashid, et al, 2019; Cherry, 2021)
- Explanatory Case study (Yin, 1994; Flyvbjerg, 2001; Cherry, 2021)
- Intrinsic case study (Stake, 2009; Cherry, 2021).

No matter what type you are writing, you will need to present detailed answers and explanations about the case study questions. Robert K. Yin, Sharan Merriam, and Robert E. Stake are the three influential authors who provide procedures to conduct case study research (Creswell, Hanson, Clark, Plano, & Morales, 2007).

Myths about case studies

Case studies cannot be used to make predictions; they are too contextualized

- Case studies cannot produce generalizations
- Case studies, like all social science, have limited use as generators and testers of hypotheses
- Case studies are biased toward verification of researchers' preconceived motives
- Case studies are too difficult to summarize (Flyvbjerg, 2001).

In case studies, the research questions are often of “how do?” character instead of “how should?” (Punch, 2005). It is concerned with describing real-life phenomena rather than developing normative statements. These specific traits of case study allow the researcher to focus on individual’s behaviors, attributes, actions, and interactions (Brewer & Hunter, 1989). Case studies are a preferred strategy when the researcher has little control over events and when the focus is on contemporary phenomenon within some real-life context (Yin, 1994).

There is an extensive literature available on the theory and practice of qualitative research (Creswell, 2013; Glesne & Peshkin, 1992; Marshall & Rossman, 2014; Merriam & Tisdell, 2015; Rashid, et al, 2019; Cherry, 2021). Although case studies have been discussed extensively in the literature, little has been written about the specific steps one may use to conduct case study research effectively (Gagnon, 2010; Hancock & Algozzine, 2016). With this introduction, we will continue to explore the content of this books, the is categorised in to 9 parts. Each part of the book deals with one specific area. The cases in this book are real-time cases and well documented and accepted by the reviewers for publication. The first part of this edited book deals with physical abuse, we continue to read and explore other parts of this book.

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PART I - PHYSICAL ABUSE



PHYSICAL ABUSE

Amin .M.S

Child abuse is a serious problem which is faced by Indian children at large. The child physical abuse is an event when a person physically hurts a child; the abuse is not an accident. Other forms of child abuses include sexual, emotional and neglect (Black, et al, 2001). Most children are abused at their own home or by someone they are close to. They often love this person, or afraid of them, so they avoid reporting. Child abuse can happen to any child in our society in spite of their status. The examples of physical abuse include hitting and beating a child, hitting a child with an object, such as belt or stick, kicking a child, burning a child with hot water, a cigarette or an iron, holding a child under water, trying up a child, severely shaking a baby etc (Lenane, 2007).

The signs of physical abuse in a child include sudden change in behaviour or any kind of emotional trauma when they are approached by adults. It is really difficult to talk about the physical abuse by the children whether it happened in the past or in recent times. In the event of child abuse Childline (1098) or 0800 1111 toll free can be contacted by any child either the victim or who have witnessed the event. The ChildLine has information and advice for children and young people about physical abuse, including why it happens and what they can do. The following is the case I came across.

Case Details

Name	Deepak (name changed)
Date of birth	20-03-2005
Age	16 years old
Place of birth	Nedumangad, Trivandrum
Number of siblings	one
Suspect/perpetrator	Stepfather
Parent Marital Status	Married
Date of access	2020
Family Status	Middle Class

The case is about a 16-year-old boy Deepak (name changed) from Thiruvananthapuram district (Nedumangad), Kerala and the boy is from a middle-class family and has a sibling and he had lost his father and his father was a school bus driver and his mother is a housewife.

The boy's father had a quarrel with the security of the school in which he was working as a driver and because of the vengeance the security murdered him in the school compound and when that incident took place the boy was only 14 years old and his sibling was 10 years old. That incident really affected the child very much and has created mental trauma. After one year of his father's death his mother re-married to another person who was a bank employee and after one year, they had a girl child. After his sister birth, stepfather was never a soft-spoken to the children's and the boy was not even allowed to go and play outside with his friends and if such things happen, stepfather gave them punishment using sticks and even their body parts were inflicted with burns using matchsticks and cigarette. These cruelties were done by the person when their mother was not at the home and after a lot of these kind of physical abuses, the boy and his brother told this to their mother and after that she had informed this to the police. With the involvement of

the Child Line outreach workers the police had conducted the enquiry and during the medical examination several burn marks were identified in the body of the children and the statements of the children and his mother was also collected. After the police and court proceedings stepfather was given punishment under the following sections:

- Hurting a Child amounts to a Crime and can make a person liable for voluntarily causing Hurt or Grievous hurt under sections 323 or 325 of the IPC.
- IPC section **323** specifies about punishment for voluntarily causing hurt- whoever, except in the case provided for by section 334, voluntarily causes hurt shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine which may extend to one thousand rupees, or with both.
- IPC section **325** specifies about punishment for voluntarily causing grievous hurt, whoever except in the case provided for by section 335, voluntarily causes grievous hurt, shall be punished with imprisonment of either description for a term which may extend to seven years and shall also be liable to fine.
- POCSO Act (protection of children from sexual offences) which has come into effect from 14th November, 2012 is a special law to protect children from sexual abuse and exploitation.

Rehabilitation

Most of the children are very much sensitive and they want to be heard and attended properly in every kind of situation and the difficulties in which they are facing must be solved.

- Identified child abuse cases must want to be properly attended.
- Children's must be guided with proper sex education.

- Awareness about the child rights and POCSO act must be given to both the parents and children.
- Effective communications and implementations must be taken in between Child Line and police in case of child protection.

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PHYSICAL ABUSE

Makeish Krishna .K

The children form almost half of the world's population. They are the expectation of society and the asset of any nation. They have their right to exist and flourish as children. Children are children, hence, they themselves are not conscious of their rights and become the prey of abuse or offender (Basu & Van, 1998).

Child abuse can simply be defined as a variety of harmful behaviours directed against children. It can take many forms. Child abuse in general is a psychological problem or perversion of the abuser. The abuser is referred to as the perpetrator of abuse (Barman, 2014).

Now-a-days the crimes against the children are increasing and frequently being reported news dailies. During the lockdown the rate of child abuse was very high due to closed setup; lack of parenting, domestic violence, past childhood experience, etc (Choppara, 2013).

Most of the children became child labour in preceding three years, most of them were facing many problems in the day-to-day life. They were abused in their work place. This case study is about 13-year-old boy's story which he experienced in his workplace.

Child labour continues to be a serious problem in our country though there are governmental acts, schemes, rules and regulations for protection of children's interest and end child labour. Access, retention and quality are the parameters which are emphasized at all levels of education.

There is broad consensus that the single most effective way to check the flow of school age children into labour market is to extend and improve access to quality school education (LalliantluangaRalte, 2019).

Case Details

Age	Thirteen Years
Date of Birth	18-02-2003
Gender	Male
No of Siblings	Two
Parent Marital Status	Married
Suspect/ perpetrator	owner
Severity	Less severe
Place of child	Mukkudal, Tirunelveli
Report to Law Enforcement	No
Report to Social Service Agencies or NGO	No
Any Medical Diagnosis	No
Place of Crime	Workshop near home Tirunelveli
Year of access to case	2021

This story is about the thirteen-year-old boy. He is the eldest child in the family and has two younger brothers. Family does not own a house and are living in rented house. Her parents are uneducated and they were running a street food shop in roadside. They earn daily according to their work but the family income is very low. In spite of all the shortcomings, both the parents are struggling hard to educate their children and maintain the family. Their parents were illiterate; they never forced the subject to study while he planned to quit it. He became school dropout at the age of 10 years.

He engaged himself as a part time labourer initially and he joined with his parents as a labour when he attained the age of 11 years. Every Saturday and holidays she used to be busy in helping her parents at house hold works. Due to the deficiency in family income, he is trying to work more often and joint in the work shop. With her work in supporting

the parents he was able to earn around Rs. 200/- per day. Daily he should be at his workplace by morning 7.30 am and return back home in 9.30 pm. He was working for more than 12 hours per day. It's against the Child Labour (Prohibition & Regulation) Amendment Act, 2016 and he had no idea about this act. During working he had some physical and mental abuse like problem in eyes and body hurts. Due to family situation, he didn't report to anyone. He was paid petty wage for his work and he has no idea about the appropriate salary which he is eligible.

As narrated by the subject- "He gets very tired after every day's work and get no time for anything else. I do not like my present work because there used to be lots of customers every day and my employer scolds me if my work is not up to the satisfaction of the customers." He further expressed - "My ambition was to be a government servant, but as of now, I have no scope to fulfill my aspiration. I always consider that this work would not help me in my future prospect."

Though he was a healthy boy during his childhood, he often suffers from back pain and headache. There is no medical support in his place of work in case of emergency and he used to get himself checked up in the hospital at his own expenses. The doctors have suggested him not to continue his present work, but he has to continue until he gets another job.

Poverty is the main factor which forced him to join the work and deprived him from enjoying the childhood and is affecting his education. He had health problems because of his engagement in two-wheeler mechanical work shop. He is in need of proper medical attention to get relieved from his health problems. His aspirations and dreams could not be fulfilled and he did not see any future prospect working at his present work. Besides, he also hesitates continuing at his present work place because it was affecting his health and his

employer used to scold him when customers are not satisfied with his work. In spite of all the shortcomings, he has concern for her family, particularly the education of his siblings. He did not have any negative attitude towards his parents as she knows how hard they are working for the family.

Poverty is found to be the main factor, which forced the children to be engaged in labour and deprived them from enjoying the basic human rights including right to education, which is constitutionally guaranteed. This is case is one of hidden crime and shows how Right to Education has failed in field level applications. Engagement in labour has badly affected children health. The children are not happy with their nature of work and also, in some cases, at their work places and want to get themselves relieved but they find helpless. All dropout cases are interested to pursue education, if given a chance, but in non-formal mode as they are not in a position to give up the works which is badly required for their own survival and to support their dependents. It was closely observed that his families have very strong emotional attachment and he is eldest child, irrespective of their age and gender, took the responsibility of the family. Under such conditions, children are found to be more prone to become victims to condition of child labour. Child labour can never be a measure for eradication of poverty rather it will perpetuate poverty. The government need to conduct survey and to rescue the child labourers and to rehabilitate them. It is high time that the special schools such as Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan need to enter the field to identify such child labourers and rehabilitate them or special vocational institutions should be established by the state.

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PHYSICAL ABUSE

Nagarajan .A

Priyadurga .V

Physical violence (burning, pinching, pushing, slapping with hands, twisting of ears, beating with implements like a stick, belts, rods etc.); In India, two out of every three children are physically abused, and every second child is reported to be facing emotional abuse. Around 53 per cent of children reported having faced one or more forms of sexual abuse (PTI, 2017), and almost 50 per cent of abusers are persons known to the child or in a position of trust and responsibility (TOI, 2007). Abuse and maltreatment during childhood adversely affect the physical and psychosocial development of children.

Abuse against children is a complex process and according to an ecological model, it results due to an interaction of some risk and protective factors at four major levels, namely, individual, family, societal and community level. Some of the factors that have been commonly associated with child abuse are low birth weight, unwanted pregnancies, teenage pregnancy, social isolation, drug abuse, poverty, lack of support, unemployment, etc. These factors remain more or less constant between countries the definition of child abuse is not constant among countries, and therefore, data cannot be generalized to all. Also, young adults would be in a better position to recognize abuse compared to children, and would feel more comfortable talking about their experiences of abuse in childhood and sharing them with others. With this background information, the current study was planned to assess the prevalence of various forms of child abuse, namely, physical, emotional and sexual abuse, during childhood.

The Problem

Physically abused children may present with findings ranging from minimal soft tissue lesions to intracranial injury leading to death. Child abuse is an important public health problem most prevalent in children under five years of age. Timely medical diagnosis of child abuse through detailed history and physical examination is of paramount importance to prevent further abuse and establish supportive services to the families.

Physical Abuse

- Two out of every three children were physically abused (TOI, 2007).
- Out of 69 per cent children physically abused, 54.68 per cent were boys (TOI, 2007).
- Over 50 per cent children were being subjected to one or the other form of physical abuse (TOI, 2007).
- Out of those children physically abused in family situations, 88.6 per cent were physically abused by parents (PTI, 2017).
- The State of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar and Delhi have almost consistently reported higher rates of abuse in all forms as compared to other states (PTI, 2017).
- 50.2 per cent children worked seven days a week (PTI, 2017).

Case Details

Name	XXX
Age	7 years
Locale	Kallapatti, Coimbatore district
Reported/ unreported:	It is a reported case

A 7-year-old girl and her sibling had lost her mother and their father was not willing to take responsibility of his own children and used to send them to his Relative's places. Once he sent both children to their maternal aunt's home. During an outreach of CHILDLINE team, the team was informed that the girl was very sick and appeared traumatized. She was admitted to the local Hospital. The girl was diagnosed with malnutrition and weakness by doctors.

They also noticed some burn marks on her private parts during examination. The team felt that the girl wanted to share something but was reluctant and Fearful. The CHILDLINE team approached the local police station, Child Welfare Committee (CWC) and the DCPO for intervention. But despite the efforts, both siblings refused to speak.

ChildLine team wrote to CWC to provide a chance to counsel the girl child and then a ChildLine team counsellor spent a few days with her. After a few sessions focusing on building the girl's confidence, she gradually began to confide and finally shared her trauma. She revealed that her maternal aunt used to burn various parts of her body, especially private parts, with a matchstick. She used to threaten the siblings that she would kill them if they will inform this to anyone. ChildLine team shared the details with the CWC and took the girl to the local police station to lodge an FIR against her maternal aunt. Police took immediate action and arrested the aunt. The siblings were placed in a Children's Home by the CWC, children are learning to live a fearless life.

Relevant Laws

- Sections 323 or 325 of the IPC
- Section 352 IPC
- Section 506 IPC
- Section 17 of the RTE Act, 2009
- Section 75 of the JJ Act

- Section 7 sexual assault POCSO act.

Punishments

Hurting a child amount to a crime and can make a person liable for voluntarily causing hurt or grievous hurt under Sections 323 or 325 of the IPC; assault or criminal force under Section 352 IPC; criminal intimidation under Section 506 IPC; and where the child is humiliated to the extent that he commits suicide, then under Section 305 of the Indian Penal Code for abetment of suicide of child. Section 17 of the RTE Act, 2009, imposes an absolute bar on corporal punishment. It prohibits physical punishment and mental harassment to child and prescribes disciplinary action to be taken against the guilty person in accordance with the service rules applicable to such person. Section 75 of the JJ Act prescribes punishment for cruelty to child. Whenever a child is assaulted, abused, exposed or neglected in a manner to cause physical or mental suffering by any person employed by or managing an organization, which is entrusted with the care and protection of the child, the punishment would be rigorous imprisonment up to five years and fine up to Rs five lakh. And, on account of the aforesaid cruelty, if the child is physically incapacitated or develops a mental illness or is rendered mentally unfit to perform regular tasks or has risk to life or limb, then imprisonment may extend up to ten years.

Rehabilitation

- Physical exam, including evaluating injuries or signs and symptoms of suspected abuse or neglect
- lab tests, X-rays or other tests
- about the child's medical and developmental history
- Description or observation of the child's behavior.
- Interactions between parents or caregivers and the child
- Discussions with parents or caregivers

- Talking, when possible, with the child.

Medical Care

- If necessary, help the child seek appropriate medical care. Seek immediate medical attention if a child has signs of an injury or a change in consciousness.
- Follow-up care with a doctor or other health care provider may be required.
- Governmental and nongovernmental organizations should also assist in increasing the public awareness on CSA as well as encourage prompt Act. Reporting. Blaming the victim should also be discouraged in such awareness campaigns.
- Government should ensure proper implementation of the Child Rights

There are many problems related to child physical abuse which need to be addressed, because it is spreading all around the world. The negative effect of abuse will continue in child life until someone help. To prevent child from abuse is not only job of parents doing better job, but with the support of teachers, caretakers, or society we can help the child from being abused. It is important to remind society, teacher, or caretaker that the child abuse is the biggest problem to child life. We have the responsibility to provide support and protect to the children. As many organizations such as NGOs, WHO and other are supporting and protecting the victim of child abuse. If the problems are disturbed among all society, teachers, parents, or caretaker prevention will progress, then risk of child abuse lowers.

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PHYSICAL ABUSE

Riyas .N

Gayathri .V

Child abuse is a serious problem prevailing even today. Child abuse can be defined as the variety of harmful behavior directed against children. The various forms of abuse faced by the children in day today life includes physically, child maltreatment, child neglects, psychologically and sexual abuse. For this case study we have chosen physical abuse as the concern of the study. Physical abuse is a kind of child abuse. Abusing of child can happen notonly at school but also among friends, neighborhoods, peer groups and unfortunately it may even occur within our homes (Malviya, 2021).

Physical abusing a child may include hitting with an object, kicking, dashing, beating up with whip, belt or stick, burning with hot steel, iron or with cigarette. The victimized children literally won't share or complain their issues to anyone as they would be fear of getting more harm (Southall & MacDonald, 2013).

The signs of physical abuse in a child include sudden change in behavior or school performance, vigilance, look for something bad, to happen, act and when approached by adults, etc. In India, two of every three children are physically abused. It's really difficult to talk about physical abuse.

It is very difficult to talk about the physical abuse by the childrenor happened in the past or lately (Deutsch, 2021). Children can be contacted 24/7 to 1098 are free. Children can also call online child. Children has to provide proper awareness about physical abuse, including why it happened and what they can do.

Case Details

Age	16
Date Of Birth	11-12-2004
Gender	Female
No. of siblings	Two (1 from own mother and other from step mom)
Parent marital status	Married
Suspect / Perpetrator	Step Mother
Severity	More Severe
Place of child	Trivandrum, Kerala
Report on Law Enforcement	No
Report to Social Service Agencies or NGO	No
Any medical diagnosis	No
Place of crime	Home, Trivandrum, Kerala
Year of access to case	20

This case is about a 16-year-old girl from Trivandrum, Kerala. She belongs to a middle-class family. She had a sibling (brother) who was not much cared. She lost her mother when she was 15 years old. Her father was a business man who will be at home very rarely as he was engaged with his work loads.

After the girl lost her mother, her father got married after a period of one year. The step mother was not fond of their step children, particularly the foresaid girl. The stepmom made the girl to do all the house hold chores. That probably made the girl extremely exhausted. One day the stepmom asked the girl to do the laundry. As there was a huge amount of clothes, she took more time to do it. The stepmom frustrated for consuming more time to do the laundry. Both of them got

in a heated argument. As the argument, severed the stepmom wounded the girl with a rod and the girl yelled out of pain.

Later, after some days, the father returned to home. By that time, the stepmom went to her own name as she was pregnant. The girl told the whole incident to her father. The father found a solution shifting her to their relatives' home, then to a hostel for her higher studies.

The case study shows that the children or not even safe secured under the own shelters. It is very important to have a good environment for the growth of the child. All types of above- mentioned abuse can affect the brain development of the child.

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of children) Act, 2000 is an important statute that criminalizes acts that may cause a child mental or physical suffering.

Section 23 of the JJ Act gives the information about the case mentioned above.

Recommended Action to Reduce

- Change social norms to support parents and positive parenting.
- Enhance parenting skills to promote healthy child development.
- Behavioral parent training programs can be implemented.
- Focusing on eradicating social harmful practices - For example: The parent's right to hit the children.
- Raising awareness of the symptoms of distress in children and adults and how to deal with the distress in Non-Violent ways.
- Strengthening the existing child protection mechanisms, so that the perpetrator is well aware of the consequences and will therefore resist.
- Awareness of physical abuse to the children should be part

of the curriculum in schools and college.

- The child should have awareness on law so that it can prevent them from several forms of abuse
- The child should know where they have to report the crime.
- They should provide with all their rights (survival, participate, practice, development) as mentioned in the conventional rights on children (Children's Bureau, 2020).

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PART II - SEXUAL ABUSE



SEXUAL ABUSE

Anoop .A.I

Child abuse and neglect, child maltreatment, and child victimization are interchangeable terms that refer to a major public health problem confronting children and families called child abuse. Abuse manifests when the child's or adolescent's caregiver fails to provide for the youth's health and well-being either by causing an injury or, as in neglect, by not meeting a basic need. Because of the multifaceted nature of abuse, a comprehensive definition of child abuse and neglect draws upon information from a number of disciplines and a variety of professionals. The phenomenon of child maltreatment has diverse medical, developmental, psychosocial, and legal consequences. Child abuse and neglect, along with its synonyms, describes a wide range of situations. It involves caregiver acts of commission or omission that had or are likely to have injurious effects on the child's physical, developmental, and psychosocial well-being. Child maltreatment is broadly categorized into

- Physical abuse,
- Sexual abuse,
- Emotional/psychological abuse, and
- Neglect.

Neglect is further subcategorized into specific areas, such as physical, super visual, educational, and emotional / psychological.

The physical, psychological or sexual maltreatment or neglect of a child is termed as child abuse. This can happen at the hands of a parent, a close relative or a caregiver and has a significant detrimental effect on the child's psyche. The highest risk of child abuse is to children who are five years and below. When both parents are out to work, the child is often entrusted to the care.

The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 was enacted to provide a robust legal framework for the protection of children from offences of sexual assault, sexual harassment and pornography, while safeguarding the interest of the child at every stage of the judicial process. The framing of the Act seeks to put children first by making it easy to use by including mechanisms for child friendly reporting, recording of evidence, investigation and speedy trial of offences through designated Special Courts.

Determinant Factors of Abusing Minors

In explaining the phenomenon of child abuse some researchers focus on the pathology of the author of ill-treatment as the main etiology and they identify the following issues: Socio-Humanities high scores on the psychopathology measurements, cognitive distortions, negative perceptions and unrealistic expectations towards children.

Some families who apply maltreatment are known by social professionals. It is very difficult for an abused child who comes from this environment to evolve. Even if the fact of growing up in an environment where violence reigns is an educational model, not all adults who were mistreated in their childhood become violent partners or parents. Conversely, not all adults who mistreat their children come from an environment where violence was exercised.

The focus is on family-related factors and environmental context, especially on the low level of education, unemployment, poverty, lack of social support. Parents who maltreat their children in a chronic manner prove a lower social participation. Their children are also less involved socially. A mother who lacks social support is likely to have relational problems with her child more than a mother who is not isolated. The dysfunctional social network of the family can participate in the etiology of child maltreatment.

Often this may be an act of transitory maltreatment related to the moment of crisis. For example, in the event of a divorce, the father can become violent towards the children and the mother can become depressed due to the problems she has to overcome. Once the crisis is over, the parents can restore an effective educational system, without violence or neglect.

Emotional Abuse

Emotional abuse may include insulting a child or engaging in persistent name-calling, threatening violence towards a child even where the threat is not carried out, allowing children to witness emotional abuse of others and allowing children to use drugs and alcohol. Emotional abuse can also include indifference to a child's needs, humiliation of the child when he or she fails at a task, denigrating the child and neglecting the child.

Emotional abuse can be present in all categories of families; however, it is statistically most likely to occur in families that are suffering from financial difficulties, single-parent households, families that are going through a divorce and families in which there are substance abuse issues.

Even great parents will occasionally yell at their children or become angry in times of stress. However, when this type of behavior is consistent a child can suffer the long-

term effects of emotional child abuse.

There are six recognized types of emotional abuse, including:

- Rejecting – Communicating to a child through words and conduct that he or she is unwanted and/or worthless.
- Ignoring – Withholding affection or showing little or no interest in a child.
- Threatening – Using threats, cursing and yelling at children.
- Isolating – Prohibiting a child from engaging in appropriate activities with friends or keeping a child away from human contact.
- Corrupting – Exposing a child to drugs, alcohol, criminal behavior or inappropriate sexual conduct.
- Exploiting – Manipulating a child into a forced activity or responsibility without regard for the child's development.

Effects of Childhood Emotional Abuse

Recent studies by the American Psychological Association have found that the effects of emotional abuse can be severe on a child's health and development. In fact, the APA has concluded that children who suffer emotional abuse and neglect can sometimes have more severe mental health issues than children who suffer physical or sexual abuse.

Children who experience chronic emotional abuse can suffer from anxiety, depression, low self-esteem, PTSD and suicide. Childhood emotional abuse is strongly correlated with depression, anxiety disorders, attachment problems and substance abuse. When physical or sexual abuse is accompanied by emotional abuse, the effects on the child can be significantly more severe.

Emotional abuse can also lead to an enhanced risk of health problems as an adult. A recent Purdue University study has linked childhood emotional abuse with a higher risk of developing cancer as an adult.

Legal Effects of Emotional Abuse

Unlike physical or sexual abuse, emotional abuse of a child can be extremely difficult to establish definitively. A child who is emotionally abused may not have prominent bruises or broken bones but the effects can be just as devastating. Without clear-cut evidence of abuse, law enforcement and child protective services may be unable or unwilling to intervene in cases involving yelling or humiliating a child. However, where there are clear signs of neglect or where a child has been threatened with violence, law enforcement can take action and parents or other caregivers can be charged criminally.

Child protective services agencies may intervene and involve parents in educational programming or counseling to instruct about the impact of emotional abuse and to help change emotionally abusive behavior and habits. In many cases, emotional abuse may be a precursor to other forms of abuse and should be taken very seriously

Case Details

Age	15
Gender	Female
Location	Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala
Father	Working abroad
Mother	House wife
Siblings	1 boy, age 5

The girl was studying in 11 standard in state syllabus school nearby home is was pressurized by the mother for academics because she always scoreless mark in Math's so

school teacher recommend a tuition for mathematics class it was held in morning 8 to 9 am after that her mother arranged an another special tuition for rest of the subjects that washeld at evening section 4 to 6 pm so the girl is highly in mental stress due to these tuition and scolding from her mother and father she was talented in arts drawing but it is not supported by the both parents and teachers she was not allowed participate on those types activities on school program instead of she was told to study in the home, she was not taken out with her brother on any functions on the family because of academics . She already told parents about her mental disturbance but it was not taken into action by the parents. Now she had depression, attempt for suicide and nottalking to friends or family

This was the case of mental abuse of child which had a serious after effects in her future this type of mental stress at this age can lead to child into suicide thinking children leads to serious injury or death

- **Mental stage:** Depression Over load work
- **Physical stage:** Very weak condition because of not taken food on time.

Effects of Emotional Abuse

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Suggestions

The girl should get special attention from parents and teachers to bringing up her she should be consulted to counselling section for her depression. The parents should give attention to her talents and support her for doing her interest.

SEXUAL ABUSE

Arun Kumar .G

Sasi Rekha .J

Child sexual abuse, otherwise known as child molestation, is a form of child abuse in which an adult uses a child for sexual stimulation (Sivaraman, 2018). Forms of child sexual abuse include engaging in sexual activities with a child (whether by asking, pressuring or by other means), indecent exposure, child grooming, child sexual exploitation and child pornography.

Child sexual abuse can occur in a variety of settings, including home, school, or work (in places where child labour is common). Child marriage is the main form of child sexual abuse; UNICEF has stated that child marriage is the most prevalent form of sexual abuse and exploitation of girls (Essabar & Khalqallah, 2015). The effects of child sexual abuse include depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, anxiety, complex post-traumatic stress disorder, propensity to victimization in further adulthood, and physical injury to the child, among other problems. Sexual abuse by a family member can result in more serious and long-term psychological trauma, especially in the case of parental incest.

The rate of child sexual abuse has been estimated at 19.7 per cent for females and 7.9 per cent for males (Daniel, Bromberg & Donohue, 2013). Most sexual abuse offenders are more familiar with their victims; approximately 30 per cent are relatives of the child, most often brothers, fathers, uncles, or cousins; around 60 per cent are other acquaintances (Daniel, Bromberg & Donohue, 2013), such as friends of the family, babysitters, or neighbours; strangers are the offenders in approximately 10 per cent of child sexual abuse cases. Most child sexual abuse is committed by men; studies on female child molesters show that women commit 14 per cent to 40 per

cent of offenses reported against boys and 6 per cent of offenses reported against girls.

Case details

Name	XXX
Locale	Tirupur
Year of the event	2018
Age	11 years
Gender	Female
Suspect or Perpetrator	Apartment workers

An 11-year-old girl with hearing impairment was raped by a lift operator and two of his accomplices at an apartment. The victim belongs to north Indian family settled in the city. The complainant claimed that her daughter was sexually assaulted multiple times by 15 men, between January and July. According to the complaint, lift operator A1 took her to isolated places in the apartment, such as the basement, the public washroom, terrace and the gym, and abused her. A1 brought two men along with him and they dispensed an injection to make her unconscious. They also threatened her with a knife and told her that they would kill her if she did not obey them. A1 and the other men raped the girl and also took photos of her in the nude.

According to the complainant, other staff working in the apartment such as security men, the plumber, gardener and the carpenter also raped the girl. They threatened her with knives, preventing her from complaining about what was happening to her, her elder sister noticed a red mark on her neck, but she did not tell them about the sexual violence till July. The prosecution alleged that the child was unable to understand what happened to her, and that she was raped by 17 persons in a period of six months on several occasions. The crime came to be noticed by her parents when they took her to

a hospital after she complained of stomach ache. First, they went to normal police station and complained to a woman police inspector. Then it was transferred to the women police station. Within a day, the police rounded up the suspects and arrested 17 of them – aged between 23 and 66 – and booked them under the POCSO Act. In that, six of them aged above 50 years they were working as plumbers, security guards and housekeepers in the apartment complex where the victim stayed with her parents.

Protection

Protection of Children from Sexual offences (POCSO) Act, 2012, which came into effect from 14th November, 2012 is a special law to protect children from sexual abuse and exploitation. It provides precise definitions for different forms of sexual abuse.

Reported/Unreported

The case was reported at All-Women Police Station, Tirupur. Later, All Women police station submitted the report to the Mahila Court.

Law

The offenders were booked under Sections 307 (Attempt to murder), 506 (ii) (criminal intimidation) of Indian Penal Code and section 5 (Aggravated Penetrative Sexual Assault), section 6 (Punishment for aggravated penetrative sexual assault), section 9 (Aggravated sexual assault), section 10 (Punishment for aggravated penetrative sexual assault) and section 12 (Sexual harassment) of Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO), 2012.

Punishments

Four of them — **A1**-58 years, a lift operator; **A2**-34 years, plumber; **A3**-25 years and **A4**-42 years, are security staffs — will have to undergo imprisonment for the remainder of their natural life or until death.

A5-42 years, a house-keeping staff, has been sentenced to life imprisonment.

A6-was sentenced to seven years of imprisonment.

A7-A15, these nine were handed five-year terms.

A16 was **acquitted**.

A17 **died** during the **trial**.

Compensation

In this case, repeated penetrative sexual assault has been proved to have been committed on the victim child. Considering the physical and mental trauma undergone by the victim and her family and other factors surrounding the occurrence, expenses incurred towards travel and for the immediate expenses, an interim compensation of Rs 1.5 lakh was awarded. The court ordered the State government to grant the interim compensation from the Victim Compensation Fund of Tamil Nadu or any other scheme or fund prescribed under POCSO rules.

Rehabilitation

- Listen carefully to your child if he/she is sharing an abuse occurred to them and take it very seriously. If a child thinks she/He is ignored, not believed, or may be punished, he may not tell again. As a result, the child could remain a victim of abuse for months or years.

- Identified cases should be addressed promptly and appropriately to ensure that the victim is safe from further abuse and as well as prevent complications from the abuse.
- Appropriate authorities including social departments of health facilities as well as law enforcement agencies should be informed in cases of CSA where necessary.
- Health care providers should create increased awareness of child sexual abuse and encourage victims to properly report cases to appropriate authorities.
- Government and nongovernmental organisations should also assist in increasing the public awareness on CSA as well as encourage reporting. Blaming the victim should also be discouraged in such awareness campaigns.
- Government should ensure proper implementation of the Child Rights Act.

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SEXUAL ABUSE

Aswini .N.K

Children are one of the most vulnerable in our society and can be victims of various forms of crime and violence. Children around the world today suffers sexual abuse and exploitation, trafficking, forced labour and abduction (Belur & Singh, 2015): these are just some of the dangers faced by them. Sexual crimes range from an array of offenses, but one that appears to be quite common in families, religious groups, and communities of the Indian society today is child molestation. Child molestation, which is also known in psychiatric terms as pedophilia, is a crime it involves indecent sexual relations between an adult male and a child (India Today, 2014). Of all things, it definitely should be considered a silent monster of the times, because it causes a great deal of fear and pain in the minds and hearts of its victims (FP Staff, 2021). Which can prolong throughout their lives.

Sexual abuse involves forcing or enticing a child to take part in sexual activities, including prostitution where or not she or he is aware of what is happening. Activities may involve physical contact, including penetrate and non-penetrative acts (FP Staff, 2021). Penetrative acts include 'rape' (forced penetrations of vagina, anus, or mouth with a penis) and assault by penetration (sexual penetration of vagina or anus of a child with a part of the body or an object). Sexual activities may also include non-contact activities e.g involving a child in looking at or production of abusive images, watching sexual activities or encouraging her or him to behave in sexually inappropriate ways. It may include use of photos, pictures, cartoons, literatures or sound recordings via internet, books, magazines, audio cassette, tape or CDs. Children under sixteen years of age cannot lawfully consent to sexual intercourse, although in practice mat be involved in

sexual contact to which as individuals, they have agreed. A child of under thirteen is considered in law incapable of providing consent.

This is case study is about child molestation. Child molestation is a sexual crime against to children. Many people were still reluctant to talk about such a silent monster same as an olden day (Belur & Singh, 2015). it helped the child molesters to escape years of ridicule and humiliation by threatening and intimidating their young victims. In addition, there are many reasons people believe that child molesters offend young children, but there is no scapegoat that conceals the fact that this sexual crime has destroyed both the esteem and hope of numerous children (FP Staff, 2021). With the rise of children who have the courage to talk about their encounters with child abuse and the shocking discoveries of who their perpetrators really are, the Silent Monster emerges. Surprisingly, its victims are from different races, religions and social groups.

Sexual Abuse

Sexual abuse is sexual behavior or a sexual act forced upon a woman, man or child without their consent. Sexual abuse is an act of violence which the attacker uses against someone they perceive as weaker than them generally women and children (India Today, 2014). It is not a crime of uncontrolled sexuality, but a deliberate crime committed with the aim of controlling and humiliating the victim. The vast majority of victims of sexual violence are women - a fact that reflects their social status in the 21st century, even lower than men. Sexual violence is another way of oppressing women in a patriarchal society. Sexual violence is a social phenomenon that exists in every society that accepts aggressive behavior and gender inequality, including Israel. Thousands of women turn to rape crisis centres for help after an attack, and statistics

show that 1 in 3 women will be sexually abused in their lifetime.

When a perpetrator deliberately abuses a minor physically, mentally, sexually, or through acts of neglect, that crime is called child abuse. It is a form of child sexual abuse that involves sexual activity with minors. A child cannot consent to any form of sexual activity or duration. When an offender interacts with a child in this way, they are committing a crime that will have lasting consequences for years on the victim. Child sexual abuse should not involve physical contact between the perpetrator and the child. Some forms of child sexual abuse include (but are not limited to):

This is a case from Kadavathur village. Kadavathur is a village near Thalassery, situated in Kannur district of Kerala state. It lies 347 km (215 miles) south of Kannur, the total population according senses report of 2011 is about, 1, 988, 845, Density 1,10/km² (2,80/sq mi), mostly urban area 600,00. Literacy rate shows 72.71 per cent with 937 sex ratios. According to Kerala police, Kadavathur is a Town of riot and violence.

Case Details

Victim name	xxxx
Victim age	10 years
Gender	Female
Place	Kadavathur, Kannur
Year	2018
Suspect or Perpetrator	Shopkeeper
Age of accused	44 years
Report to Law Enforcement	Yes

This incident is from Thalassery, where a 10 years school girl belonging to a village called Kadavathur, was molested inside the shop. The girl had gone to purchase toffees when the accused age (44) closed the shutter of his shop and tried to molest her. She was scared about that incident and also hesitated to tell to someone. After two days of this heinous act, she was said it to her elder sister and also to her family. Father of victimized girl was complained in nearby Kolavallloor police station. The girl was physically and mentally affected. The case was occurred in January 3, 2019. The police were registered case against the shopkeeper immediately after the complaint received. The case was filed under POCSO act 2012. The accused was arrested on 27th August, 2019 with the punishment of one year imprisonment.

The Protection of Children from Sexual Offenses Act (POCSO) came into force on November 14, 2012. With rules framed accordingly. The POCSO Act of 2012 is a comprehensive law to protect children from crimes such as sexual assault, sexual assault and pornography, while incorporating child-friendly mechanisms to protect and report on the interests of children at every stage of the judicial process. Recording of evidence, investigation and expedited trial of crimes by designated special courts. The law defines any person under the age of 18 and defines various forms of sexual abuse, including intrusive and non-intrusive assault, sexual harassment and pornography. It addressed the need for stricter measures to curb the growing trend of child sexual abuse in the country on the one hand and the threat of relatively new types of crime on the other.

The Punishments

The following amendments were brought under POCSO Act, 2012, through POCSO (Amendment) Act, 2019:

Section 4 (Punishment for penetrative sexual assault) amended to increase the quantum of punishment from a minimum of seven years to minimum of 10 years, and a minimum of 20 years in case of a child below 16 years;

Section 5 (Aggravated penetrative Sexual Assault) amended to include penetrative sexual assault during natural calamity and similar situations and causing the death of a child;

Section 6 (Punishment for Aggravated penetrative Sexual Assault) amended to increase the quantum of minimum punishment from 10 years to a minimum of 20 years and introducing the death penalty as an option;

Section 8 (deals with sexual assault of a minor).

Section 375 of the Indian Penal Code defines rape as "sexual intercourse with a woman against her will, without her consent, by coercion, misrepresentation or fraud or at a time when she has been intoxicated or duped, or is of unsound mental health and in any case if she is under 18 years of age."

IPC section 376A. Whoever, commits an offence punishable under sub-section (1) or subsection (2) of section 376 and in the course of such commission inflicts an injury which causes the death of the woman or causes the woman to be in a persistent vegetative state, shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than twenty years, but which may extend to imprisonment for life, which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person's natural life, or with death.

Rehabilitation

The following suggestions are recommended to reduce Child sexual abuse in the society.

- Schools should promote the teaching of self-defense skills among girls along with academic curriculum. This will help the victim child from re- victimized.
- Friendly approach from family and from friends can reduce the impact of victimization.
- NGOs and other government organisations like anganwadi should also provide increasing the public awareness on Child sexual abuse as well as encourage prompt reporting.
- Government should ensure proper implementation of the Child Rights Act throughout the State.
- Law enforcement agencies should arrest and prosecute perpetrators of Child Sexual abuse and those found guilty punished appropriately to serve as deterrent to others.

Although childhood sexual abuse is not the most prevalent form of child abuse, it does affect a significant minority of children and adolescents and increases the risk of acute and long-term consequences. These adverse effects may be exacerbated by certain risk factors, such as age, gender, and family structure, as well as childhood sexual abuse, supportive care providers, early identification, and receipt of evidence-based treatment interventions. Early screening for children across mental health and other health care settings may enhance early identification of those in need of further evaluation or treatment services. Optimal treatments, especially those that directly target child sexual abuse and related symptoms, have been associated with positive long-term outcomes for this vulnerable population.

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SEXUAL ABUSE

Durai Murugan .R

Child sexual abuse (CSA) is a serious and widespread problem in India as it is in many parts of the world today. The trauma associated with sexual abuse can contribute to arrested development, as well as a host of psychological and emotional disorders, that some children and adolescents may never overcome (McDonald, 2007). When sexual abuse goes unreported and children are not given the protective and therapeutic assistance they need, they are left to suffer in silence. India is home to the largest child population in the world, with almost 41 per cent of the total population under 18 years of age (Singh et al, 2017). The health and security of the country's children is integral to any vision for its progress and development. Doctors and health care professionals are often the first point of contact for abused and neglected children. India has a large child population that is vulnerable to all types of abuse, neglect and exploitation.

Child sexual abuse (CSA) in India has been an age-old and deep-rooted social problem, and child trafficking for commercial sexual abuse has become a serious issue for policy makers. Of the total population in modern day India, about 44.4 per cent are under 18 years of age (children and adolescents), and one in every two children is deprived in terms of not receiving primary education, adequate nutrition and medical care (National Family Health Survey, 2005–2006). Researchers in India estimate that between 18 per cent and 50 per cent of their country's population may have experienced some type of sexual abuse in their life time (Singh et al, 2017).

Child sexual abuse is the involvement of a child in sexual activity that he or she does not fully comprehend, unable to give informed consent to, or for which the child is

not developmentally prepared, or that violates the laws of the society.

Child sexual abuse is evidenced by an activity between a child and an adult or another child who by age or development is in a relationship of responsibility, trust or power; the activity being intended to gratify or satisfy the needs of other person. This may include but is not limited to: the inducement or coercion of a child to engage in any unlawful sexual activity; the exploitative use of a child in prostitution or other unlawful sexual practices; and, the exploitative use of children in porno-graphic performances and materials. The Hindustan Times additionally uncovers that 50 percent of the considerable number of children in India have been exposed to sexual, physical or economic abuse (HT Correspondent, 2017).

Child sexual abuse emphasizes numerous sorts of sexually abusive acts toward children, including sexual assault, inbreeding, and the business sexual abuse of children. In spite of the fact that there are a few contrasts among these, the term of "sexual child abuse" is utilized all through this article to portray commonalities across this experience of child sexual abuse. Children 'in any society, constitute the most defenseless which needs protection 'and they are a responsibility of the state as well as the society members (Unicef, n.d.).

It is the obligation of State to take care of them so as to guarantee the total development of their personalities. Since society anticipate that they should develop as responsible citizen of the country, they need security, affection, facilities and exceptional consideration as a result of their physical, mental, social and underdevelopment intellectual capacities.

Socio-Cultural and Family Factors Involved in Child Sexual Abuse in India

The most significant challenges to addressing all types of child abuse and neglect (CSA) in India include overpopulation that involves poor service delivery for children and families, poverty, illiteracy, abandonment of children, underreporting of CSA, and cultural beliefs and practices pertaining to parental rights and styles. Girl children, who occupy a lower status in the family and society, are particularly vulnerable to CSA, including sexually abusive acts (Mustafa, 2021). Further, girls in India, especially in rural areas, are discriminated against in terms of education, nutrition, and medical care, are more likely to experience infanticide, and are often treated as more of a burden to the family. All of these factors put girl children especially at greater risk for child sexual abuse and exploitation.

Methodology of the Research Work

Looking at the nature of the study the researcher used case study method of the qualitative research which involves a careful and complete observation of a social unit, be that unit a person, a family, an institution, a cultural group or even the entire community. It is a method of study in depth rather than breadth. The case study deals with the processes that take place and their interrelationship. The sampling technique used by the researcher is judgmental convenient sampling whereas he took the respondents who are convenient to him. The researcher also follows all the ethical guidelines during studying the case and at the time of documentation of the case in this paper.

Case Details

Name	Devi (name changed)
Age	Fourteen- 14 years
Gender	Female
Abuser	Cousin

Sexual abuse of female children does not usually occur in impoverished and illiterate households. It can also be found in the pleasant, rich households of middle-class individuals. Twelve years old Devi, s parents are govt. workers and are having their very own place. One day Devi was all alone at her home and his cousin came to her and asked her to play games on her computer. The young boy was tempted to touch her checks, thighs, and even other body parts and Devi felt very uncomfortable. She was restless, mentally disturbed and could not concentrate on her studies. She never spoke about her abuse in the due to her much caring relation with her father. She thought family members would not believe her if she spoke truth. The cousin brother, a powerful person in the family, sexually abused this helpless teenage sister who trusted him as a protector and caretaker. Now she is depressed and anxious about her future. This story speaks about the truth that sexual abuse that happens in a setting granting of special privilege, might be as wildering and traumatic to the child as violent molestation. If the child's home and surroundings are not pleasant enough, and his or her basic requirements for food, clothes, education, and recreation are not addressed, the children are likely to be sexually abused. Absence of normal family life adversely affects the physical and emotional wellbeing of the child. The girl suffers with loss of appetite, lack of trustin family adults, fears of men, severe sleep disturbance and wants to be alone. Dreamy age of the girl has simply converted/ conceived as age

of fear and depression.

Protection of Children from Sexual offences (POCSO) Act, 2012,

Which has come into effect from 14th November, 2012 is a special law to protect children from sexual abuse and exploitation. It provides precise definitions for different forms of sexual abuse.

POCSO Act Punishments after Amendment

The POCSO Act prescribes stringent punishment with a maximum term of rigorous imprisonment for life, and also the fine.

Aggravated Penetrative Sexual Assault (Section 5):

It punishes the person with imprisonment of not less than 10 years which may extend to imprisonment for life and also liable to fine. (Section 6).

Sexual Assault (Section 7):

It punishes the person with imprisonment of not less than 10 years which may extend to 5 years and fine (Section 8).

Aggravated Sexual Assault (Section 9):

It punishes the person with imprisonment of not less than 5 years which may extend to 7 years and fine (Section 10). Bench stated that the act of accused of touching the breast of the victim with sexual intent amounts to an aggravated form of sexual assault, which is punishable under Section 10 of the POCSO Act.

Sexual Harassment of the child (Section 11):

Almost three years of imprisonment and fine (Section 12). And also, one year of rigorous imprisonment under Sections 354 (outraging a woman's modesty) and 342 (wrongful confinement) of the Indian Penal Code.

Rehabilitation

If your child tells you he has been abused, listen carefully and take it very seriously. If a child thinks he is ignored, not believed, or may be punished, he may not tell again. As a result, the child could remain a victim of abuse for months or years. The interviewer should maintain a professional, nonjudgmental approach and adhere to the best interest of the child, in accordance with the law of the land. Assessment is a continuing process. Interventions and services should be provided alongside the assessment. The health assessments should be comprehensive, multi-disciplinary, respond to developmental and psychosocial concern.

Health care providers should take a detailed family and social history including sexual history of patients, particularly female children to identify cases of CSA.

The causes leading to sexual abuse of young one within a family are found to be lack of communication among parents, no or very less interaction with parents, deprivation of teenage needs of love and affection, breaking of values about brother-sister and other close relationships. Because of this, victims usually lack the faith in relationship and family system. This shows that the only place, which gives a sense of protection and security for every human being, family 'has become for the children generally unreliable place and the persons who are the known, the trusted persons and are exceeded to be care takers and protectors have turned into villains and destructors of the future of children. Such individuals are waiting for the right opportunity to initiate contact with the child and then gradually to engage there in

sexual activity. The child is losing their faith and trust in members of her family and family relationship. Indian culture had taught them to respect and trust the elders in the family.

Recommendations

The following Recommendations are made by the researcher which can be useful to adapt to and to help policy maker to take measures to handle the issue of Child Sexual Abuse.

- Illiteracy, a greater number of children, and lack of parenting skills were the major causes for child abuse. So, the need for intervention of government to restrict the early marriage of girls and should provide required parenting skills training, during or after the pregnancy time itself, by appointing social workers or counselors in the public health centers or social welfare board.
- Economic crisis is one more cause for abuse against children and hence the government should give necessary training for pay creating exercises to expand their economy.
- Parents should be a gender sensitive persons.
- Consuming liquor is one of the foundations for abuse and it ought to be annihilated from the general public by the mediation of government to restrict the use and moving of liquor.
- Parents ought to have great association with their children, watch their ordinary exercises and hear the voice of the children.
- Monitoring Committee may be established in the school, with responsible teachers who should be gender sensitized and have involvement in social work to take care of the cases of children and to give protection to them.
- The child protection schemes should be informed to all children as well as teachers and parents.
- Media publicity should be made available so that it would

help solving the problem by showing programmers prevailing on subject of sexual abuse towards a child and publishing of articles enabling the people getting awareness of the concerned issue. So electronic media should be used to spread awareness to

- Enhance sensitivity and knowledge of people's upon this issue.

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SEXUAL ABUSE

Ganesh Raj .S

Sarukhan .U

Child abuse, physical, sexual, or emotional maltreatment or neglect of children by parents, guardians, or others responsible for a child's welfare is common in India. Physical abuse is characterized by physical injury, usually inflicted as a result of a beating or inappropriately harsh discipline. Sexual abuse includes molestation, incest, rape, prostitution, or use of a child for pornographic purposes. Neglect can be physical in nature (abandonment, failure to seek needed health care), educational (failure to see that a child is attending school), or emotional (abuse of a spouse or another child in the child's presence, allowing a child to witness adult substance abuse). Inappropriate punishment, verbal abuse, and scapegoating are also forms of emotional or psychological child abuse. Some authorities consider parental actions abusive if they have negative future consequences, e.g., exposure of a child to violence or harmful substances, extending in some views to the passive inhalation of cigarette smoke (Altemus, Cloitre, & Dhabhar, 2003).

Determinant Factors of Abusing Minors

The focus is on family-related factors and environmental context, especially on the low level of education, unemployment, poverty, lack of social support. Parents who maltreat their children in a chronic manner prove a lower social participation. Their children are also less involved socially. A mother who lacks social support is likely to have relational problems with her child more than a mother who is not isolated. The dysfunctional social network of the family can participate in the etiology of child maltreatment. Often this may be an act of transitory maltreatment related to

the moment of crisis. For example, in the event of a divorce, the father can become violent towards the children and the mother can become depressed due to the problems she has to overcome. Once the crisis is over, the parents can restore an effective educational system, without violence or neglect.

Sexual Abuse

Child sexual abuse can be defined as any participation by the child or a teenager in activities inappropriate to his age and psychosexual development, which he/she is unable to understand, activities the child is being put to through coercion, violence or seduction or which violate social taboos. This abuse includes: attracting, convincing, use, corruption/coercion, and forcing minors to participate in sexual activities or assisting another person during activities that serve adults to obtain pleasure. Children who have been abused are under the terror of physical and mental violence, sexual abuse, severe neglect with serious consequences for their physical and mental development (Bagley & Ramsay, 1986). The child who is abused, assaulted, suffers a distortion of social behavior. In the community the child is withdrawn, fearful, feels threatened, or on the contrary can be aggressive, vindictive, intolerant, domineering and etc.

Case Details

Name	Prithivika (Name changed)
Age	8 years
Place	Sivakasi, Virudhunagar
Year	2020

In the evenings after school Prithivika goes to her father's place of work after that Sundaram picks up his daughter and comes home. So, 3 days ago the father was

waiting for the child to finish school but she did not come he left the school saying that she would see her father when he left the school he did not go home. Police have arrested six more people, including a youth from Assam, for allegedly destroying an 8-year-old child and throwing it in the middle. Kongalapuram is a village near Sivakasi. Sundaram lives here. He is a construction worker. His 8-year-old daughter Prithvika was studying 3rd class in the school there. The frightened Sundaram searched for his daughter in many places Prithika was nowhere found.

Hence, immediately lodge a complaint with the Sivakasi Town Police and they too were engaged in the search for the child. In this situation, the police got information that the body of a girl was lying in the forest area of Chithurajapuram in the early morning and they rushed there. It was Prithvika who went missing. Her body was found with bruises all over her body. Her mouth was stuffed with cotton wool. The incident left Virudhunagar in a state of disarray. Leaders of various political parties have been registering strong condemnation of the action taken against those who killed child Prithvika. It was then that a lot of young people from the northern state stayed in the area and worked in various companies, causing slight suspicion to the police. Subsequently, 5 people were arrested on suspicion and interrogated. The main culprit was identified as Majam Ali (name changed), a 20-year-old youth from Assam. The district SP, directly involved in this and is interrogating Majam Ali. It seems that 5 more people are involved in this case. So, police are looking to catch 5 more culprits and interrogate them separately. Police are warning that arrest is possible only if you have a pornographic video on your cell phone.

On Legal perspective

Protection of Children against Sexual Offences (POCSO) 2012, criminalizing a range of acts including child rape, harassment, and exploitation. The law mandates setting up of Special Courts to facilitate speedy trials in Child Sexual Abuse cases. Undoubtedly, the passing of POCSO has been a major step forward in securing children's rights and furthering the cause of protecting children against sexual abuse. Until 2012, the only sexual offences against children recognized by the law were covered by three sections of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) not specific to children. The only crimes registered were rape (sexual intercourse without consent—section 376), outraging modesty of a woman (unspecified acts—section 354) and unnatural acts defined as “carnal intercourse against the order of nature with any man, woman or animal” (section 377). POCSO is also forward thinking in many aspects, in that, the definition of sexual harassment includes repeatedly or constantly following, watching or contacting a child either directly, electronically or through other means [section 11(iv)].

According to Indian Penal Code, 1860 the section 375 deals with sexual assault on woman against her will, without her consent, by coercion, misrepresentation or fraud. But there is no special law for incest. The illegal sexual intercourse between the family members comes under the rape category on IPC. It is the major drawback of our CJS.

Punishments

Child sexual abuse laws in India have been enacted as part of the child protection policies of India. The Parliament of India passed the 'Protection of Children against Sexual Offences Bill (POCSO), 2011' regarding child sexual abuse on 22 May 2012 into an Act. The rules formulated by the government in accordance with the law have also been

notified on the November 2012 and the law has become ready for implementation. There have been many calls for more stringent laws. Whoever commits aggravated penetrative sexual assault shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for term which shall not be less than twenty years but which may extend to imprisonment for life, which shall mean Imprisonment for the remainder of natural life of that person and shall be liable to fine.

Rehabilitation

Any experiences shared by children's must be heard by their parents very calmly and peacefully. If they are open up about any type of abuses faced by them if they are not given proper attention, they will be a prey to such abuses for years or months. Children's must be given proper awareness about abuses and about good and bad relations.

- Identified child abuse cases must want to be attended properly.
- Awareness programs want to be conducted in school levels.
- Implementation of proper child rights by the government.
- Effective communications and actions to be taken in between child line and police in case of child protection.

As concluding remarks, we would like emphasize that sexual violence poses an obstacle to peace and security. It impedes women from participating in peace and democratic processes and in post-conflict reconstruction and reconciliation. As a tool of war, it can become a way of life: once entrenched in the fabric of society, it lingers long after the guns have fallen silent. Many women lose their health, livelihoods, husbands, families and support networks as a result of rape. This, in turn, can shatter the structures that anchor community values, and with that disrupt their transmission to future generations. Children accustomed to

acts of rape can grow into adults who accept such acts as the norm. This vicious cycle must stop, as we cannot accept a selective zero-tolerance policy. Today's adoption of resolution 1960 (2010), on sexual violence, is an important step in that direction. It is for that reason that Slovenia joined in co-sponsoring it.

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SEXUAL ABUSE

Hariharan .R

Sudhakar .R

Children are more prone to social media and online dating sites to make new friends and attain popularity during Covid 19 pandemic lockdown. Online child sexual exploitation most includes grooming, live streaming, consuming child sexual abuse materials, coercing and blackmailing children for sexual purposes. As technology is getting advanced, it has become easier for the perpetrators to make contact with children, share images of obscene activities and so on. Children are getting vulnerable to the growing cyber bullying, online sexual abuse and harassment, and other horrific practices such as grooming or preparing the child for sexual manipulation.

Case Details

Age	17
Date of Birth	05.09.2004
Gender	Female
Number of Siblings	1
Parent Marital Status	Married
Suspect or Perpetrator	Classmate
Severity	Less
Place of Child	Chennimalai, Erode District
Report to Law Enforcement	No
Report to Social Service Agencies Or NGO	No
Any Medical Diagnosis	No
Place of Crime	Online - Phone - Chennimalai
Year of Access to Case	2020

The subject is a girl from Chennimalai, Erode District. She is studying in KVMHS School - 11th standard - Biology major. She is always the topper in the school. One fine day, a boy of her class was doing some naughty works and she immediately informed this to the class teacher. So, the class teacher scolded that boy and gave warning and sent him off to home. After three days, the girl got a message from an Instagram id named Smart boy Viswa (name changed). The boy started messaging her sexually. He sent videos, pictures and was sending sex messages to her. She confronted this and blocked him immediately. So, the boy took screenshots of the chats, and sent this to her classmates, and other followers who were following her in the Instagram saying that she is doing sex chat with him. All her friends were very shocked to hear this and she was very afraid that this may go to her parents and teachers and may affect her future life. She first thought that it was her classmate boy, but actually it was not him. It was someone else. She didn't sleep all nights and didn't go to school for 2 to 3 days. Then, the after days became normal and she started living normal again after 1 month only.

There is no such laws and regulations explicitly meant for addressing Online Child Sexual Abuse but the enactment of POCSO Act and other such acts and legislation under Indian Penal Code works effectively in addressing online child sexual abuse -

The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 (POCSO) - Before the enactment of POCSO Act in 2012, matters relating to sexual offences against children was addressed under the Indian Penal Code,1860.

Indian Penal Code, 1860 - The Indian Penal Code does not explicitly define child abuse as a specific offence nor does it offer any legal remedy and punishment for 'Child Abuse'. It is through the application of certain other provision in the IPC that a child sexual offender is criminalized- the offence of rape

(Section 375), outraging the modesty of a woman (section 377) and procurement of minor by inducement or by force to seduce or have illicit intercourse (section 366-A). None of the above sections define in legal terms what constitute Child Sexual Abuse (CSA).

The Information Technology Act, 2000 - The main law related to online child cyber bullying is the Information Technology Act, 2000 (amended 2008) which covers in its ambit cases of cyber bullying but is still not complete and directly addressed in the same regard. Section 66E of the IT Act deals with the violation of the privacy of a person. This section states that any person who violates the privacy by transmitting, capturing or publishing private pictures of any other person without the consent of such person shall be punished with up to three years imprisonment or fine up to two lakh rupees or with both.

Recommended Actions to reduce Child Cyber Sexual Abuse...

- Cut all communication with the offender.
- Do not delete anything related to the incident.
- Inform the Police.
- Meet with the lawyer who deals with sextortion cases
- Set all of your social media accounts to private.
- No matter how close you are to someone, never email them compromising photographs of yourself.
- Do not open attachments from unknown senders.
- When not in use, turn off your electronic devices and webcams.
- Be aware of unknown persons on social media or dating websites who try to swiftly move the conversation to another platform.
- Be cautious of new online connections who give you unsolicited sexual images that they claim are of themselves. This is a common approach used by extortionists to steer the

conversation in a sexual direction and reduce their victim's defences.

- Do not pay the ransom asked by the extortionist.
- Stop interacting with the offender right away.
- Keep a record of all communications with the extortionist.
- Ensure that all social media profiles are secure.
- Notify the appropriate social media platform of the material.

Indian legislature lacks a strong and a rigid mechanism in tackling the growing online child sexual abuse. India lacks in tackling online child sexual abuse because of its ineffective initiative in tackling. There is no such proper framework of legislature in bringing Online Child Sexual abuse under its ambit in order to resolve such cases and that in the growing world of Internet where children are getting prone to the use of Internet, it has become necessary for the legislature to cooperate with the judiciary and form a legislation which will take into consideration of the above grave matter.

SEXUAL ABUSE

Ilaiyaraja .T

Jeyasurya .A

In this case study we are going to discuss about child sexual abuse (CSA) and its consequences. According to Medem, child sexual abuse as “any sexual act with a child performed by an adult or an older child”. Child sexual abuse has been a reality that children in India have been facing continuously irrespective of their gender. It is fact that millions of children worldwide are being sexually abused within homes and outside. In many cases, child sexual abuse has devastating consequences for the lives of those who suffer it, as it involves the destruction of the child’s behaviour and emotions, sometimes serious interference seen in his or her development. Children are considered as essential pillar in the nation’s development, so they have to be taken care by human society. Even animals, they know that it is priority to protect their cubs. However, some adults abuse children in order to savor themselves of many pleasures. Some children live in pain often emotionally, sexually and physically. Especially sexual abuse is the worst thing in all of these. Children, under the age of 18, contribute around 40 per cent of India’s population. 53.22 per cent of children reported facing one or more form of sexual abuse (PTI, 2017). 50 per cent of abuses are committed by the persons known to the child or in a position of trust and responsibility (TOI, 2007). CSA is considered a serious health and social problem in every country in the world. It can be defined as the activity in which adult taking advantage of his or her superiority, uses a minor to provide sexual pleasure, stimulation, or sexual gratification.

CSA may occur through physical contact (e.g., touching, vaginal, oral or anal sex, both penetrated and suggested), or by viewing pornography, adult exhibition, or requests for sexual favors, any efforts to seduce minor into any

sexual relationship, whether the act is accomplished or not, it is considered as a form of sexual abuse and can result in several legal consequences. Inappropriate intimacy with children also regarded as child sexual abuse. The long-term effects of child sexual abuse can be quite extensive. They can range from depression, low self-esteem and all the way to becoming perpetrators themselves. It can have some long-lasting physical effects in victim's lives. Depression, anxiety disorder, panic disorder, phobias, post-traumatic stress disorder all are linked to child sexual abuse. It is important to understand that sexual offences against children can be committed in all the situations like marriages, trafficking, employment and in many more. It is equally important to understand the kinds of social and legislative circumstances that allow for and may even be a reason for sexual abuse. Interactions with people in slum and urban centers for instance, reveals that many get their children married young to protect from sexual abuse. Once a girl attains puberty she begins to be seen as sexually available. For some parent's marriage is the only way to ensure that the girl is „unavailable“ to others for abuse.

Law that deals with child sexual abuse

Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act

The POCSO Act, 2012 is a comprehensive law for the protection of children from the offences of sexual assault, sexual harassment and pornography. It recognizes that boys can be victims of sexual violence as well. It defines a child as someone under the age of 18. The Indian Penal Code does not recognize that sexual assault can be committed on boy. While safeguarding the interests of child at every stage of the judicial process by incorporating child- friendly mechanisms for reporting, recording of evidence, investigation and speedy trial of offences through designated special courts.

When is POCSO used?

Sections of the POCSO Act may be added by the police in the First Information Report (FIR) whenever a sexual offence is committed against a child. While special laws override the IPC, sections of both are often mentioned in the FIR. Sections 354 (Outraging the modesty of women), section 342 (wrongful confinement) and section 376 (rape) of IPC can include in the FIR.

Punishments after Amendment of POCSO Act

The POCSO Act prescribes stringent punishment with a maximum term of rigorous imprisonment for life, and also the fine.

Some Important Forms of Offences and Punishments

Penetrative Sexual Assault (Section 3)

It punishes the person with imprisonment of not less than 10 years which may extend to imprisonment for life. Penetrative assault on a child below 16 years shall be punished with imprisonment for a term not less than 20 years, however, it can extend to imprisonment for life.

Aggravated Penetrative sexual Assault (Section 5)

It punishes the person with imprisonment of not less than 10 years which may extend to imprisonment for life and also liable to fine. (Section 6)

Sexual Assault (Section 7)

It punishes the person with imprisonment of not less than 10 years which may extend to 5 years and fine (Section 8).

Aggravated Sexual Assault (Section 9)

It punishes the person with imprisonment of not less than 5 years which may extend to 7 years and fine (Section 10).

Sexual Harassment of the Child (Section 11)

Almost three years of imprisonment and fine (Section 12).

Use of child for pornographic purpose (Section 14)

The punishment is five years and fine. In the event of subsequent conviction, the punishment exceeds 7 years and fine (Section 14).

Case Details

Name	Mathi (respondent name changed)
Age	14 years
Locale	Pattarpuram

This case study is an example for that the sexual abuse can be done by the strangers. Fourteen years old Mathi lived with her aunt's family in Pattarpuram, Nanguneri. Her parents lived in Hosur. She used to go to school through bus, where she introduced with one male stranger with the age around 25. Relationship started to build with themselves through regular meetings and communication. Suddenly one day at 7 pm he asked her to come and meet him in the nearby bus stand, he convinced her and took her with him to his relative's house, where he had sexual intercourse with her for around 3 hours. At that time, she doesn't know what was happened to her. Then he brought her back to her residence at 2 pm. She was nervous when she reaches home. In the meantime, her aunt filed a complaint about her missing. Next day her parents took her to Hosur with them. She was repeatedly questioned by her mother for two days about what

happened on that day. Initially she had some fear and lack of trust to tell things with her parents. And because of her parents' persuasion she tells everything about the incident that took place. Then they took her to Tirunelveli and they lived in her uncle's motor shelter. Her uncle reported to ChildLine about the incident. Then district child protection unit and ChildLine line members were reached them, statement of child was recorded at the residence of the child. First Information Report was filed under the section 3 (penetrative sexual assault) protection Of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012. Guilt was proven by the medical test conducted by the medical experts.

Punishments

Punishment was given under section 4 of the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012. Which punishes the person with imprisonment of not less than 20 years for penetrative assault on a child below 16 years, it can extend to imprisonment for life.

Rehabilitation

In this case, District Child Protection Unit rescued the child and handed over to the Child Welfare Committee. Initially, she was not ready to cope up with the authorities because of her fear, absence of normal life and lack of trust in authorities. After some days child's rehabilitation started in the reception unit through counselling under the guidance of CWC. Child's parents also wanted to institutionalize her for the safety of the child. Then the child shifted to the open shelter where her education ensured by CWC, she was taken care by the Children's Home. Still, she stays in Children's Home because of the uncertainty in her safety. Once her safety is confirmed by the CWC she will be allowed to go with her parents.

In this society, the distance between parents and children is a major factor in the sexual abuse of growing children, either it can be the physical distance or mental distance between the parents and children. Especially, the middle-class families which depends upon the daily wages where this distance is naturally greater compared to that of other families. There is no exception in families who have educated and uneducated parents. Parents of middle-class families don't have much interest in children's present need, they always focus about the future of the children where the problem starts. This kind of situation in the families indirectly supports the sexual abuse of children. There is definitely a need for a change in parent's view and thinking about such future thoughts. They don't have the proper awareness about this issue. We can make things right by the awareness that should be given to the parents through various child protection committees and parent teacher meetings. Through regular interactions and conversations with the children parents come to know about the children's problems and naturally they can avoid the chances of sexual abuses that come from the outside world. It's not only the duty of parents, laws, agencies to protect children from these kinds of abuses, it's the duty of every individual who were part of the society.

Recommendations

- Parents are the first guardian of children in the society, they should be flexible in the matters of gender and sex.
- Parents should take extra care in the matters of children present need and wealth.
- Problems of parents like relationship issues, financial issues, work-based issues should not affect the children through the activities.
- Monitoring the children by families and government should be strengthened to reduce the natural vulnerability.
- Actions and approaches of teachers should not affect the

children. So, the monitoring and the guidance in the schools by the teachers should be more formalized.

- Schemes and laws that related to children must reach every individual child of the society, which can be done through schools and various committees.
- Government should ensure the distance of alcohol and drugs from children which can create more danger to the children in the society.

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SEXUAL ABUSE

Kishore .S.S

Bala Vignesh .S

Child abuse means an individual or a group of individuals (parents) caring for a child, hurts him or her feelings or body - any maltreatment or intentional harm done to the child under the age of 18 years is child abuse (Tehlan, 2021). Child abuses are in different forms- Physical, Sexual, Verbal or Emotional, Mental or Psychological, Financial, Cultural, etc.

Sexual abuse refers to the sexual activity with a child by any adult. There are two types of sexual abuse - one is touching and another one is non - touching. Touching includes playing sexual games with the child, touching the child's genital parts, etc. and non- touching includes showing pornography to a child, making the child do sexual poses for photography, making them talk about or hear or watch sexual acts, etc.

Case Details

Age	17
Sex	Female
Date of Birth	10.07.2000
Siblings	Elder Brother
Parent Marital Status	Married
Suspect	Teacher
Severity	Less severe
Place of Child	Kovilpatti
Report to Law Enforcement	No
Report to Social Service Agencies or NGO	No
Any Medical Diagnosis	No
Place of Crime	School, Kovilpatti
Year of access to case	2021

The subject of this case is from Kovilpatti studying in class 12. She is a Nadar caste girl. She has one elder brother studying college. She joined in a Higher Secondary school where Nadar caste people are more in number. She is good at her studies and very punctual girl. One fine day, as usual, she came to school and was attending classes. So, at 11:30 am, it was biology teacher's class. While teaching, he asked her to draw a diagram by seeing the book. When she came front and was standing near the board, he came near her and abused her sexually. She felt very uncomfortable and said to him that she feels uncomfortable of the way he touches her. He said that its ok and again abused her sexually. So, with great anger and irritation, she shouted at the teacher in front of the whole class and directly ran away to the school principal.

She approached him and said everything that had happened and he simply just sent her to the class and did not took any action against this matter. He did not go and report to the police because as she is from Nadar caste, he thought that it will bring shame and bad reputation to the school. So, he hides this matter. Not only her, but also other girls have experienced such sexual abuses from that biology teacher. And as the school contains more than 2500 students, everyone came to know. Her house was near the school only (walkable distance only). But everyone started approaching her and she felt little bad and disappointed even though she was bold and strong. As everyone started approaching her, she moved to another house that is three or four streets far away from the school. As, she is a bold and strong girl, she told everyone about this matter who inquired about this to her. And due of the case matter, the school silently hides and settled this case - didn't report to the police and that biology teacher got suspended for three months and is still in permanent job now. And they did not give any compensation to her also. As days went by, she tolerated these things and left it as it is. Many girls who experienced such things came to her and she said

that they should be bold and strong and immediately report to the police if anything like this happens in the future.

The child sexual abuse laws in India have been created for protecting children. So, the Parliament of India passed POSCO act – Protection of Children against Sexual Offences bill, 2012. It recognises forms of penetration other than penile-vaginal penetration and criminalises acts of immodesty against children too

(Child Sexual Abuse laws in India, 2012).

Recommended action to reduce child abuse

- Sex abusers manipulate children by telling them to keep secrets. Remind your child frequently that no adult, including you, should ever ask her to keep secrets.
- Start by explaining how certain parts of her body - the mouth, chest, genital area and buttocks - are private and should not be touched by anyone other than the parents and primary caregivers, for purposes of cleaning.
- Don't use made-up names for private parts. Teach your child the real terms - penis, testicles, vagina, breasts, etc. - so that he or she understands that he or she can be open about discussing these areas.
- Teach your child to say “No”. He or she must shout 'No' if someone touches his private parts or even if he feels uncomfortable, go/ run away from that place and tell a trusted person about the incident. Help your child choose three elders to reach out to for help at any point of time.

Actually, child abuse has a very bad impact on children, on their family and the coming generations. So, we should try our best to reduce these abuses and in order to protect the children from these types of abuses, it is necessary to develop awareness and preventive programs, etc.

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SEXUAL ABUSE

Pranav Prakash

Child sexual abuse is also known as child molestation, this type of abuse includes fondling, touched in a way sexually, rape, intercourse, incest, etc. In this case study was discussing about child sexual abuse about 12-year-old girl. Sexual violence against children leads to physical and psychological harm. Sexual violence against children even may be from family members, family friends, neighbourhood or any other strangers.

Case Details

Name	Sruthi (Name changed)
Age	12 years
Gender	Female
No of siblings	2
Parent's Marital status	Divorced
Perpetrator	Mother's lover
Place	Her home at Manjeri , Malappuram (Dt) , Kerala
Report to law enforcement	Yes
Year of access to case	2020

The case study is about Sruthi (12-year-old girl) she is studying in 7th standard was found to have been raped for 2 years by her mother's lover at Manjeri Malappuram district. Once this incident was found by her mother and she reported to police station. Then the accused was arrested by police. The police states that the family with 3 children was living without any contact with others relatives and their neighbours. Also, she doesn't have best friends in school and their neighbourhood. Lack of socialisation sees in this case.

Her mother divorced before 4 years and after that her lover frequently visit her house and he misused their situation. Mothers' lover used to visit the house frequently and reportedly raped the girl on many occasions and he blackmailed that don't inform this incident to anyone otherwise he should post her private pictures in Internet. On counselling, the girl said that she was abused for 2 years.

Punishments in this case

Protection of Children from Sexual Offences [POCSO] Act, 2012

Which has come into effect from 14th November, 2012 is special law to protect children from sexual abuse and exploitation.

POCSO Act Punishment after Amendment

The POCSO act prescribes stringent punishment with a maximum term of rigorous imprisonment for life and also the fine.

Aggravated Penetrative Sexual (Section 5)

It punishes the person with imprisonment of not less than 10 years which may extend to imprisonment for life and also liable to fine (section 6).

Sexual Assault (Section 7)

It punishes the person with imprisonment of not less than 10 years which may extend to 5 years and fine (section 8)

Aggravated Sexual Assault (Section 9)

It punishes the person with imprisonment of not less than 5 years which may extend to 7 years and fine (section 10)

Sexual Harassment of the Child (Section 11)

Almost 3 years of imprisonment and fine (section 12)

According to IPC 376

Commits rape, shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment of which not be less than ten years, but which may extend to imprisonment for life and shall also be liable to fine.

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SEXUAL ABUSE

Rajeev .J.R

Child Abuse is a grave problem in India as it is in many parts of our world Now a days. Child abuse is not just a physical incident of child abuse. Any form of adult abuse, which is violent or threatening to a child is considered as child abuse (Reference)

Case Details

Age	16 Years
Date of Birth	20-07-2005
Gender	Female
No of Siblings	One
Parent Marital Status	Widow
Suspect/ perpetrator	Uncle and Cousins
Place of child	Malleyinkezhu, Trivandrum
Report to Law Enforcement	No
Place of Crime	Home
Year of access to case	2021

The current case study is about a sixteen-year-old girl born as the second child of her family. She belongs to a middle-class family; her brother is 2 years older than her. She was studying in 10th standard in a state government school and average in her class, dancing is her Passion and she was very good at it and she is less interested in sports and academics. When she was 14 her father died in an accident in sawmill, this tragedy made her and family in trauma, later they recovered slowly and which takes almost a year to overcome the incident, the child had very good attachment to her father so even after one year she even feels her father's presence. Her mother knows tailoring and that was the only

source of income in the house. After one year when she was 16 her brother got a job as lift technician in Udappi, Karnataka. Then child and her mother were alone in their home later another Tragedy happened in her home, her mother Feld down in Toilet and can't walk or sit properly, and she can't work as a Tailor from now on. Later they moved to her maternal uncle's house with her unwell mother in Parassala, Trivandrum.

The Main incidents took place in her uncle's house, her uncle had two sons they didn't like her and they said bad words at her and calling in nicknames in front of everyone, she had been verbally abused by them many times, these made her emotionally down and stressed and this made her very poor in academics. One day she came home earlier from school because her exams are morning section and there was only her mother and uncle in home , they three eat lunch together and after that her mother gone for sleep , she was sitting in sofa and watching Television her uncle sit close to her and touched her body at first she didn't notice them , then she realised that he intentionally doing this and he take her had and put it in his private parts, she fells exhausted and ran away from it , the victim undergoes lots of stress and pain, she didn't know what to do, she didn't eat or drink that day, later victims mother noticed her and asks what happened? she tells everything to her mother, but her mother tells everything will be ok and don't tell this to anyone because this will ruin their family's pride and they didn't have anywhere else to go , after hearing this she feels like she lost everything she cared in the world, later she become mentally ill and can't even sleep properly . Her mother asked her uncle about this incident and he said that she lies everything and she is the one putting hands in his private place. Next day they leave that house and moved to a rented house and the child takes many months to overcome this Tragedy and later joined a new open school and soon started a new life. The core of this study is to show

parents lack of knowledge in child abuse and laws related to it, child abuse and neglect this case was not reported neither to the police nor to child the child protective service.

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PART III - ABUSE AND NEGLECT



ABUSE AND NEGLECT

Arivazhagan .R.M

Instances of child abuse, isn't merely about opprobrium. The actual acts of physical abuse on a child are blindsiding due to the scars inflicted but not all signs of child abuse are as glaring and apparent. The utter disregard to cater for a child's requirement placing them under unsupervised, hazardous situations, thereby making them vulnerable for sexual exploitation or even worse making the child feel utterly valueless or lowbrow also is a classic example of abetting child abuse and neglect. These have all the classic characteristics of leaving telling scars on the child. Acts of neglect and emotional abuse by the elders has all the potency to inflict just as much damage if not more. Since the tell-tale signs are less obvious, the possibility of intervention by others diminishes drastically. To set records right it is a fact that all abusive parents (emotionally) or guardians do not try to harm the child intentionally, it is just their misfortune that they are clueless on the correct approach to parenting and in most cases have all been victims of abuse themselves and have serious mental health issues or resort to drug addictions. It is a misnomer that abuses happen only in families who are from the lower strata of the society who invariably live in lesser pleasant neighbourhoods. Cases of abuses in affluent families seldom come out and remains confined within the four walls and in most cases the abuses are perpetuated by members perceived close and on stray cases by strangers too.

Negligence

To neglect an act perpetuated on a child is also a kind of abuse as it accentuates the child's agony and additionally failing to cater for the creature comfort of the child that includes healthy food, clothing, and a secure shelter under sanitary conditions coupled by constant loving supervision would only aggravate the situation. Instances of child neglect, is difficult to spot and there have been instances of the parents pressing health conditions which would impede a safe supervision. The possibility of alcohol and drugs usage also impairs a parent's judicious effort in safekeeping of the child.

Effects of Negligence

The scars inflicted can be both physical and emotional. It is the emotional scars that have all the credentials to impose long lasting effects in a child's life. These effects have telling repercussions as it seriously impedes in a child's ability to decide on their future relationships, leads to a low self-esteem and seriously hindering the child's functional ability both at home and the school. The effects of abuse and neglect on a child comprises of the following:

Lack of trust and relationship difficulties

The child's distrust on a third person is only natural as the child is in a state of not trusting their own parents. This leads to a trust deficit and a confusion on whom to trust. The lack of trust follows all through to the adult phase and can lead to unhealthy and unsavory relationships as the child is still at its wits end to identify a good relationship.

Core feelings of being “worthless”

The constant taunting in the childhood phase about the child’s lack of comprehension and intelligence only ensures difficulty in overcoming the feelings of low self-esteem and lack of belief in oneself. These children invariably during their growing stages continue to nurse a poor opinion of self and tend to neglect education and opt for low-paying jobs as they feel that they are not worth or cut out for greater things. These abused survivors, silently suffering the stigma and shame over the abuse, often feel damaged.

Trouble regulating emotions

It is a certified fact that abused children comprehend difficulties in expressing their emotions properly. Consequently, these emotions get bottled inside and resurfaces in unexpected ways. The instances of adult survivors of child abuse can suffer from bouts of unexplained anxiety, deep depression, or exploding anger. The possibility of these kinds resorting to alcohol or drug abuse cannot be ruled out as they feel that this habit may numb their painful memories.

Recognizing Abusive Behaviour

The cases of abusive behaviour manifests in many forms, but the most resorted to by parents are either a slap, a harsh comment, or a stony silence, leaving a bewildered child wondering in horror whether such occurrences would be on a dinner table or at any other activity in the house, thus rendering a child unsafe, uncared for, and alone.

Emotional Abuse

Contrary to popular impression, words uttered in a harsh or a taunting tone can hurt and severely damage a child’s mental health or social development. There are

numerous examples of emotional abuse but the most common include:

- Constant demeaning, bad-mouthing, and cheapening.
- Using derogatory slangs and fabricating negative comparisons to others.
- Repeatedly chastising a child that they are low-grade, valueless, and substandard.
- Chronic caterwauling, intimidating and browbeating.
- Disregarding or forbidding the child as a form of punishment, trying to dish out the silent treatment.
- Restricting the physical contact with a child by not hugging, a parental kiss or any overt display of affection.
- Constant exposure of a child to acts of violence perpetuated against others, including the other parent, a sibling, or even a pet.

Warning Signs of Child Abuse and Neglect

There are certain telling warning indicators of children being subject to emotional abuse, where as physical and sexual abuse has not mentioned here

The child may:

- Be a complete introvert, with perturbing signs of wrongdoing.
- Pendulum variants in behaviour ranging from being extremely compliant, unreasonably demanding, passive, or even bordering on aggression.
- Displaying a detached feeling towards the parent or caregiver.
- Acts bordering on being inappropriately adult (taking care of other children) or inappropriately infantile (thumb-sucking, throwing tantrums).

Warning Signs of Child Neglect

The child may resort to:

- Wearing of ill-fitting, dirty, or inappropriate clothing for occasions or even to face the inclement of weather.
- Maintain a perennial poor hygiene (not taking bath, matted and unwashed hair, noticeable body odour).
- Refusing treatment for illnesses and sometimes even physical injuries.
- Invariably would be late for the classes or worse totally missing from school.

Risk factors for Child Abuse and Neglect

The instances of the risk factor in more prominent under the following telling conditions:

Domestic violence

Despite the best efforts by the parents' cases of domestic violence can be the most damaging to the child.

Alcohol and drug abuse

Parents who are susceptible to high alcohol consumption and drug usage are prone to making impulsive decisions which may not be in the best interests of the child with far reaching consequences.

Untreated mental illness

There are cases of parents who suffer from depression, anxiety disorders, bipolar tendency, or other associated mental illness find it difficult to fend for themselves, leave alone their children.

Lack of parenting skills

There are instances of parents and caregivers who could never master the skills essential for effective parenting.

The most vulnerable group are teen parents, who are at their wits end and might carry unrealistic expectations about the quantum of care babies and small children need. Worse still are instances of parents who were themselves victims of child abuse and tend to raise their children akin to the way they were raised. Parenting classes, couple therapy, and caregiver support groups bring out parenting skills.

Stress and lack of support

It requires less emphasis that effective parenting is very time intensive, stressful, more so when the parenting is resorted to without ample support from family and friends. To further aggravate the situation are cases when the couple are themselves facing marital or financial problems. Further tendering effective care for a child with a disability both mental and physical is a challenge by itself.

Instances of adolescent parents and parents who have multiple children under the age of 5 years also are prone to abusing their children. The lack of strong emotional bonds between parents and the progeny also seriously affects the filial relationships. This lack of emotional bonding occurs are more pronounced sick infants or importantly with biologically unrelated children (for example, stepchildren).

There is a possibility of parents tending to delay necessary medical care for an ill child, thereby placing the child at a higher risk excruciating illness and possibly culminating into death. There are numerous sad instances of parents not enrolling the child in school thus depriving it of mandatory educational skills to face the world ahead.

Child Abuse Continues as Adult Survivor

An instance of a 53-year-old Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) adult survivor recounting her confusing childhood and turbulent teenage years when she suffered from panic and as

the abuse inflicted on her was so disparaging that she continues battling fears to this day. CSA survivors not having a window and unable to confide in anyone about sexual abuses suffered over fear of being reprimanded for making such shocking admissions languish from the pangs of horror till date. In most cases, the immediate family members tend to be unsupportive especially if the abuser happens to be another family member, and a majority of this suffering would have been alleviated if timely action would have been initiated. Arpon, an NGO that counsels to victims of CSA, suggest that one in every five children faces severe CSA and about 95% abusers are known to the victims.

A 56-year-old Canadian based conservation biologist, also herself a Survivor of CSA, who had suffered constant abuse between the ages of 6 to 13 at the hands of her cousin's husband at her family home in Chennai continues struggling due to a trust deficit in trusting men and having an intimate relationship with them. In 2018, an adult survivor of CSA had registered a chang.org petition that drew the attention of India's minister of women and child development, Maneka Gandhi.

Current Status of Child Abuse Cases in India

Over the last two years since March 2020, there has been an exponential increase in the number of crimes perpetuated against children, including forcible child marriages and CSA. The National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) in its report brings out that, crimes against children in Tamil Nadu has, seen an upward swing by 4.8% in 2020 against the marginal decline of 0.4% witnessed between 2018 and 2019.

Access to Justice not addressed

However, the most worrisome factor in this saga of child abuse is the access to justice more so in cases filed under Prevention of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO) 2012. It is but sad that the law conviction rate in POCSO cases amount to only 25.4% as on 2019 as per data released by Ministry of Women and Child Development thereby 75% of the cases going unpunished thus emboldening the offenders. The 'Bala Shaba' facilitates logical conclusions to problems arising out of child abuse. The absence of child representative in the rural area unlike their counterpart in urban area needs immediate redressal.

However, in Tamil Nadu the policy is restricted to 'Bala Shaba' in rural areas, since 48% ban areas nearly half of the children (35,12530 children, as per census 2011) would be left out of the participatory domestic process.

Way Forward

To ensure impartial dispensation of justice the laid down policy should specify the roles of all the key stakeholders namely the police, prosecutors, medical professionals and judiciary in the police domain.

Socio-economic and family background of the subject- Case Details

Name	R (name changed to protect the identity)
Gender of the Subject	Female
Age of the subject	(16 years old) during interview; at present 19 years
Place of birth	Vellore, Tamil Nadu
Place of the subject brought up (native)	Tiruvannamalai, Tamil Nadu (village name has been purposely kept out)

Education Qualification	10 th class; at present UG 1 st year
Family Type	Traditional joint family/extended nuclear family
Family's monthly income	Rs. 9000/-
Siblings	M- One married elder sister with a daughter and a husband
Father	B- Employed as a Car driver with a travel agency and occasionally also as a private driver and to supplement the income owns two cows and milk is an additional source of income to the family
Mother	P- Home maker
Aunty	S- Mentally Challenged
Grandfather	T- Maternal who owns a house where all of them reside and a small piece of cultivable land next to the family living area
Grandmother	W- Home maker

Date and Time of Interview: 29 August 2019, 02: 00 PM to 09: 00 PM

Date of Assessment: 05 November 2021

[**Note:** Keeping in mind the affected gender the help of a woman interviewer was sought and obtained from the same neighbourhood which would facilitate a faster breaking of ice and free talk highlighting the abuses heaped upon her].

R happens to be the daughter of B and P. Her father B always is in a drunken stupor, a chronic womaniser, and is habituated in speaking language that is unworthy of mention. In addition, on getting drunk used to get into fights with the neighbours in the village leading to loss of reputation and

respect. The members of this family, is being viewed with disdain in the neighbourhood.

R's sister M along with her husband O used to visit her parents as often as possible and would stay in grandparent's house where all of them reside with their baby. The apparent cause for this frequent sojourn is due to M regular quarrels with her mother-in-law over cooking and other house hold chores. So, this became a legitimate excuse for M used to frequent her mother P's house where she could enjoy the comfort of not having to work. This prompted M's husband to visit his wife and child twice or thrice in a week.

R suffered her first attempted act of molestation at the hand of her brother-in-law who tried to fondle her breast. On an afternoon when R was sleeping beside her sister M her brother-in-law came and slept next to her sister and despite her sister M sleeping in between her and her brother-in-law a deliberate attempt was made to grope her.

A visible shocked R immediately woke her sister and narrated the incident but to her utter surprise and shock, her sister didn't believe her, as O pretending to be sleeping. This confirmed the fact to R that her own sister M is an active accomplice to this transgression. A confused R was at her wits end and did not know to whom to narrate the incident. After a great deal of thought she mustered up courage to disclose this unbecoming behaviour to her mother P, who was all but supportive of her son-in-law and said that he would not behave in such a ungentle manly manner. The mother failed to accord due cognisance to her daughter's lament neglected the issue and did not initiate any necessary action.

A few days after the initial malefaction O threatened R by saying 'Neeyalam enaku oru chinna poo madhiri, unai appadiye kasakiduvan' in Tamil literally meaning - 'you are nothing but a small flower to me, and I will squeeze (crash)

you with ease'; and also verbally abused R using obscene words.

To add to her woes R developed some critical medical complaints like psoriasis because using her sister M's dress, a critical skin disease which leads to chronic itching resulting in cracks and scratch marks all over. She was advised by the doctor to desist taking non-vegetarian food and prescribed specific food to supplement her diet. If R by sheer mistake had non-vegetarian the itchiness would increase manifold and also suffered from irregular and over bleeding menstrual periods. There was also hair fall due to unhealthy diet and stress due to unwanted abuse within the family. The medicines prescribed for psoriasis had serious side effects resulting in premature aging and loss of natural charm. This led to an emotional bankruptcy in the mind of R. She further felt utterly helpless over the skin disease and also when compared to her peer group. The loss of the feminine charm only increased agony.

As a consequent follow up to the case study, R was interviewed again who confided that O tried to indirectly exploit R despite all the members in the family came to know the attempted rape by O. The family members despite being privy to all the transgression by O chose to remain silent and desisted from taking any tangible action. The most plausible excuses given was that the irresponsible behaviour of the girl's father who was an utter waste and the responsibility of looking after a mentally deranged aunt, and two aged grandparents requires the support of O and hence chose to remain a passive spectator.

After a lapse of two years in 2021 a follow up of the case study R was interviewed. Now R is no longer a child as per law, having attained 18 years. When the issue on the share of R ownership of the property came up and O claimed that he has been taking of the entire family including S who is

mentally challenged and so the share of S also should be willed to him. When O tried to sell the entire property, he was desisted by R and was physically assaulted by O leading to serious injuries.

Despite a timely intervention by the neighbours to stop the assault, there was no support from her own family who advised to forego her share as O was a dangerous individual with criminalistic tendencies. R shout for her help to her family members lamenting her sexual exploitation and now physical abuse by O fell only on deaf ears. The victim continues to suffer even after attaining adulthood as she had no support from her family at a crucial phase of her adolescent life.

(Note: During this physical attack incident R's father B is not present).

Legal Violations

There were a number of laws that were violated with impunity by all concerned which features under the Conventions on the Rights of Child (CRC) Article 9, 19 & 39 which covers the essence of all forms sexual abuse, and wilful neglect to child under the care of parent(s), legal guardian(s) and care taker(s). The CRC is the oldest instrument on child protection.

The molestation of a minor girl (child), is a heinous crime and falls under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences POCSO Act 2012. All Verbal, physical and psychological abuses heaped upon a child, over the past decade is tried under this act.

Crisis Intervention and Legal Recommendations

The subject has been cautioned and coerced by her family members that O is a dangerous man capable of going to any extent to prove a point, and the subject lives in a rural

village which is patriarchal where men tend to play the dominant part. During the course of this study the researcher suggested the interviewer to diffuse the crisis by lodging complaint in the 'all women police station' as gender prejudices is likely to be eliminated.

In schools other than child abuse 1098 helpline number, other helpline numbers like 24 hours women helpline number 181 and most importantly 'All Women Police Station' number of the district/town needs to be displayed prominently. The affected party would feel comfortable in case the law enforcers in khaki are women who would be more sympathetic to their woes.

The negligent and callous attitude displayed by R's parent's and responsible elders in her family at the early stages facilitated the child molestation which continued for several years unhindered. She grew up remaining prone to abuses both verbal and physical and emotional neglect by all the family members time and again. The victim tends to continue suffering even after attaining adulthood as no remedial support was rendered at a time when she desperately needed it.

This case study is a classic example of child neglect and abuse without proper nutrition clothing, medical and emotional attention by caretakers (parents); and this kind of child neglect is prevalent in the middle-class families of rural Tamil Nadu. The parents (caretakers) need to undergo counselling and guidance on proper child care, stress and anger management to prevent domestic violence. The Government can enlist the help of students from the departments of criminology, psychology and social work who are attached with NGO's, other social platform to raise awareness on child care, child neglect and abuse intervention. The legal guidance and counselling adopted in this case can

be used as a benchmark to prevent any further cases of child abuse.

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ABUSES AND NEGLECT

Dhanalingam .M

Mathan Bala .P

This case study is about a 13-year boy “vagrant child” neglected basic needs such as rights of education, accommodation, guidance ..., while the subject like to study no one helped and neglected by the society.

The term "vagrant children" refers to minors who are homeless and wander here and there without the custody of legal guardians, fixed incomes or residence. This group tends to be neglected by the public because they are too young and their voices too weak (Wikipedia-vagrant).

These children mainly live their lives by begging and scavenging. Moreover, they are gradually becoming a major criminal element. Human trafficking makes them homeless, vagrant children live on the fringes of mainstream society. They are most vulnerable among disadvantaged groups and so they need the care and attention of all people.

There are multiple reasons that cause children to become vagrants. Some children leave home to earn money because their families are impoverished. Most of the vagrant children come from rural areas and seek to earn money outside their hometowns because their families are too poor to afford normal school education. Their family members and other villagers already work outside their hometowns.

However, most fail to find jobs because they are too young and their education levels are too low.

Case Details

Age	Thirteen
Date of Birth	2008
Gender	Male
NO OF Siblings	Nil
Parent	died
Suspect /Perpetrator	Relatives
Severity	Less
Place of child	Coimbatore
Report to law Enforcement	NO
Report to NGO	NO
Any Medical Diagnosis	NO
Place of crime	Tamil Nadu
Year of access to case	2022

At the age of eight subject mother died. Subject family also does not like to educate him because of economical backwardness. Subject is going to his relatives home there also with the same financial issues, poverty. They use him as a labour, finally Subject escapes from relative home. Now subject is homeless so subject stays on platforms, subject starts begging for his life. Sometimes sells water bottles in bus stands. There is no proper residency for subject. Subject often goes to Tirunelveli bus stand (in covid time), Thoothukudi, Madurai via train general without buy ticket.

Subject belonged to an ST (**Scheduled Tribes**) community though there is free education but subject was not aware of that, subject does not like to go to schooling. Subject family is also not like to educate him because even for at least two meals for the day is rare. They eat once a day. The subject is like wear dress like others, though subject is begging. The subject has some friends in school days they give him snacks, old dresses, etc.

There is scheme but there is no awareness about the schemes, education is a right of the children, In India, the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act or Right to Education Act (RTE), is an Act of the Parliament of India enacted on 4 August 2009, which describes the modalities of the importance of free and compulsory education for children between 6 and 14 in India under Article 21a of the Indian Constitution. India became one of 135 countries to make education a fundamental right of every child (Constitution of India).

Vulnerability Theory and Child Homelessness

An exploration of useful concepts to combat child homelessness reveals that vulnerability theory is valuable because it seeks to transform the poverty dialogue from the consideration of factors that lead to homelessness to the common needs of all people (Weaver, 2012). Vulnerability is a characteristic of human existence that carries with it the imminent or ever-present possibility of harm, injury, and misfortune. A variety of social justice problems exist, including poverty and poor educational systems, whereby government responsibility is limited by discrimination doctrine.

Homeless children are vulnerable in lack of ways, and their vulnerability is apparent in several settings (Weaver, 2012). In analysing their plight, it can be assessed that the destabilisation of homelessness causes a disconnection for children with much of their environment. There were four kinds of assets mentioned by the poor, including physical assets (land and material belongings), human assets (education and training, health, and ability to work), social assets (belonging to social networks like family, neighbours, and associations), and environmental assets (grass, trees, water and non-timber products). The poor linked their lack of these assets and their vulnerability to risks. They lack all four

of the aforementioned assets. Within their "home" environment of the family shelter, children are the most vulnerable members of that community, often the victim of sexual assault, hunger (Wash & Lee, 2014) and sometimes parental neglect. If they are out in the street with their family, children are even more vulnerable and more likely to be removed from their parents by the state because they cannot provide the children with the basic necessities of food, shelter, and clothes. These basic necessities are vital for children, of more value is the daily connection children share with their parents and siblings. Being separated from one another and placed with strangers is emotionally traumatic for children, and many exhibit depression, aggression and withdrawal, while others develop severe attachment disorders (Weaver, 2012).

Recommended action to mitigate the vagrancy

- Victim should seek the help of NGOs
- Awareness about free education
- Awareness about Government hostel
- Properly filing cases of child begging - The Children Act, 1960
- As a public if we see any child vagrant, we must inform to **1098**
- Proper care and protection of this children shall be ensured by child protection officers
- Financial Assistance - Education assistance, Equipment's, uniforms, Scholarships (on Time)
- Campaign to get kids off streets.

Thus, we safeguard our future and backbone of the country. We treat all children of the nation equal, give equal standard of education. Then only the nation goes towards everyone's happy path and high GDP.

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ABUSES AND NEGLECT

Subhashini .N.S

This case study is about a 14-year girl child's painful story which she experienced in her school days. In today's world children are frequently prone to child abuse. Some suggestions are also discussed below to reduce child abuse in the society.

Child abuse and neglect has been recognized as an important public health problem in the west since 1960's. child abuse and neglect are defined in different ways in various culture. In general, any commission or omission of acts by adult caretakers that imposes a negative impact on physical, psychological, and social wellbeing of a child is considered child abuse and neglect (Beyaztas, Dokgoz, Resmiye, & Demirel, 2020). Child Abuse is the worst recognized important crime and problem of the society which affects the future of our Nation.

Child Abuse can be either in sexual, verbal, emotional, mental or psychological, economic, cultural form. An abusive relationship can include any or all of these types of behaviours sustained over a period of time and often escalating (Beyaztas, et al, 2020).

Child Abuse exists from century to century in all fields like school, working place and even in house and neighbourhoods also in some cases, right from the history of civilized human mankind. Even after several new programs and projects enforced by our government to prevent child abuse yet it cannot be completely eradicated in our society (Beyaztas, et al, 2020). New laws and rules were enacted and punishments were made harder for completely stopped child abuse.

Case Details

Age	Fourteen Years
Date of Birth	18-02-2003
Gender	Female
No of Siblings	Two
Parent Marital Status	Married
Suspect/ perpetrator	Teacher
Severity	Less severe
Place of child	Madipakkam, Chennai
Report to Law Enforcement	No
Report to Social Service Agencies or NGO	No
Any Medical Diagnosis	No
Place of Crime	School, Nanganallur, Chennai
Year of access to case	2021

There was a girl child born as the third child of the family after two brothers in Madipakkam, Chennai. She belongs to BC caste. She joined in a school which has a major population of FC caste and it also belongs to a Higher Secondary School. At her young age she was neglected from all cultural activities, sports and functions in her school because of her caste, FC caste were given those priorities which affected that child more culturally. Then when she participates in some interschool competition even after her good performance, she got neglected in the prize list and after performing in a good manner in her exams. She did not get the adequate marks and seen with the partiality by her teachers. This hurts the child more emotionally and mentally. She was a classical dancer who learnt perfect Bharatanatyam but she has never given an opportunity to participate in performing dance programs in her school. When she enquired

about it, she has been said that opportunities would be given only to those who look beautiful she was good at sports, even though with her good performance in school competition she was neglected in interschool selection, due to a single reason that the selection staff doesn't like her. They had a practice, every Fridays they would perform pooja for God and every FC caste student were allowed to throw flowers on God but she was neglected in that also. Not only were that child all other caste like BC, MBC, SC, ST neglected from performing pooja.

These things hurt her much harder so she started to isolate herself from school, society and family. The child's family got to know about the happenings in the school, so her elder brother came to speak with her teacher. After that event the girl child was often physically hurt by her teacher for complaining about the management of the school to her parents. Then for her small mistakes she was battered very hard and the teacher started to beat and hurt her saying some silly reasons. The child was physically abused.

There after the teacher and her class mates started to tease her verbally. The teacher used many harsh words to scold that girl for committing small mistakes, and treated her with a racial discrimination and treated the girl in a bad manner. The management of the school or the administrative sector of the school also hurt her both verbally and emotionally. She was only 14 years of old at these times of hardship. So, the child doesn't know how to face and tackle the problem. Many days the Child returned home crying and with the scar or with the beaten mark. Parent of the child was ill literate (i.e.) uneducated. So, they also do not know the laws of government. This affected the child psychologically and she started to hesitate to join in the programs and cultural activities of her school.

This created an inferiority complex in her mind. Later knowing about all these things, the child's parent changed her school and joined her in a new school. The child's parent has not charged any criminal offense against the school. Many child abuse cases like this, have not been charged because of the inability of their parents. This case displays certain characteristics that are typical of societies at the crawling stage of developing a contemporary and humane response to child abuse and neglect. Parents of the child only complained to the irresponsible and workless management of the school. Hence these kinds of neglect and partiality would always be continued in the school. Transferring the child to another school is a permanent solution for that child and the family, but this doesn't provide a permanent solution to the crime.

The core of this study is to show up the weakness of the child protection system in the school and inability of the society to bring up these kinds of cases to be filed in the police station. This is in clear contrast with the global contemporary and humane approach to child abuse and neglect this case was not reported neither to the police nor to child the child protective service. The child's parent doesn't have a mandatory knowledge about the law against child abuse. Since child abuse and neglect is a social problem, it should be approached from a social crime perspective, it would be more effective and humane. The risk factor for the child abuse is the low educational status lack of knowledge about the law against the child abuse, Mentality against charging in police station, racial discrimination in school level, no humanity in hurting a child.

Recommended action to mitigate...

- Awareness of child abuse.
- Awareness against caste discrimination.
- Awareness about secularism.
- Awareness of physical abuse.

- Proper education of filing case against child abuse to police or to a concerned department.
- Awareness about the limitations of teachers and school management.
- It is a worst fact to realize that the feeling of humanity is getting reduced day by day.
- Law against child abuse should be made severe.
- Crime against child should be properly deducted and the criminal should be punished.

Child abuse is the worst thing that can happen to a child. Schools are the primary education sector which gives the primary knowledge and character to the future youngsters of India who are going to represent our country. Therefore, it is the primary duty of teachers not only to give education and to find the talents but also to give good character, discipline to the children. Teacher should treat them with good care, love and affection which leads to a beautiful future of our Indian nation.

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PART IV - UNNATURAL SEX



UNNATURAL SEX

Esakkiraja .M

Renjini .R

Sexual abuse is unwanted sexual activity, with perpetrators using force or taking advantage of victims not able to give consent. Child sexual abuse also called child molestation is a form of child abuse in which an adult or older adolescent uses a child for sexual stimulation. It has long-term physical consequences, because stressful early life experiences cause immune dysregulation across the lifespan (Sigurdardottir, & Halldorsdottir, 2018).

Hall & Hall (2011) writes child sexual abuse can occur everywhere, including home, school or work places (in the form of child labour). The effects of child sexual abuse can include depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, anxiety, to further victimization in adulthood and physical injury to the child, among other problems. Sometimes, the sexual abusers are in a position of trust or responsible for the child's care, such as a family member, teacher, clergy member or coach. No matter what, the abuse was not your fault. It's never too late to start healing from this experience.

Incest

There are many disturbing things in the society, and incest is near the top of the list. Incest is when people who are related have sex. This could take many forms: a parent raping a child is incest. Two first cousins marrying is also incest.

Different states have different rules for how distantly related two people need to be to avoid incest, mostly because children born from incest often have serious health problems in future.

Case Details

Name	'X'
Gender	Female
Age	17 years
Place	Narikkal, Kerala
Year	2018
Perpetrator	Victim's Uncle
Perpetrator Age	39 years
Place of Occurrence	Public transport
Report to law Enforcement	Yes

A case is reported on child sexual abuse in a remote village Narikkal, Kerala. Miss X is a female victim who has been raped repeatedly by her family member. When X was in the age of 12, her parents were divorced. After that she has continued her life with her mother alone. She has experienced the sexual abuse at first time in 16 years of age. X did not know about the sexual abuses at that time, because she was a minor. In this case, the perpetrator is victim's uncle, he has attained 39 years of age. She has completed her school education at 16 and came back to the home with her uncle from the hostel. It was the time she became the victim first time at public transport. The uncle started to abuse by touching her private parts purposefully. Miss X was not bothered on his actions, because child is always child. He has continued his actions with the sexual mind on her and tried to abuse her at that time.

Family set-up

Miss X was from a middle-class family, when she was in the age of 12, her parents were divorced. Then she has decided to live with her mother. The mother got a chance to go for a job in cashew factory, so that miss X became the hosteller up to 12th standard. They have met weekly once at the hostel.

Re-victimization

After 6 months, Miss X became re-victimized by her uncle. He has gone to her home to visit Miss X and her mother. Unfortunately, the mother was not there at that time. He used the situation favourable for him by sexually attacked her. She was so tired and felt dizziness and shows some kind of physiological and psychological symptoms.

Physical and Psychological symptoms:

It causes the X always tired, could always sleep, and felt it was very difficult to breathe, to get the deep breath. That's why Miss X became the direct victim of psychological illness. Due to this victimization from sexual abuse, she was unable to communicate freely with her mother and friends. She likes to stay alone always. So that, she felt widespread pain and anxiety. As a child, Miss X had stomach aches. But she did not share her problems to anyone because her uncle was the abuser. And also, she believed that no one will trust her even her mother also. It was all about her stress then the stress became frustration.

Victimization by society

Then she got an admission in nearby college for BA Economics, it was one of the reasons to reveal the case right now. The college atmosphere makes her think positive so that, she has enjoyed a lot and forgot the bad experiences she met the life with. One day, Miss X shared her most painful

experience from her uncle to the close friend. The friend became a good pillow to hide her emotions safely. But unfortunately, the issue has known to some fellow mates, it was the reason to re-victimize her. Some students blamed her in a wrong way and some other have blamed to kept silence on it. Some days later, she has stressful and shows fear also.

Searching for solution

Miss X has looked to the healthcare system for solutions to her physical health problems but believed that she was not offered treatment solutions appropriate for Childhood Sexual Abuse survivors. She visited several healthcare providers as per the guidance of her friend and persisted in sharing her thoughts about how her physical problems were related to incest but their reaction was silence. They failed to provide any consideration, or even validation, of her traumas. Health providers' solution for her problems was mostly medication.

Reporting nature

Miss X's friend was interested to wipe out her emotions regarding this sexual abuse, so she has reported this incident to their class teacher very seriously. Then the teacher understood that it was the reason to unconsciousness in the class and have gone backward in academics. The teacher has conveyed this problem to her mother and helped to report before the law enforcement. Then Miss X and her mother went to the police station and filed a complaint against her uncle. The SHO of the particular station was investigated the case and tried to collect all the information regarding her family. And finally, he charged the FIR against the abuser in the name of incest. The case did not finish yet and did not get the justice to the Victim. It is ongoing and one of the cases in pending list.

On Legal perspective

Protection of Children against Sexual Offences (POCSO) 2012, criminalizing a range of acts including child rape, harassment, and exploitation. The law mandates setting up of Special Courts to facilitate speedy trials in Child Sexual Abuse cases. Undoubtedly, the passing of POCSO has been a major step forward in securing children's rights and furthering the cause of protecting children against sexual abuse. Until 2012, the only sexual offences against children recognized by the law were covered by three sections of the **Indian Penal Code (IPC)** not specific to children. They are mentioned below:

- Section 376
- Section 354
- Section 377

The only crimes registered were rape (sexual intercourse without consent-section 376), outraging modesty of a woman (unspecified acts - section 354) and section 377- defines unnatural acts as "carnal intercourse against the order of nature with any man, woman or animal".

- POCSO is also forward thinking in many aspects, in that, the definition of sexual harassment includes repeatedly or constantly following, watching or contacting a child either directly, electronically or through other means [section 11(iv)].
- According to Indian Penal Code, 1860 the section 375 deals with sexual assault on woman against her will, without her consent, by coercion, misrepresentation or fraud. But there is no special law for incest.
- In this case, the victim is child. So, the case will go to the POCSO. At the same time, we don't have any law specifying the incest which connecting the POCSO act.

- The illegal sexual intercourse between the family members comes under the rape category on IPC. It is the major drawback of our Criminal Justice System.

Punishments

The amendment to the POCSO bill increases the punishment for the sexual abuse of children, to the death penalty, in cases of 'aggravated penetrative sexual assault'.

- Section 8 of the POCSO Act prescribes punishment for sexual assault of a minor. Section 4 (Punishment for penetrative sexual assault) amended to increase the quantum of punishment from a minimum of seven years to minimum of 10 years, and a minimum of 20 years in case of a child below 16 years.
- According to Indian Penal Code, 1860 section 376 deals with the punishment for rape which is ranging from rigorous imprisonment to death penalty. There is no special punishment for child sexual abuse with incest in IPC.

In this present case study, there is no punishment offered by the court. The abuser did not come before the court of law; therefore, the victim did not get the justice yet. It remains pending in list.

Rehabilitation

The first priority is ensuring the safety and protection for children who have been abused. Rehabilitation is one of the most important steps after the abuse. Parental incest, siblings' incest or the illegal sexual activities with any of the family member will be a very bad experience or emotions for a girl child. In this case, the girl has faced many situations such as physical and mental health problems during the child period due to the sexual assault by the family member.

According to the above case study, the rehabilitation for child sexual abuse should be:

- Provide proper meditations and yoga for peaceful mind and to get a positive vibe.
- Health care providers should create increased awareness of child sexual abuse and encourage victims to report the case at right time.
- Increase the public awareness on CSA and blaming the victim should also be discouraged in such awareness campaigns.
- Government should ensure proper implementation of the Child Rights Act.
- Law enforcement agencies should arrest and prosecute perpetrators of CSA and those found guilty punished appropriately to serve as deterrent to others.

The present case study is about Child Sexual Abuse or in the form of incest. Girls are more vulnerable to sexual abuse, although boys too reported a high percentage of victimization and are subject to greater social stigma. The family situation will be a major part in the abuse. There is a great chance to commit these types of crimes due to the broken families. The incest is not only the sexual abuse, it also includes physical, psychological and emotional abuse. Unreported and unproved crimes are not new in our system especially in the case of child sexual Abuse by family members. Therefore, the number of crimes will be increased day to day.

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UNNATURAL SEX

Susmitha .K

Maharajan .M

The use of a minor child to meet the sexual or emotional needs of one or more persons whose authority is derived through ongoing emotional bonding with that child is called as incest. A family represents the child, the universe of his existence, and the parents. The family is the stability pole of this universe. When the family environment, rather than being one of comfort and safety becomes a place of deprivation, pain, and violence, the child is the one who will suffer the most from the effects of these disorders and conflicts.

Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) is a crime against children. It is largely under reported and commonly goes unpunished in our society as it is commonly perpetrated by close ones including family relations. Victims are left with the adverse consequences associated with it sometimes for life. Globally, child abuse (or child maltreatment) is a significant public health problem extending beyond culture, social context, and race. Child abuse consists of any acts of commission or omission by a parent, caregiver, or other adult resulting in harm, the potential for, or threat of harm to a child (0- 18 years of age) even if the harm is unintentional. The World Health Organization (WHO) estimates that 40 million children aged 0-14 years globally suffer from abuse and neglect that require health and social care. The extent and trend of national or global rates and determinants of child abuse are largely unknown.

In most cases, the perpetrators are known to the victim and maybe someone in her family or her relatives, Abuse by friends, including family friends and acquaintances is also common. Such friends usually take advantage of the closeness

to the victim or her family to perpetrate the crime which is usually committed in complete secrecy. Child sexual abuse is unreported. This is due to several factors among which is the problem of stigmatization. The child usually does not disclose the crime as the perpetrators began to threaten their victim against disclosure. When the victim eventually discloses the crime to her parents or other relatives or friends, they are further discouraged from reporting to the law enforcement agencies, either because the perpetrator is a family member and the parents want to protect the family name or they are scared of being ridiculed by the society. The few that eventually get reported to the law enforcement agencies are commonly not given the attention they deserve. Thus, most perpetrators go unpunished. The victims also do not usually present to the health facility for medical evaluation unless there is an obvious health challenge.

They, therefore, do not get medical help to overcome the trauma associated with the crime nor receive screening or prophylaxis for possible infections like HIV over-treatment for injuries as well as emergency contraception to prevent unwanted pregnancies. Some victims of CSA had their sexual debut against their wish. This has serious consequences on the victims' future sexual relations. CSA can have a profound impact on the physical, psychological and social wellbeing of survivors. It can result in genital and bodily injuries as well as expose victims to HIV and other STIs, unwanted pregnancy, urinary tract infection, depression, and post-traumatic stress disorder. The experience of repeated sexual trauma tends to make the victim hyper-vigilant, prone to physical symptoms i.e., pelvic, back, and abdominal pain, headaches, as well as tremors and is capable of making them withdraw to themselves and lose trust in humanity. It can also make them live in fear, have low self-esteem and affect their school performance.

Determinant Factors for Child Abuse

Risk factors are characteristics that may increase the likelihood of experiencing or perpetrating child abuse and neglect, but they may or may not be direct causes. A combination of individual, relational, community and societal factors contribute to the risk of child abuse and neglect. Although children are not responsible for the harm inflicted upon them, certain factors have been found to increase their risk of being abused and or neglected. Child abuse or maltreatment is a significant global public health problem of unknown global prevalence. About 40 million children aged 0 - 14 years require health and social care globally. The prevalence, determinants, and trends of national or global rates of child abuse and maltreatment are largely unknown. Social determinants of health (SDH) are conditions in which people are born, grow, live, work, and age, including the health system. These conditions provide the freedom people need to live lives they value and are shaped by the distribution of money, power, and resources at global, national, and local levels. SDH that perpetuates child abuse can be avoided by reasonable societal level action; however, that they are not avoided indicates that they are unfair, unnecessary, unjust, and therefore inequitable. Given children's need for safe, healthy, nurturing, and responsive living environments, the SDH that perpetuate child abuse are numerous and need to be examined to understand the association between child abuse and Intimate Partner Violence (IPV).

Children exposed to child abuse are often exposed to co-occurring Domestic Violence (DV) and Environmental Stressors. Households frequently experiencing IPV are commonly poor, undergo marital problems, life stressors, and other negative aspects of family life, including low parental education, unemployment, insufficient income, and substance abuse. Other factors associated with increased risk for child

abuse include young child age, minority status, parental stress, immigrant families, single-parent families, step-families, and families with three or more children, children 0 - 3 years old, female sex, and older adolescence. Perpetrator-related risk factors such as parental mental health, chronic illness, criminal history, alcohol or drug abuse, and parental skills have also been implicated with child abuse and IPV.

Sexual abuse

Sexual abuse is sexual behavior or a sexual act forced upon a woman, man, or child without their consent. Sexual abuse includes abuse of a woman, man, or child by a man, woman, or child. Sexual abuse is an act of violence that the attacker uses against someone they perceive as weaker than them. It does not come from an uncontrollable sex drive but is a crime committed deliberately to control and humiliate the victim. Most victims of sexual violence are women a fact that reflects their social stance even today, in the 21st century, as inferior to men. Sexual violence is another means of oppressing women in a patriarchal society. Sexual violence is a social phenomenon that exists in every society that accepts aggressive behavior and gender inequality, and Israel is among them. Thousands of women turn to the rape crisis centres for help after an attack, and the statistics show that 1 in 3 women will be sexually abused during their lifetime.

When a perpetrator intentionally harms a minor physically, psychologically, sexually, or by acts of neglect, the crime is known as child abuse. Child sexual abuse is a form of child abuse that includes sexual activity with a minor. A child cannot consent to any form of sexual activity, period. When a perpetrator engages with a child this way, they are committing a crime that can have lasting effects on the victim for years.

Child sexual abuse does not need to include physical contact between a perpetrator and a child. Some forms of child sexual abuse include (but are not limited to): Exhibitionism, or exposing oneself to a minor Fondling, Intercourse, Masturbation in the presence of a minor or forcing the minor to masturbate Obscene conversations, phone calls, text messages, or digital interaction Producing, owning, or sharing pornographic images or movies of children, Sex of any kind with a minor, including vaginal, oral, or anal. Sex trafficking or any other contact of a sexual nature that involves a minor.

This report highlights the management of a case of a child as a result of incest perpetrated by her father. It also brings to fore the problems and challenges of child sexual abuse in Thrissur. The victim was a 14year old. Her mother was insane. The father sexually abused her repeatedly. She became two months pregnant. This case report highlights the occurrence of child sexual assault by a family member and aims to create awareness of the condition in our society to prompt recognition and management of the condition and its consequences. It also emphasizes the need for detailed clinical history including family and social history to identify problems that may have otherwise been missed.

Case Details

Victim name	xxx
Victim age	14 years
Place	Thrissur, Kerala
Year	2020
Family members	Father, Mother, two girl children, and one boy
Suspect or perpetrator	Father

The case is about a girl 'XXX' of age 14. The girl was a resident of a rural village in Thrissur district, Kerala. Her family was a poor family which includes her father, mother, two brothers, and one sister. She is a victim of the POCSO case. She was raped by her father, but she was not able to understand what has happened to her. Her mother is a psychiatric patient. The victim had some changes in behavior and it was noticed by her school teacher. They talked to her and they found that she was abused. The case was registered at the police station. After the case was filed, the victim was transferred to home under the order of CWC. The accused was convicted and jailed but released on bail after some months. All her siblings except his older brother were also transferred to this home. CWC ordered that the child need care and protection. She was having nutrition problems, emotional problems, and not at all interested in studies. She had active and independent behavior and maintains interpersonal relationships. Now she had recovered from all her problems a lot. But she is having a mild impairment in cognitive development, language development, social adjustment, emotional adjustment. Her personality development is mild and there is a mild percentage of disability. Because of this impairment, she was not able to understand what was happening to her is a crime. And she won't have a person to whom she can share her problems and worries since her mother is in an abnormal condition. She also has some psychiatric problems similar to her mother's. She is having attention-seeking behavior. By the investigation of CWC, the significant experience which leads to the violence is that child's mother is a psychiatric patient and she is taking medications.

Case filed/ booked

There are many new laws in our judiciary. There are so many laws to come into being to get rid of these crimes completely. Most of the crimes are committed by their relatives and parents.

Thrissur Police filed the case under IPC section 375, 376, 376A, 417, 506, and POCSO Act section 4, 8.

Sec 375: Section 375 of the Indian Penal Code defines rape as "sexual intercourse with a woman against her will, without her consent, by coercion, misrepresentation or fraud or at a time when she has been intoxicated or duped or is of unsound mental health and in any case if she is under 18 years of age."

Sec 376: Whoever, except in the cases provided for in subsection 2, commits rape, shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment of either description for a term which shall not be less than ten years, but which may extend to imprisonment for life, and shall also be liable to fine.

Sec 376A: Whoever, commits an offense punishable under sub-section 1) or subsection 2) of section 376 and in the course of such commission inflicts an injury which causes the death of the woman or causes the woman to be in a persistent vegetative state, shall be punished with rigorous imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than twenty years, but which may extend to imprisonment for life, which shall mean imprisonment for the remainder of that person's natural life, or with death.

The POCSO Act, 2012 is a comprehensive law to provide for the protection of children from the offenses of sexual assault, sexual harassment, and pornography while safeguarding the interests of the child at every stage of the judicial process by incorporating child-friendly mechanisms

for reporting, recording of evidence, investigation and speedy trial of offenses through designated special courts. The Act defines a child as any person below 18 years of age and defines different forms of sexual abuse including penetrative and non-penetrative assault as well as sexual harassment and pornography.

Section 4: (Punishment for penetrative sexual assault) amended to increase the quantum of punishment from a minimum of seven years to a minimum of 10 years, and a minimum of 20 years in case of a child below 16 years.

Section 8: Deals with the sexual assault of a minor.

Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation is the process by which Victims or offenders are given treatment to change once again become normally functioning members of society.

Psychological Rehabilitation

- Victims are given time to heal in to routine or activities.
- Care givers create safe and positive relationships with children
- Victims are given a choice in every aspect of their stay, training, and work at the shelter.
- Provide peer counselling to victims.
- Professional Staff Provide individual counselling.

Economic Rehabilitation

- Provide Employability Training like basic numeracy, literacy, spoken English, personality development, and work place culture/ethic.
- Provide sustainable livelihood skills that are suitable for contemporary society.
- Government Initiative for sexual victim child education helps economically for the family.

Civic Rehabilitation

- Facilitate the restoration of civic identity.
- Support victims to get all their entitlement such as housing, immediate relief, education support, etc.
- Provide crucial support to a survivor to live with dignity.

Suggestions

The following suggestions are recommended to reduce CSA in society.

- Health care providers should take a detailed family and social history including the sexual history of patients, particularly female children to identify cases of CSA which would otherwise have gone unreported.
- Identified cases should be addressed promptly and appropriately, taking our society's peculiarities into cognizance to ensure that the victim is safe from further abuse and prevent complications from the abuse.
- Appropriate authorities including social departments of health facilities as well as law enforcement agencies should be informed in cases of CSA where necessary.
- Health care providers should create increased awareness of child sexual abuse and encourage victims to promptly report cases to the appropriate authorities.
- Government and non-governmental organizations should also assist in increasing public awareness of CSA as well as encourage prompt reporting. Blaming the victim should also be discouraged in such awareness campaigns.
- Government should ensure proper implementation of the Child Rights Act.
- Law enforcement agencies should arrest and prosecute perpetrators of CSA and those found guilty punished appropriately to serve as a deterrent to others.

Many crimes happen within the family, but only a few crimes like this came out. The first reason for this incident was a family situation. One reason for this was that the mother was a patient. She was been raised by her father. She was subjected to sexual abuse by her father as she is not aware about what was happening to her was a crime.

The father cases as a whole demonstrated several features that we consider significant, especially when viewed in light of men's sexual abuse of girls. The first is that the case we saw demonstrated that fathers are in many cases acting out a sense of patriarchal control over their daughters through acts of sexual abuse. Fathers rationalized their behavior as natural, protective, corrective, or educational, and the controlling behaviours sometimes extended well beyond the sexual abuse to permeate the entire relationship between the father and daughter. There were similarities between this behavior and patterns of coercive control exercised by some men in intimate relationships with adult women.

Our study undermines several long-standing stereotypes about father-daughter sexual abuse. Instead, we found that sexual abuse by fathers may be simultaneously the easiest to perpetrate, the hardest to uncover, and the most damaging to victims. These stereotypes about father-daughter sexual abuse continue to influence scholarly approaches to this subject, obscuring recognition of the exercise of male power. Given all of the barriers to reporting that these girls have had to overcome, systems must be in place that facilitates disclosures about sexual abuse within the family and make clear that such abuse cannot be committed with impunity.

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PART V - UNTOUCHABILITY



UNTOUCHABILITY

Abilashan Arulchandran

Manikandan Krishnan

Child abuse is harm too, or neglect of, a child boy another person, whether adult or child. In general child abuse happens in a cultural, ethnic and common income group. Child abuse can be physical, emotional, verbal, sexual or through neglect. Abuse may cause serious injury to the child and may even result in death (Hillis, Mercy, Amobi & Kress, 2016). Child Abuse is the worst recognized important crime and problem of the society which shall affect the future of any nation.

Child Abuse can be either is sexual, verbal, emotional, mental, or psychological, economic, cultural form. An abusive relationship can include any or all of these types of behaviours sustained over a period of time and often escalating (McCoy & Keen, 2013).

Child Abuse exists from century to century in all fields like school, working place and even in house and neighbourhoods also in some cases, right from the history of civilized human mankind. Even after several new programs and projects enforced by our government to prevent child abuse yet it cannot be completely eradicated in our society (Leeb, et al, 2008).

New Laws, rules, and punishments shall be set in force to completely stop untouchability.

Untouchability was crime in India. Under IPC section but was repealed

This case study is about a 13 years old boy, a child's sorrow story who was victim of untouchability. Nowadays, Untouchability is widely practiced frequently in villages and town and cities in the name of caste. This is the main concept in this case study. Some suggestions are also discussed below to reduce child abuse relating to Untouchability in the society.

Case Details

Age	Thirteen Years (13)
Gender	Male
Date of Birth	He does not know Himself
No. of. Siblings	One
Parent marital status	Married
Suspect/Perpetrator	Society
Severity	More severe
Place of Child	They Sustain in within Tamil Nadu
Report to Law Enforcement	No
Report to social service agencies or NGO	No
Any Medical Diagnosis	No
Place of Crime	Valliyoor
Year of access to case	2022

This case is about a boy born as a second child of the family. He has one elder sister. They live in the village of Chittar (Kanyakumari district). Subject belongs to Schedule Tribe (ST). His sister got married at the age of 15. Most of this caste peoples get married under the age of 18. Subject is very much interested in academic side. But his family members are a Nomad. So, the subject is unable to fulfil his dream. We

should help to develop their community. We can reduce a crime related to this specific and also teach some skills that use to develop their economical level in the society. But the public were not interested to help them and also, they were harassing in the public places (example: Bus stand).

By seeing their appearance and their personality peoples are just avoiding them instead of helping. His family is instructed to earn money as a daily wage through selling needle, beads, and copper ornaments. Then only the family could feed. But no one shows interest and responds to the community people. So, the subject was planned to work in a mechanical shop but the shopkeeper also noticed the subject was a tribal boy. Then the neighbors and shopkeeper were harassing the boy. Whenever the subject attended wedding function as a servant, they were not given proper wages to him because of the caste issues and he was not treated in a proper manner. Due to this the boy was abused physically and mentally. The subject planned to complaint in child line (1098), but his parents are also included in his abuse. The subject thought that it was not a right choice so he withdrew that idea. Then the boy went to hunting birds along with his friends. After few days he usually consuming alcohol and also tobacco. This shows that we are the reason for his behaviour.

Recommended Action to Reduce

- Awareness About Untouchability
- Proper Awareness About Child Line (1098)
- Awareness About Right to Education Act (RTE)- 2009
- Awareness About Child Marriage Act- 2007
- Filing case about child abuse to District Child Protection Officer (DCPO) or too concerned department.

Untouchability is the worst things that happens in our country. Untouchability must be eliminated by the future society of India which will represent our nuts. Therefore, parents should insist their children that everyone is equal in our society. This is the chief duty of the society. Society must change their thinking nature so that all are equally treated with good care and love. This will lead a way to our future generations to think all are equal.

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PART VI - LABELLING



LABELLING

Betsy Beulah .P

Akash Joseph

In today's world children are more prone to labelling which could be based on child's character, behavior or appearance. This case study is about a 15-year-old boy child's traumatic and upsetting story which he had experienced in his school days- Labelling. Labelling means a word or phrase that used to describe or identifies someone or something. Labelling children typically means referring to them by a specific term that indicates the child's action, appearance, etc. it affects the way they see themselves (Poonawala, 2015).

In 1963, Howard S. Becker developed labelling theory which posits that self-identity and the behavior of individuals may be determined or influenced by the terms used to describe or classify them. Labelling theory argues that criminal and deviant acts are a result of labelling by those who have power and the powerless are more likely to be negatively labelled (Skaggs, 2020).

Labelling is mostly associated with the sociology of deviance. It is applied to education in relation to teachers applying labels on the pupils in terms of their ability, potential, or behavior. Labels may seem innocuous, but they can be harmful. Labelling ourselves can negatively affect our

self-esteem and hold us back (Gauri, 2021) and labelling child can cause persistent negative stereotypes.

Labels are used widely in our educational system without even realizing the harmful impact behind it. This may affect the students the way that they feel about themselves (Springer, n.d.). Since they are labelled that cannot do well in their academics. This kind of negative labelling causes the students to have low-self-esteem, isolated, feelings of helplessness and the inability to compete in the classroom.

There was a boy child who is the first child of the family in Ennore, Chennai. He was a talented boy who was very kind, generous and playful. His parents were uneducated so they want to make their son a well-educated person. His parents got him admission in the well-recognized school in their area. As he was going to school every day and studying to fulfil his parents dream, at this young and tender age, the teacher started to him label him in a negative way. The teachers labelled him as the person who is not fit for studying at all. This made a negative impact in him.

Case Details

Age	Fifteen years
Date of birth	18-11-2005
Gender	Male
No. of siblings	One
Parent marital status	Married
Suspect / perpetrator	Teachers and Relatives
Severity	Less severe
Place of child	Ennore, Chennai
Report to Law Enforcement	No
Report to Social Service Agencies or NGO	No
Any Medical Diagnosis	No
Place of crime	School
Year of access to case	2022

Because of this image about him he himself believed that he was not fit for anything and started isolating himself from everyone around him. He was a middle bencher in his class and got last rank in the class. This made him unmotivated to study or to even participate in any competitions. And due to his last mark in the class the teachers made even more labelling without even realizing that they are the reason that his marks are low. The labelling made him feel hurtful emotionally. This developed an inferiority complex in him and it shattered his self-confidence. He faced so many mental problems like loss of sleep, feeling depressed and feeling of unwanted. He was an introverted person so he could not open what was happening to him to his parents. His parents have no idea about suffering of their son.

He even thought of committing suicide but at that young age he did not know how to do it. He always cries at night so that no one could know about his sufferings. He was frustrated at himself for even being born. Every morning he wakes up with a fear of how the day will go. Because of these he couldn't taste the fruitful days of his childhood. Throughout his school life he was labelled negatively. And that made him self-pity, lonely and he also felt that the society has allowed him both physically and emotionally.

Even though all negative things are happening in his life he found happiness in sports. He played volleyball and got selected in a school team when he was studying seventh standard. During eighth standard he got participated in state level selection match which was held at Avadi and got selected for national level selection match. This gave him a little hope in life.

At the time he was studying for tenth standard public exam every teacher, neighbours and even relatives labelled him as he could fail in the exam, he is good for nothing. This made a great effect in his mental health. He could hear voices in

his head telling him that he would fail in his exams. So, he started studying day and night to pass the exam and eventually he did and secured 427/500 in his tenth standard public exam.

This made him realize that whoever works harder can taste the success in their life. Labelling can change anyone's life a both positive and negative. But labelling them in a way that they could affect their confidence and self -esteem should be avoided. In this case study the child who faced labelling made his progress through pain and he eventually beat the negative labelling and made himself a positive one. Some child could fight where some would need help and parents should know about what is happening in their child's life. Not all labelling is bad. But some of them are good and could result in positive reinforcement. Teachers should try to avoid labelling the children.

The core idea of this case study is to show up the effects of child labelling system in school and the inability of the society to stop these kinds of exploitation in schools. This study made clear that a negative labelling of a child could result in affecting a child's mental health and might limit the child's potential. When anyone labels a child instead of the behavior and emotions which triggered such behavior, then they are creating a permanent trait of who the child thinks they are. The most important person behind the success of a student is his or her teacher. They hold such a powerful place in the society they shouldn't be the one that scatters a child's behavior or capability by labelling them. Labelling may not be seen as a crime but it creates a great mental impact which could be the cause of one.

Recommended actions to reduce from Michele (2018).....

- Avoid speaking in ways that can possibly label the child.
- Give child some compliments for every minor improvement.
- Stop fussing over them.
- Stop using proximity to control the child.
- Give some positive energy to him by motivating the child.
- Give them a feeling of reassurance.
- Focus on behaviours that cause the child to act like that rather than labelling them.
- Stop negative labelling.
- Teachers should have a mandatory knowledge about how to handle a child.
- Awareness about labelling child should be given to both teachers and parents.
- Give importance to the mental health of the students.

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PART VII - CHILD LABOUR



CHILD LABOUR

Sona Joseph

Victor Siddharthan .J

The case study is to point out the miserable situation of the children who do labor works to meet family requirement. The child labour is considered as an illegal act that may force the young children to do various kinds of works. That would probably affect the child mentally, physically, psychologically and emotionally (Osmet, 2017).

Under the current statistics of 2022, it says that 25.01 per cent of Indian population suffers from multi-dimensional poverty. Most of them belongs to rural and slum areas. The children who live in this setting may fall as a victim of CHILD LABOUR, as they are living at the edge of poverty. The impoverished circumstance would affect the child's educational level in a great way. Only in rare cases, either some families (parents) support their children to acquire proper education (minimum of school level qualification) or the child have to be self -motivated to get good education and job to have a relief of indigence (Shaw, 2006).

The children who do labour works have less possibility to get good education as they often bunk class. Even though they do this, the money they earn can only satisfy some of the needs in their family. Sometimes the money won't be sufficed to buy nutritious food that can cause malnutrition and affect their health. The main body development of a child, both mentally and physically occurs

at an age of 10-18 years. If they didn't get enough care during this period that would have an impact on their child's growth (Li & Qiu, 2018).

Some of the reasons for the children to do labour:

- When families can't afford to meet their basic needs.
- Lack of access to quality education.
- Unemployment of parents.
- Natural disasters and climate change.
- Broken families.
- Alcoholic parents.
- Children earn money to buy drugs.

Case Detail

Age	11 Years Old
Date of Birth	27/1/2011
Gender	Male
Number of Siblings	3
Parent Marital Status	Married
Suspect or Perpetrator	Family
Severity	Medium
Place of Child	Palayamkottai, Tirunelveli
Report to Law Enforcement	No
Report to Social Service Agencies or NGO	No
Any Medical Diagnosis	Yes
Place of Crime	Palayamkottai, Tirunelveli
Year of Access to Case	2022

The case is about a 11 years old boy, who resides at MKP Nagar, Palayamkottai, Tirunelveli. He has two elder sisters and he was the only male child in the family. His house was built near to a pond shore, the place he resides had no proper documentation for it. The subject belongs to category of below poverty line. He was doing his primary education in a nearby government aided school. He was undergoing an

uncurable medical disorder called DYSLEXIA. It was a condition where the child can't read, write, or even memories the things he studies.

As the boy was weaker in his studies, initially the teachers thought he was idle to study. Eventually, the teacher felt something odd about him. So, the teacher consults him to a psychologist and they recognized his disorder. The teacher informed the issues to his parents. Yet, they didn't make any steps to treat him, instead they encouraged him to do works.

The boy was living in a dysfunctional environment, because his father was an alcoholic and never showed any interest to do jobs. The mother was the only person who work hard to lead their family. She worked as maid for daily wages. Unfortunately, due to the covid pandemic she lost her work that paid her. These circumstances forced the boy to do works, to overcome their financial crisis. In day time, the boy had been working in a chicken shop near to his locality. During night, he had been involved in selling alcohols at 10 pm after all TASMAL wine shops were closed. Here in this case study, the boy was deliberately involved in selling alcohol, which is prohibited legally, missed his classes worked in a chicken shop to support his mother and to look after the studies of his elder sisters, who were good in their studies. And the other main reason was his father's negligence to do work and to take care of his family.

Recommended actions to reduce child labour

- Awareness should be given to the illiterate parents about the importance of education that had to be given for their children.
- Government should take the required steps to discourage the people who tries to kidnap or to make the children to do work.

- Get support from NGOs to save children from this sort of troubles.
- Government through mediators like teachers, or with the help of other officials, have to encourage children to go to school.
- More employment schemes should be established that would help to curb the minors from doing work.
- People should be educated about the consequences of sending children to work.
- People should show interest in reporting such abuses.
- More organizations have to be created to work for eradicating child labour.
- People who encourage child labour should be punished severely so that would be helpful to create a deterrent effect on others.
- Children should be well informed about the need of education for their bright future.

In our country, there are many industries that may force children to do hard labor. Moreover, the payment given for the children are lesser when compared to the adult, whereas they are in an age that they can't demand to give more money for the quantum of work they do. The very pathetic situation is, that the parents sometime sell their children to child traffickers as they couldn't manage or take care of them.

Children are the real future of India. They should not be neglected at any cost. Childhood is considered as the most important stage of human development, if it gets traumatized at this period it would affect them badly. The school is the place where formal education is gained which is the most important tool to produce capable human resource. Government should review all their to schemes that are established to save the children from such hazardous to make them effective and to ensure child labour free community.

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PART VIII - ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG ABUSE



ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG ABUSE

Nandhana .N.L

Rajagopal .M

This case study is a concern of CHILD ALCOHOLISM and its consequences in his society. Alcohol is a type of drug, which is generally abused by young people as they are in easy reach at market moreover, of their cheap availability rate. Most of the children would have their first drink at a young age of 10- 14 years, may be even earlier than it (Alcohol Alert, 2006). This happens as the children of age between 10 -18 years, are in a certain age who wants more independence and are engrossed to explore the things around them (NIAAA, 2021). Habits of drinking alcohol or using of other psychotropic drugs might occur due to the imitation or influence from their parents drinking habit, peer pressure, watching commercial TV programs, may be to survive a chaotic environment, or even to get a spike attention on the social media. This above-mentioned situation could lead to the development of maladaptive characteristics in children. A scrutinized study on alcohol consumption in youngsters on multi- city survey, revealed that drinking habits in them begins at an early age of 21 years, which is considerably regarded as the legal age for drinking (India Today, 2021).

Case Details

Age	Fourteen Years Old
Date of Birth	06-08-2005
Gender	Male
No. of Siblings	One (Sister)
Parent's Marital Status	Married
Suspect/Perpetrator	A 38 Years Old Man (Unknown)
Severity	Less
Place of Child	Palayamkottai, Tirunelveli
Report to Law Enforcement	No
Report to Social Service Agencies or NGO	No
Any Medical Diagnosis	No
Place of Crime	Chandana Mariyamman Temple, Kalakkad
Year of Access to Case	2019

The case is about a fourteen years old boy who lives at Palayamkottai, Tirunelveli. He had a habit of consuming alcohol at an age of thirteen, the prime influence was from school friends. The boy was caught by the teacher for drinking alcohol and for using cigarettes within the school premises. The teacher warned and counselled him for using it. Yet, he hadn't changed his behaviour.

One day, he went to his friend's hometown to attend a Kovil Kodai function at Chandana Mariyamman Temple, Kalakkad. He went there with his four friends and all of them were drunken. Most of the people present there were dancing during the function. While dancing, a thirty-eight years adult (who is unknown to this boys) dashed the aforesaid boy, unexpectedly. As the boy was under influence of alcohol and in an elevated mood of enjoyment, he called the adult man some nasty rude names. The man got frustrated and slapped

the boy instantly. The boy fell down and the man again attempted to slap him. The people around them made an effort to prevent the boy from getting more harm. After the function had concluded, the harmed boy resided in his friend's home. He went to his house only after two days and hadn't informed about the incident happened at the function to his parents as he was frightened about their reaction. Unfortunately, the parents had no clue about their child's alcohol consumption.

Here, the scenario of assault was taken place due to the alcoholic behaviour of the boy. If he wasn't drunken, he won't be getting into this trouble. On the other hand, even if, the situation was created, indeed he could have shared it with his parents more confidently and probably able to file a complaint against him.

Underage Drinking Consequences

Underage drinking consequences can be classified into two

- **Acute consequences:** Taking wrong decisions as they won't be in conscious to discriminate right and wrong, getting injuries or causing injuries, affect the academics, getting into troubles, reputation in a society.
- **Chronic consequences:** Unintentional death, getting into sexual assault, violent attacks, accident, affect health due to the prolonged time usage.

In most of the states, minimum age given for consuming alcohol is 21 years and it varies with the states. If a minor intake them before the considerable age given by the State, then it would be illegal. In Tamil Nadu, the legal age for drinking is 21 years. Underage Drinking Law was implemented to curb the incidence of underage consumption and it is legally prohibited for minors to:

- Possession of alcohol.
- Consumption of alcohol.
- Purchasing or attempting to purchase alcohol from shop.
- Possessing a fake ID or misinterpreting their age.
- Driving even with a trace amount of blood alcohol content (18- 21); and it varies with the age.

And if a minor is caught for violating this law, they have to confront the following consequences (NIAAA, 2021);

- Suspension of driving license
(In case of minors of age between 18 – 21 years)
- Possible jail time
- Child custody
- Liable to fine
- Mandatory to attend alcohol awareness class. etc.

Drinking habit during their development stage can affect the minor's academics, extracurricular activities, physical, mental, psychological growth of a child.

Recommendations to reduce alcohol consumption in minors

- Parents should keep an eye on the daily activities of their children and spent time with them.
- Teachers should be open-minded to understand the problems of the students.
- Counselling sections have to be conducted to give awareness among the children in schools and public places.
- Law should be strictly followed to narrow down the minor drinkers and the Government should check the review of their practices to know their prompt effectiveness.
- The people who force the minors to buy or to drink alcohol should be punished.

- The students should be involved in bringing awareness to the public.
- Parents have to keep a control on giving pocket money and also should check it out how they spending it.
- Proper guidance should be given for minors to maintain good friends.
- They should be taught to discriminate what is good for them and not.
- If the parents and teachers came to know about the children drinking habit, instead of being over dramatized, they should take steps to bring them out of it through de-addiction.

NATIONAL TOLLFREE DE-ADDICTION HELPLINE: - 1800- 11- 0031

*“Children are our greatest treasure.
They are our future”.*

‘Children are the World’s most valuable resource and its best hope for the future’. It’s our responsibility to bring them up in a good way that determine the future of our country.

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ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG ABUSE

Ranjithkumar .V

Sundarapandi .T

In our Gorgeous world, Drug plays a major part to affect our world's aesthetic. In this case, we study about 17 years old boy, who was good at his studies and the best football player in his school. He was an ambitious boy. Also, he was the first boy to go for studying from his entire family. Unfortunately, his family's peace was affected due to his father's drug use.

Drug is one of the major factors that affects the person's mental state. That could have short term and long-term effects in his/her body. Most of the persons commit a crime such as accidents, rape, murder due to the consumption of drugs. The consumption of alcohol and other drugs have more effects such as sleeping problems, body development delays, speech problems, ear infections, motor problems, behavior problems, hearing problems (TopRehabs, 2018).

Drugs changes the person's respect and behavior to disobedient. Drug consuming time is very enjoyable moment but future it gave a variety of diseases. If a person consumes a drug, it may have a negative impact on his senses and will be in a perplexed state to discriminate, what he does? Major problem of drug consumers has nervous disorder. If they want to control it, they intake the drugs. In a family, anyone have a drug addicted person, that family will remain unhappy with that person because of his behaviors. The words he speaks could hurt others, no one likes that. For an instance, if he is a family man, it would affect his marriage life and also his children's growth. The child's have no guidance in his family. They are no monitor by someone in his family. So, he does anything as petty crimes, cut the school, learning how to use drugs? all are done by solo or with group of his friends.

Children's can also be affected by parental drug use. Most of the children are consuming alcohol, smoking is doing by parental drug abuse. If a child can be affected by drugs, it shows the results in every development stage of the child. The incidence of drug abuse among children and adolescents is higher than the general populations. Many children's use cheap and small type of drugs bought in their area petty shops.

Case details

Age	17
Date of Birth	08.12.2004
Gender	Male
No. of. Siblings	3 (2 elder brother's, 1 younger sister)
Parent Marital status	Married
Suspect / Perpetrator	17-year-old boy
Severity	More Severe
Place of child	Petta, Tirunelveli
Report on law enforcement	No
Report to social service agencies or NGO	No
Any medical diagnosis	No
Place of crime	House, Pettai, Tirunelveli.
Year of access to case	2018

The subject is an innocent school boy have a beautiful family. He was an obedient boy and the third rank holder in his class. He was also a best football player in his school. He completed his evening study and after one hour he plays football daily. His PET sir also like his game very much. This sir encourages and motivate him personally. His father works as a mason. His father was a chain alcoholic. He drunk every day at night time in front of everybody in his house. The boy doesn't consider his father and fully concentrated in his studies and his game. His friends are looklike very good but

they are very dangerous. They all are alcohol consumers. They all are try to force he to consume alcohol because he was only one person without consuming alcohol in his group. So, he denied at all time. His mother is very strict. So, he can't do it anytime. But he has some small curiosity to drink alcohol. He doesn't express it at any time.

On that time, he completed his 10th standard. His father consumes alcohol and left some drink in the bottle. He had an idea to taste the alcohol in curiosity. He does it. He like that very much. After 10th standard his family situation and income were very poor. They can't pay his school fee. So, he leaves from the school and spend time with his friends. On this time his friends force he to taste the alcohol, he accepts and do it. So, he drunk the alcohol with his friends. He started an alcoholism is one of the parts of his life.

After one year, He go to work with his father as a helper. That time he can't consume the alcohol because of his father. So, he tries to attempt to drunk the alcohol but its failure so he currently stops the plan. Later a day, his father fight with his family and leave from his house. His brothers are managing the family. He goes to work as a mason. He has a plan to drink alcohol and gave a small amount to his mother, save the balance amount to consume the alcohol. He fixes every Saturday and consume alcohol with his friends because every Saturday is a salary day of him, so he uses that day.

In lockdown period, he had no job but he wants to consume alcohol so he decides and theft an amount in his brother's pocket and his mother's medical box. His mother had a doubt and told his elder brother to ask him and warn him strictly. His brother warns him but he can't hear his words. That time he tries a new tobacco variant as cool lip. He wants more money to enjoy more types of drugs. So, he and his friends are creating a plan for chain snatching. They executed the plan successfully. One of his friends convert the chain to

money and bought a costly alcohol's.

After few days, He go back to work. He earns money, he directly goes to TASMAL (wine shop) and spend the full amount in that place. He has more enjoyment in alcohol consuming and cool lip. His mother tries to stop his non sense behavior but she can't do it. So, his family not considered him as a human. He also not considered his mother, brother's, sister. He only uses his house for sleeping, otherwise he can't use for anything such as eating, bathing, and toiletries.

Currently, He enjoy his every day-by-day life with consuming the alcohol and cool lip drugs. Then, also he can't live without that. He was more addicted to that drug. He thinks sometimes, if he can't be addicted to drugs and save the money for studying his higher studies.

Recommended actions to reduce

- Awareness about the parental drug abuse to parents.
- Good guidance should be given to children at schools about the drug abuse.
- Parents must watch son/ daughter and also his friend's circle.

LACK OF CHILD MONITORING AND DRUG ABUSE

Sai Krishna .A

Monitoring means establishing firm guidelines and limits for your child to keep track of what is going on in his or her social world. Monitoring also means establishing clear expectations about what your child should always tell you and that they can always talk to you about the things going on in their life. In this contemporary world, some of the parents are in working sector. So, they have issue in monitoring their behaviour and attitude of their child. Because, the lack of monitoring may change their attitude towards restricting behaviour and can do the wrongful act freely.

Drugs are nothing but certain substances that make you addicted to them and change your lifestyle. The change that comes within your lifestyle is mostly negative. It is known to alter reality in such a way that you forget your roots and become prone to succumbing to your bad habits. The main change comes into your mental and physical wellbeing. This gives way to financial problems and negative effects on family and even professional relationships. Drugs are not to be taken lightly as a problem. They are something that is often taken lightly and are taken within but is soon found to be irreparable mistakes. Drug use is mostly opted for when you are trying to cope up in a situation where you are emotionally tired and you feel that taking drugs would free you of the pain. This is the reason why most of the young generation falls prey to this demon.

Family Background

Mother and two brothers who are lived in their home town. Their father died in their childhood. Mother of the two brothers went to work for their family situation. Elder brother

who has the age of 16 studying 11th and the younger one who has the age of 14 studying 10th in a school.

Case Details

Name	Arun (Name Changed)
Age	14 years
Gender	Male
Date of Crime	24.11.2017

But unfortunately, they both dropped out from the school. After dropout from the school, the elder brother went for work in a small departmental store and the younger one was in the home and passing his times in the workshop. The younger brother who passed his time in workshop is addicted towards drug (Marijuana). He took four to five packets of marijuana powder in a week. The mother of the boy did not monitor his son's behaviour and the attitudes. He joined with the other mates who are addicted to the drugs. After he addicted to the marijuana, he asked money from his mother and elder brother but both were refused to give it. So, he planned to take jewels from home and placed in a pawn broker shop and took that money to purchase drugs (marijuana). Also, once he tried to stab her mother for not giving him money to buy the stuff. By lack of monitoring behaviour of the mother on her son led him to the addiction on marijuana. And also made him as a stealer and murderer. They did not even complain to the police station. Later, too much of addicted on marijuana he admitted in the hospital for a couple of months in a severe condition. That family had a huge loss and suffer because of his addiction towards the marijuana.

Punishments

Consumption of drugs- NDPS Act

Morphine, cocaine, heroin -Punishment is Rigorous imprisonment up to 1 year or fine up to Rs. 20,000 or both. And for consumption of some other drugs- Imprisonment up to 6 months or fine up to Rs. 10,000 or both. And there is immunity from the legal proceedings provided to addicts if he/she volunteering for treatment under Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act (1985).

Rehabilitation

Behavioural interventions

Behavioural interventions are undertaken in order to modify an individual's attitudes and behaviours related to substance use as well as help them develop and increase healthy life skills.

Multidimensional Family Therapy

Multidimensional family therapy is a therapy that focuses on substance abuse problems and maladaptive family patterns that influence substance abuse. It also helps improve the overall well-being of the family.

Group Therapy

Substance abuse rehabilitation encourages group therapy. These group sessions will encourage recovering addicts to learn and grow from each other's experiences and progress. This helps individuals immensely to know that they are not alone in their recovery struggles.

Suggestions

- **Know their Friends**

Your child's team of friends play huge role in their attitudes. As youngsters build transition in life, move through schools, college and meet new individuals, they're probably to bounce around completely different circles. A number of these individuals might persuade them to experiment a drink or cigarette.

- **Model Sensible Behaviour**

Socialization method and parents have the most important influence on the child's life. An unfortunate range of reactionaries dissipate this responsibility with careless personal habits. One thing as on the face of it innocuous as smoking cigarettes or drinking cocktails will set an example for your child's future behaviour.

- **Create a Positive setting**

Parents ought to exceed modelling sensible behaviour and may produce a positive setting for his or her kid. In teen years, youngsters would like a home that reinforces their sensible behaviour and builds their vanity. Parents ought to be as concerned in their child's life as they will. Inspire your youngsters to try for excellence and make sure that they need a positive self-image. Diminish stress and follow stress-relief methods along with your youngsters to show them healthy ways that to relax.

- **Talk to Teens**

It's crucial for folks to speak to their youngsters early and sometimes regarding the medication they'll encounter.

- **Warn regarding Peer Pressure**

Whether from new friends or strangers, teens can encounter peer pressure throughout their middle or high school years. Once you discuss misuse along with your youngsters, make certain to warn them regarding peer pressure and the way to handle it. It's necessary to allow them to understand that resisting peer pressure, and not following the group, could also be the good factor they'll do.

- **Enforce Consequences for Drug Use**

Establish clear rules on the unacceptable use of alcohol and different medication early during a child's life. If they violate the foundations of the house, ensure there are a unit consequence. A scarcity of consequences will cause recurrent experimentation and misuse. Parents will foster sensible behaviour by suspending a teen's privileges or implementing other consequences for abusing medication.

- **Monitor Their Activities**

Parents should try their level best to keep tabs on their child's schedule and whereabouts without looking intrusive. If they mention any parties or sleepovers, make sure you know and trust the parents or chaperones who are supervising your children.

ALCOHOLISM AND DRUG ABUSE

Suriyakumar .S

Muthuram .M

Drug abuse among children is one of the worst recognized problems of our society which affects the future of our nation. It also infects the discipline and education of the children and may cause serious negative impacts on physical, mental and social wellbeing of children. In India, the incidence of drug abuse among children and adolescents is higher than the general population. This is notably because youth is a time for experimentation and identity forming. Many street children use cheap drugs to cope with the daily cycles of sexual, physical and mental abuse or as recreation to escape a life of poverty. Tobacco, Heroin, Opium, Alcohol, Cannabis and Propoxyphene are the five most common drugs being abused by children in India.

In 2020, a study conducted in Chennai, Tiruvannamalai and Ooty districts shows that 9 per cent of school children (7th - 12th std) on that district are addicted to intoxicants such as cannabis, alcohol and other tobacco derivatives (Raman, 2021). There is a worst scenario on Manipur where 73 per cent of children and adolescent population using various forms of drugs said by Keisham Pradip, a former member of the Manipur commission for Protection of child rights (IFP Bureau, 2021). Drug abuse among children is a serious problem which is existing over a long period. Although many laws have been enacted to prevent this, that laws are only nominal and not in practice.

Case Details

Current age	18
Date of birth	16/09/2003
Gender	Male
No. of siblings	One
Parent marital status	Married
Suspect / Perpetrator	Peer group
Severity	Less severe
Place of child	Cheranmahadevi, Nellore
Report to law enforcement	No
Report to social service agencies or NGO	No
Any medical diagnosis	No
Place of drug abuse	School
Year of access to case study	2022

This case study is about a boy child who has the habit of consuming alcohol, smoking and usage of tobacco derivatives and its impact on his emotional wellbeing and academics. This case study also attempts to criticize school department and law enforcement agencies on handling this problem. Some suggestions are also discussed to reduce drug abuse among school children.

The child was born as a second child in his nuclear family. His family is a lower middle-class family and he is now studying 12th std in a govt. higher secondary school. He has been addicted to a tobacco derivative commonly known as 'cool-lip' since he was 12 years old. He also started smoking at the age of 13. Then he also has the habit of consuming alcohol which he was developed at the age of 15. All the drug abuse habits he developed is caused by the peer pressure only. When he was studying 7th standard at the age of 12 his senior said to try the cool lip and he learnt smoking habit by his classmate on 8th std at the age of 15, he had a friend's gang

on class and the gang decided to you consume alcohol, all of them gathered their pocket money and they bought a wine bottle from the nearby wine shop. The child said that all these first-time drug abuse situations are caused by peer pressure, now he was addicted to drug abuse. He was spending ₹ 300 - ₹ 400 a week for drugs. His friends gang including him in the class spends ₹ 1000 - ₹ 1500 a week for drugs. They consume alcohol at least twice a week and they smoke when they consume alcohol. All the money he spending is his pocket money given by his father and he also goes for some heavy labour jobs in the weekend.

By his drug abuse habit, he becomes a deviant, but his family members are good and very accountable on their duties. His father is a teetotaler. So, he had serious fear and anxiety on revealing this bad habit on home. He also feels regret because his father and mother are taking good care on him about his health, education and sports activities, but he is unaccountable and addicted to tobacco. At home no one is there to guide him. His mother and father are busy at work and the elder brother is working in Mumbai and his brother will come to home only once or twice a year. He also knows that his drug usage habit is impacting his studies. Other than smoking and consuming alcohol, he was seriously addicted to cool lip. He uses at least 8 to 10 cool-lip pieces per day. He feels urge to use cool lip whenever he was not watched by his family. That urge feeling occurs him even when sitting in a place to read. He even fears that he may get oral cancer in the future. He also sees that more children and students in his school are addicted to cool lip. During the interview he keep on saying that he should get out of these bad habits. This shows he is under drug addiction, but he did not undergo any medical diagnosis. He didn't report to any social service agencies or NGOs in that area. School management and law enforcement agencies have not been able to prevent school students from engaging in drug addiction.

The main theme of this study is to express the failure of educational system and failure of law enforcement agencies in this issue. Educational department, teachers and school managements are not taking any action to address this issue. Teachers shouldn't feel that just finishing the subjects is enough. Teachers need to realize that it is their duty to discipline the students. The legal age of drinking alcohol in Tamil Nadu is 21 and including cool-lip most of the tobacco derivatives are legally banned in Tamil Nadu. Then how school children get bottles of alcohol and banned tobacco products. This shows the failure of law enforcement agencies and state administration. Many researches showing that drug abuse is the major cause for happening of crime. Members from the Chennai Juvenile justice board pointed out that at least 40 per cent of juveniles in conflict with law were into drug abuse (Adivi, 2020). Drug abuse among children may trigger them to commit crimes which are a serious problem.

Suggestions to reduce drug abuse among school children

- First of all, teachers and school management must take the initiative to stop drug abuse among students.
- With the help of NGOs or social service agencies, awareness programs should be organized in schools.
- Education ministry of the state must form special committee to address this issue.
- This circulation and distribution of banned tobacco products must be abolished by the law enforcement agencies.
- They should be no liquor outlets within a kilometer around educational institution.
- Those who sell drugs to school children must be seriously prosecuted.
- To get out of drug abuse habits, medical and counseling facilities should be provided for children.

- Reporting behavior of the public in this issue must need to be increased.

The school children are the future of our country. Everybody says that if education is destroyed in the country, the next generation of the country will be destroyed. This drug products are destroying the education of our children in India. If school children are involved in such addictions, then the human resources of future India will be ruined. The government, social activist, and all citizens must work together to relieve the students from this drug addiction. Only our serious activities will pay the way for a prosperous Indian Union.

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PART IX - CHILD STEALING FOR LIVELIHOOD

CHILD STEALING FOR LIVELIHOOD

Sharon Kezia .C

Rajendran .G

Children are any human being under the age of 18 years. Stealing refers to the act of taking something from someone without permission a punishable offence under Indian Penal Code.

Stealing can influence children behavioural or emotional developmental. This can be caused by an unstable home life or genetic factors that can trigger such problems. When theft is repetitive or is washed - up without any guilt, or understanding of the impact, it can be a sign of other problems - like family trouble, mental health issues, or delinquency. Children who steal often have trouble making and keeping friends, have poor relationships with adults (Parents), or have issues with trust.

Case Details

Age	Fourteen years
Date of Birth	24.05.2006
Gender	Male
Number of Siblings	Two
Parent Marital Status	Married
Suspect or Perpetrator	Family
Severity	Less severe
Place of Child	Mukkudal, Tirunelveli
Report to Law Enforcement	No
Report to Social Service Agencies or NGO	No

Any Medical Diagnosis	No
Place of Crime	Mukkudal, Tirunelveli
Year of Access to Case	2020

The subject is a boy from Mukkudal village, Tirunelveli. The boy was born as the first child of the family after one brother and one sister. His father was working as a Auto driver and his mother was doing sales of Beedi. He joined Government Mukkudal School. One fine day, the boy's father met an accident when he was studying 9th standard.

This incident happened during the Corona period; due to complete lockdown, the family income was very low and they barely eat a day!! The boy's father was taking rest at home and won't go for work, so they cannot meet the daily expenses. Therefore, this boy decided to steal from small shops for meeting his family daily needs like biscuits, bread, shampoo, soap, cell phones, purse, money, etc.

Then he sold the phone and got money from it and spent it for his family. He used to steal daily like this and the boy's younger brother had doubt on him and asked about him and was blackmailing him that he will say to the parents. The boy said that it is the only way to save the family and eat a day. So, the younger brother also supported him and did not inform this to the parents. One day when he was wandering around the shops for stealing, he went to his Uncle's Friend shop for stealing and got caught by the owner. The shop owner immediately informed the boy's uncle and the uncle took the boy to his home and gave counselling to him. The boy's uncle informed this matter to his father and mother and they were very shocked to hear it. The boy's uncle said that he will provide money for the daily expenses and for the recovery of the boy's father. Here it is important to note that parent did not question the boy about how did he got the money to manage the family. Also, it is important to note boy's brother did not inform anybody including his parent

show the hidden interest in easy money. The boy now does not steal and concentrate on his studies.

The core idea of this study is to show that due to the financial problem of the family, and in order to satisfy himself and his family, the boy involved in stealing. The parents didn't have the knowledge that their son was doing such a thing to support the family.

Recommended actions to reduce

- The parents can have a friendly talk with the child - like they can try to determine why she is stealing, what is the motivation behind it and can check if he or she is regularly stealing or not, etc.
- The parents can shape the social scene - If parents are finding it difficult to discourage their child from playing with children who seem to be a bad influence, the parents can help them get involved in some sports or activity that do not involve these children.
- The Government can provide more funds and hospital expenses can be reduced more for the families like this.
- Parents counselling should be given.
- Awareness among the public about "child stealing".
- The parents can praise the child for their honesty and not immediately scold them for doing like that. They can give advice by speaking to them in a friendly and calm manner, so that they will listen and don't do next time.

Dealing with a child's hurt feelings and the pain of feeling that she doesn't belong will stop stealing quicker than punitive measures.



EPILOGUE



Dr. Syed Umarhathab

In view of COVID 19 pandemic, several empirical researches were compelled to stop their research for quite some time which lasted for 2 years. However, in the field of social science, where empirical research is the base. But in odd times and child centric studies; case study remains more of good choice. Therefore, editor wanted to attempt it with his students hence he has called for the book articles via a case study form his students. These case studies are necessarily qualitative research; the students were approached at times of COVID 19 pandemic, also when the qualitative research approaches in Indian criminology and criminal justice was reducing day by day.

The case study method is a learning technique in which the student has come or faced, certain or a particular problem. The essence of case study facilitates the exploration of a real issue within a defined context, using a variety of data sources (Baxter et al., 2008). Before approaching a subject for the study, the first step is to ascertain whether case study is the most suitable choice of method. The most suitable and legible method of research shall be used to extract data from the subject. Among the qualitative methods the child centric problems can be better recorded with case study.

The case study methods are “techniques for gathering evidence” (Harding, 1986) or “procedures, tools, and techniques” of research (Schwandt, 2001). The case study will give more and lucid information about the case and required details to readers. Here, we have seen, appreciated and

learned all types of case studies and how to write appropriately and successfully. Research students belonging to social science discipline face issues in terms of clarity, selection, and operationalization of qualitative case study while doing their final dissertation or their publication. These issues often lead to confusion, wastage of valuable time, and wrong decisions that affect the overall outcome of the research (Rashid, et al, 2019).

The articles in this edited book are organisation of the case studies. This book has attempted to presents an easy to read, practical and experience-based case studies collected by the students. There are several formats, step-by-step guided path to select, conduct, and complete a case study; almost all the types are discussed and presented as a book article in this book.

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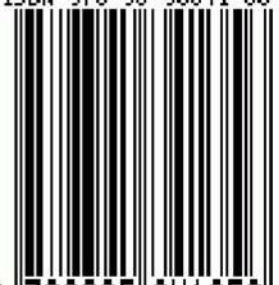
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