

# **Child Abuse and its Consequences: A Sociological Study of Deoria District of Uttar Pradesh**

**Dissertation**

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## **DECLARATION**

I, **Babbi kumari**, declare that the work embodied in the dissertation titled **Child Abuse and its Consequences: A Sociological Study of Deoria District of Uttar Pradesh** has been carried out by me, under the supervision of **Dr. Brajesh Kumar** Department of Sociology, Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow.

The work included in this dissertation has not been submitted for any other degree and unless otherwise stated, is all original. I have duly acknowledged all the sources used by me in the preparation of this dissertation.



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## **CERTIFICATE**


This is to certify that the M. Phil. dissertation titled **Child Abuse and its Consequences: A Sociological Study of Deoria District of Uttar Pradesh** submitted by **Babbi Kumari** is an original research work and has not been previously submitted in part or full for the award of any other degree or diploma to this or any other University.

The dissertation submitted to **Babasaheb Bhimroa Ambedkar University, Lucknow**, satisfies the entire requirement as stipulated in the *Master of Philosophy (M.Phil) Regulations-2015* and it is fit for submission and evaluation for the award of the degree of Master of Philosophy of the University.

**Date:** 29.06.2018



**Supervisor**



**Head of the Department**

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# **Chapter - 1**

## **Introduction**

# **Chapter – 1**

## **Introduction**

Every child has equal opportunity to grow as a human being in the best way and get all the necessary facilities as other privileged children do. Children have the right to survive, develop, protected and participate in decisions that impact their lives. However, child abuse is a ubiquitous phenomenon. To improve the situations of children world over United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) came into effect in 1990. Twenty-seven years on still, many children are abused and exploited in our society. They are subjected to various kinds of maltreatment. They are subjected to hunger; homelessness; forced to work in harmful conditions; have inadequate health care and limited opportunities for education. Child abuse continues to be a global social problem.

Further, consequences of child abuse is also an essential aspect to be studied. It has severe health and related behavioural implications for children like poor physical growth and development, emotional distress, depression, lack of self-esteem, social distance and in some cases physical disability. All these things may have a lifelong effect on children.

### **Defining Child Abuse**

Child abuse refers to a wide range of child-caregiver behaviours that adversely affect a child's well being. Some studies give more prominence to physical injuries while other studies include even neglect in the definition of child abuse. Many studies cover a broad definition of child abuse to include physical, sexual, emotional maltreatment as well as neglect of a child by the caregiver. Neglected children, relative to children impacted by other types of abuse, experience more severe cognitive and academic deficits, social withdrawal, and internalising behaviours (Hildyard & Wolfe, 2002). In fact, there is a lack of widely accepted definition of child abuse.

Definition of child abuse must also address the antecedents, forms and intensity of the response, the extent of the injury, and the role and status of caregiver and the child.

According to Herrenkohl (2005), child abuse refers to 'any recent act or failure to act on the part of a parent or caretaker which results in death, serious physical or emotional harm, sexual abuse or exploitation, or an act or failure to act which presents an imminent risk of serious harm'. In general, it is a state of physical, emotional, economic, sexual abuse and neglect meted out to the person below the age of eighteen and is a globally prevalent phenomenon. According to United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF, 1946) violence against children can be "physical and mental abuse and injury, neglect or negligent treatment, exploitation and sexual abuse (UNICEF, 1946). Violence may take place in homes, schools, orphanages, residential, care facilities, on the streets, in the workplace, in prisons and place of detention". According to World Health Organization (WHO), child abuse has many forms: physical, emotional, sexual, neglect and exploitation. Any of these that are potentially harmful to a child's health, survival dignity and development are abuse (WHO, 2007). As such, child abuse is a violation of the fundamental human rights of a child. The problem of child abuse and human rights violation is one of the most critical matters on the international human rights agenda. Child abuse or maltreatment constitutes all forms of physical and/ or emotional ill-treatment, sexual abuse, neglect or negligent treatment or commercial or other exploitation, resulting in actual or potential health, survival, development or dignity in the context of a relationship responsibility, trust, or power.

It is children, in the five to 14-year group, who are most at risk of maltreatment and exploitation. The study is based on a sample of 100 children in the age group 5 to 14 years. It defines child abuse as follows:

**Child abuse:** Child abuse is defined as ill-treatment of a child, causing damage to child's health or personal development. Child abuse can be physical abuse, emotional abuse, sexual abuse, or negligence.

Further, for this study different form of child abuse is defined as follows:

**Physical abuse:** Physical abuse is the inflicting of bodily injury upon a child. It may include burning, hitting, punching, shaking, kicking, beating or otherwise harming a child.

**Sexual abuse:** Sexual abuse is inappropriate sexual behaviour with a child that she/he does not understand. This abuse includes using a child for pornography, sexual materials, prostitution and unlawful sexual practices.

**Emotional abuse:** Emotional abuse can be of different forms of verbal abuse, mental abuse, and psychological maltreatment. It includes acts or the failures to act by parents or caretakers that have caused or could cause severe behavioural, cognitive, emotional, cognitive, or mental sufferings.

**Neglect:** It refers to the failure to give the child the primary needs of daily life. Neglect can be physical, educational, or emotional. Physical neglect can include not providing adequate food or clothing, appropriate medical care, supervision or proper weather protection. It may include abandonment. Education neglect includes failure to provide necessary schooling or special educational needs.

### **Consequences of Child Abuse**

The consequence of child abuse is often discussed in terms of physical, psychological/emotional, behavioural and societal repercussions. Physical effects, like damage to a child's growing brain, can have emotional consequences, such as cognitive impediments or emotional difficulty. Psychological problems often manifest as high-risk behaviours like depression and anxiety. It may make a child more likely to smoke and involved in alcoholism. High-risk behaviours, in turn, can lead to long-term physical health problems, such as sexually transmitted

diseases, cancer, and obesity. This study also discussed physical health, emotional, behavioural and societal consequences of child abuse.

### ***Physical health consequences***

The immediate physical health consequences of child abuse can be relatively minor or severe. In some cases, the physical consequences are temporary; however, the pain and suffering they cause a child should not be ignored. Emotional abuse can have a multitude of long-term impact on physical health, such as abusive head trauma, impaired brain development, and poor physical health.

### ***Emotional consequences***

The immediate emotional consequence of child abuse, isolation, fear and an inability to trust can translate into lifelong emotional consequences, including low self-esteem, depression, and relationship difficulties such as difficulties in early life, poor mental and emotional well-being, cognitive problem and Social difficulty.

### ***Behavioural consequences***

Not all victims of child abuse will experience behavioural consequences. However, behavioural problems appear to be more likely among this group. According to United States National Survey of Child and Adolescent Well-being (NSCAW), 1997-2014 more than half of the children reported for maltreatment are at risk of an emotional or behavioural problem (NSCAW, 2014). Such as difficulties during adolescence, juvenile delinquency and adult criminality, Alcohol and other drug abuse, and abusive behavior.

### ***Societal consequences***

While societal consequences more often than not occur within the family, the consequences do not end there. Humanity as a whole pays the price for child abuse, in terms of direct and indirect costs.

### **Historicizing child abuse**

Historicizing child abuse necessarily means situating it in the broader history of child abuse. The classic historical narrative of child abuse has two unique moments the first, in 1872, when the fabled case of Mary Ellen Wilson is said to have encouraged the foundation of the probably first Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children (SPCC). The second, in 1962, when Dr C. Henry Kempe wrote a milestone article defining the "battered child syndrome", publicly revealing what doctors had long discussed in whispers and inspiring America to experience child abuse again after an extended period of dormancy. The history of child abuse is the history of its official state surveillance and intervention. The instance of state concern with child rearing is scattered throughout the historical record at least as early as the seventeenth century is a fact subordinated to the pure moment of origin in the 1870s (Shull, 1999).

The standard historical account relies on a distinction between the private family and public political life that obscures the possible role that child protection discourse may have played in the reproduction of that distinction. Further, The standard account masks the transformation of child protection discourse over time, instead of imagining continuity between the cruelty of the 1870s and the battered child syndrome of the 1960s (Shull, 1999).

In India, child rights, protection from abuse and exploitation (street children, child labour and trafficking) are intimately linked to poor socioeconomic conditions in a large population base. In India, the public health approach lack mechanism to prevent child abuse and to ensure that all children have access to school, primary health care, nutrition, as well as supportive social welfare and juvenile justice systems. In general least efforts are made so that people are educated, informed and empowered to provide care and protection to their children. Understanding of their rights and information about governmental support would ensure proper use of various schemes. Child protection systems,

community ownership, and participation can contribute to breaking down cycle of inter-generational poverty and exploitation (Seth, 2013).

There are specific social, economic and geopolitical situations. All these children need particular attention in India, such as harmful traditional practices like child marriage, caste system, child labour, gender biased traditional practices impact negatively on children and increase their vulnerability to abuse and neglect. Lack of adequate nutrition, inadequate access to medical and education facilities, migration from rural to urban areas leading to raising in urban poverty, children on the streets and child beggars all result in the breakdown of families. These increase the vulnerability of children and expose them to the situation of abuse and exploitation.

The present study is also an effort to find out the consequences of child abuse on children of Deoria district of Uttar Pradesh. It further tries to find out the measures for controlling child abuse. The effects vary depending on the circumstance of the abuse, personal characteristics of the child and the child's social environment. Consequences may be mild or brutal; disappear after a short period or last for life; and affect the child physically, psychologically, behaviorally or combination of these. According to Child Welfare Information Gateway abuse and neglect impact not just the child and family, but society as a whole. Therefore, it is imperative for communities to provide a framework of prevention strategies and services before abuse and neglect occur and to be prepared to offer remediation and treatment when necessary.

### **Review of Literature**

The review of the literature on child abuse and related aspects covers a wide variety of publications, reports, and documents, empirical studies, and policy-oriented documents from national and international agencies.

Shanthi and Damodaran (2013), focused in their book "Child Abuse: A Multi-Disciplinary Perspective" that it has emerged that across different kinds of

abuse; it is young children, in the 5 to 12-year group, who are mostly at risk of abuse and exploitation. Child abuse or maltreatment constitutes all form of physical and emotional abuse, sexual abuse, neglect or commercial or other abuse, resulting in actual or expected harm to the child's health, survival, advancement or self-respect in the environment of a relationship of responsibility, trust or power. They also raise serious concerns about the nature and efficiency of support to children in situations of distress and underreporting of violence against children to the formal authorities, such as the police.

Rai (2011), discussed in his book "Problem of Child Abuse in India" that child sexual abuse among Indian children remains a severe problem in India. He also focused on increasing number of studies have painted the particularly harmful and traumatic effects of child marriage. Child marriage below a certain age is transparent child abuse.

Arun Kumar (2011), examined and found in his work "Violence Against Women and Children" that abuse is the physical and emotional mistreatment of children. Most of the child abuse occurs in a child's home with a smaller amount happening in the organisations like school and other places. There are four major categories of child abuse: physical abuse, emotional abuse, sexual abuse and neglect.

Iravani (2011), in his article "Child Abuse in India", discussed that child abuse is harm to, or neglect of, a child by another person, whether adult or child. Child abuse happens in all culture, ethnic and income groups. 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. A problem that is only beginning to come to light in India rape, sexual abuse and sexual harassment are global issues of gender violence.

Stalker and McArthur (2010), in their article "Child Abuse, Child Protection, and Disabled Children: A Review of Recent Research" reviewed research about child abuse, child protection, and disabled children. The review

was conducted using a five-stage method for scoping studies. Several studies have discovered a strong association between disability and maltreatment, representing that disabled children are considerably more likely to experience abuse than their non-disabled peers. Those are with particular impairments at increased risk. This study concludes by identifying many aspects of the topic requiring additional investigation.

In "Reports of Child Abuse in India from Scientific Journals Newspaper: An Exploratory Study" Nalini (2014) reported the prevalence of child abuse in a hospital setting. As per newspaper reports, female child abuse (sexual abuse) by a known person to the family was more reported. It was more found in west part of India. Most research/ reporting is required to study the extent of the problem in the different setting of India, setting of abuse, quality of life of victims, parental/ community education on indicators of abuse and development of support program to the victim.

Saini (2013), in his article "Child Abuse and Neglect in India: Time to Act" defended mandatory reporting, identification and investigations of affected children and often taking coercive action. The weight of high level of notification and investigation is not only on the families but also system, which has to increase its resources. In these contexts, the problem of child abuse and neglect in India needs serious and broader consideration particularly among the underprivileged rural, urban and communities, where child protection systems are not developed.

Candace (1994), in an article "The Economic Environment of Child Abuse" examined that poverty persistence is a sign of both severe and recurrent child abuse. The findings indicated that these relationships are more complicated previous research leads us to believe. Moreover, while poverty persistence is significantly related to frequent abuse, virtually all of this effect appears explained by factors associated with the stress of economic deprivation.

Seth (2013), in his article "Protection of Children from Abuse and Neglect in India", advocate community intervention efforts for the protection of vulnerable children at urban and village level. Awareness of child rights and information about government assistance would ensure proper utilisation of various "schemes". These child protection systems, community ownership, and participation can contribute to breaking down cycle of intergenerational poverty and exploitation.

Beckett (1996), in his article "Culture and the Politics of Signification: the Case of Child Sexual Abuse" said that social problems and issues might be signified in many ways, and social actors often struggle discussions of social and political issues with different meanings and associations. The ability of social actors to contest the construction of this issue highlights complex and contradictory nature of culture, as well as the importance of agency and conceptuality problem careers.

John and Maxine (1986), in their article "Child Abuse and Neglect: Community Problem, Community Solution" focused on child abuse and neglect received diagnostic status only as recently as 1961. Since then, reports of child abuse and neglect have increased along with an increase in programs aimed at its treatment and prevention. Child abuse and neglect represent a significant community problem. As a result, interactions among many community agencies become necessary to facilitate treatment and prevention.

Marion (1982), in the article "Primary Prevention of Child Abuse: the Role of the Family Life Education" discussed on multiple interdependent forces contribute to child abuse. Family life educators who recognise that the high incidence of abuse in our society is linked, in part, to societal acceptance of coercive discipline can help break the cycle of violence by teaching positive alternative discipline strategies to future parents.

Based on the review of literature an attempt has been made to find out the current status of child abuse and its consequence on the physical health and behaviour of children in Deoria district, of Uttar Pradesh.

### **Conceptual Framework**

Social situational, human habitability and social controls are essential determinants of child abuse. Abuse and violence arise from structural stress and cultural norms. The social structure in which the parents/ caregivers life becomes tenuous, violence becomes the form of an effort to gain control over troubled, stressful events. Cultural sanctioning of violence as an appropriate conflict resolution technique further provides a foundation for the use of corporal punishment in child rearing. If a parent were frequently exposed to harsh physical punishment as a child, he/she might have the great propensity toward viewing such behaviour as normative and inhibition against physical force may be lessened (Bandura, 1973).

Some scholar proposes that personality disorder is responsible for child abuse. A parent, according to this explanation, may abuse his/her child due to unmet emotional needs and capabilities with own expectations, or emotional scars from their own abusive or deprived family background affecting their ability to care for their offspring. However, this thesis directed most of the responsibility for abusive behaviour squarely at the individual involved and absolved society from blame in contributing to the risk of child abuse. Lack of education, adequate housing, family support programmes, employment opportunities, and so on also determine child abuse. However, recent researchers have disproved the role of psychopathology in child abuse.

Social learning theory emphasises the learned nature of parenting and the fact that many parents have lack of knowledge and skill to carry out the highly complex task of child-rearing.

Studies indicate that it is the accumulation of risk factors and the patterns between the different factors that need to be elucidated. In this direction Bronfenbrenner's (1999) ecological model gives a better framework for understanding child abuse. This approach suggests that there are factors on different layers of social environment systems that influence human development and that these systems are reciprocally interacting with each other and give rise to child abuse.

### **Objectives**

The objectives of the present study are:

- (1) To identify the magnitude and forms of child abuse.
- (2) To assess behavioural and health consequence of child abuse.
- (3) To give suggestions to curb child abuse.

### **Hypothesis**

- (1) The various forms of child abuse are present in a society like physical abuse, emotional abuse, sexual abuse, and neglect.
- (2) The degree of child abuses varies from mild to severe.
- (3) Child abuse leads to deterioration of child health.
- (4) Various policies and programmers have failed to tackle child abuse.

To test these hypothesis the methodology developed is described below.

### **Methodology**

This study adopts a descriptive and analytic research design. Both quantitative and qualitative data were used.

### ***Universe***

The universe of study consists of children population in the age group five to fourteen years in Rampur Karkhana block of Deoria district in Uttar Pradesh.

There are total included 16 blocks in Deoria district of Uttar Pradesh. Rampur Karkhana block is the largest block and hence included in the study

### ***About Rampur Karkhana***

Rampur Karkhana has 53 villages. According to the report released by Census of India 2011, Rampur Karkhana has a population of 9943, out of which 5,095 are male, whereas 4848 are females. The literacy rate of Rampur Karkhana is 71.58 % higher than the state average of 67.68 %. In Rampur Karkhana, Male literacy is around 79.78 % while female literacy rate is 63.10%.

In Rampur Karkhana Nagar Panchayat, female sex ratio is of 952 against the state average of 912. Moreover, child sex ratio in Rampur Karkhana is around 859 compared to Uttar Pradesh state average of 902.

Rampur Karkhana Nagar Panchayat has total administration over 1,535 houses to which it supplies essential amenities like water and sewerage. It is also authorised to build roads within Rampur Karkhana Nagar Panchayat limits and impose taxes on properties coming under its jurisdiction. Rampur Karkhana is predominantly a suburban and rural area both. Children are employed in agriculture and small industries.

### ***Sampling strategy***

The sample for this study is 100 child respondents in the age group of five to 14 years.

A sample of the study was selected from Rampur Karkhana block of Deoria district.

Respondents include following three categories of children:

1. Children in five selected schools
2. Children in a family environment not attending school
3. Working children

All three categories of children were identified, and the list was prepared. After that 100 child respondents were selected through systematic sampling from the list thus prepared. The selection of child respondents was made as follows:

1. 50 children, ten from each school, were selected from the first category, i.e. children in five selected schools.
2. 25 children were selected from the second category, i.e. children in the family environment were not attending school.
3. Finally, 25 children were selected from the third category, i.e. working children.

100 children thus selected constitute the sample for this study. Further, ten stakeholders who hold positions in government departments, private services, urban and rural local bodies were also subjected to an in-depth qualitative interview.

#### ***Techniques of data collection and data analysis***

Relevant data for the study was collected from both primary and secondary sources. The primary data for the study was collected with the help of an Interview Schedule. Further, the in-depth qualitative interview was also conducted to enrich the analysis. Secondary sources include previous literature, government reports and other sources.

SPSS was used for data analysis and construction of tables.

#### **The Significance of the Study**

Child abuse and child right are a big issue in the contemporary world. The mistreatment of children, however, did not receive serious attention as a social problem, particularly in India. There is the implicit understanding that child abuse takes place everywhere, yet most of the research on child abuse is from developed countries. Although there is emerging literature from developing countries, there is considerable less literature in an Indian setting. Only a few works have been done in this area in India. The nature of Indian culture further makes such study difficult. So little is known about child abuse which exists in Indian setting without much efforts to curb it.

Further, there is a problem that affects children, their families and societies at large. This research is very significant in the sense that it tries to capture the consequences of child abuse. The study will provide us with an understanding of the effect of child abuse on the physical health and behaviour of children.

A valuable response to the problem of child abuse calls for the commitment of many individuals and institutions of society. A child is not supposed to live abused life. The researcher is keen to understand the issue of child abuse and its consequences on children. This study is a serious attempt to increase our understanding of child abuse and its effect in an Indian setting.

# **Chapter - 2**

## **Socio-Demographic Profile of Sampled Children**

## Chapter – 2

### Socio-Demographic Profile of Sampled Children

An essential requirement for the sociological study is the knowledge of the social, education, economic background of the respondents. The sociological study, which gets the primary information about socio-culture processes, values, thoughts, attitudes, perversions and behaviour, can be analysed in a right way only when the general characteristics of the respondents will have full knowledge.

Studies of the socio-economic background are an essential requirement because of the different attitudes of persons according to age, gender, religion, caste, education, and occupation. Many scholars have demonstrated in their studies, that there is a very close relationship between social mobility change and human behaviour.

<b>Table 2.1. : Mean and Median Age of Respondents in Years</b>			
Age of Respondent	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
Mean Age (Standard Deviation)	10.66 ( 2.73 )	9.77 ( 2.49)	10.18 (2.53)
Median Age	11	10	10

Table 2.1 gives information about the mean age and median age of respondents. The mean age of children is 10.18 years with standard deviation of 2.53 years. The mean age of male respondents is 10.66 years with standard deviation of 2.73 years. Similarly, the mean age of female is 9.77 years with

standard deviation of 2.49 years. The median age of children is 10 years. The median age for male is 11 years while the median age for female is 10 years.

Sr. No	Gender	Frequency	Percents
1	Female	53	53.0
2	Male	47	47.0
	Total	100	100.0

Table 2.2 gives the frequency distribution of respondents according to gender. The table indicates that there are 53.0 percent of the female and 47.0 percent of the male.

Sr. No	Religion	Frequency	Percents
1	Hindu	69	69.0
2	Muslim	31	31.0
3	Other	0	0.0
	Total	100	100.0

Religion in India is a diverse conglomeration of regional cultures, each with distinctive variations of rituals, doctrine and festivals. For this study, religion is divided into three groups: Hindu, Muslim and other. It is clear from Table 2.3

that there is 69.0 percent children from Hindu religion, 31.0 percent of the children from Muslim, and no respondent from other religion.

<b>Table 2.4: Frequency Distribution of Children According to Caste</b>			
Sr. No	Caste Group	Frequency	Percents
1	General	9	9.0
2	OBC	36	36.0
3	SC	43	43.0
4	ST	12	12.0
	Total	100	100.0

Although class-based society is emerging at Deoria district in Uttar Pradesh, still caste is an important factor. For this study, caste is further divided into four groups: General, Other Backward Class (OBC), Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST). It is clear from Table 2.4 that there is 43.0 percent of children from SC category, 36.0 percent of children from OBC category, 12.0 percent of children from ST category and 9.0 percent of children from General category.

<b>Table 2.5: Frequency Distribution of Occupation of Father</b>			
Sr.No.	Occupation	Frequency	Percents
1	Government job	3	3.0
2	Private job	43	43.0
3	Farmer (Agricultural)	19	19.0
4	Migration labour	35	35.0
	Total	100	100.0

It is evident from Table 2.5 that about 43.0 percent of the fathers were engaged in private jobs, 35.0 percent of the fathers were a migrant labourer, 19.0 of the fathers were farmers and 3.0 of the fathers were in the government job.

<b>Table 2.6: Frequency Distribution of Occupation of Mother</b>			
Sr.No.	Occupation	Frequency	Percent
1	Housewife	74	74.0
2	Government job	1	1.0
3	Private job	22	22.0
4	Farmer	3	3.0
	Total	100	100.0

It is clear from Table 2.6 that about 74.0 percent of the mothers were a housewife, 22.0 percent of the mothers were in the private job, 3.0 percent of the mothers were farmers, and 1.0 percent of the mothers were in the government job.

# **Chapter - 3**

## **Prevalence of Child Abuse**

## Chapter – 3

### Prevalence of Child Abuse

#### Introduction

The problem of violence against children is also common in Deoria district of Uttar Pradesh. This chapter describes the prevalence of different types of child abuse in Deoria district as experienced and reported by a sample of 100 children in the age group 5 to 14 years.

#### Physical abuse

Indian society is based on the patriarchal structure where the age-based power structure is established. In such power structures, parents consider their children as property. Not only parents but caregivers other than parents also use harsh methods to exploit children. For this study, beatings are expressed as slapping, punishing through, corporal punishment and so on committed by family members and their colleagues, police, employers and others. It may also lead to serious bodily injury.

**Table 3.1: Physical injury suffered by children**

Sr. No	Physical injury	Frequency	Percents
1	Yes	77	77.0
2	No	23	23.0
	Total	100	100.0

It is evident from Table 3.1 that about 77.0 percent of children suffered physical injury and 23.0 percent of children did not suffer physical injury. It is

substantially higher than 18.3 percent reported by Ministry of Women & Child Development (2007).

Bodily injury to children was given by different peoples as shown in Table 3.2. About 30 children were injured on the body by neighbour and friend. About 16 children were hit on the body by brother or sister, 5 children were hit on the body by mother or father, 8 children were hit on the body by school's teacher, and 6 children were hit on the body by neighbour and relatives.

**Table 3.2: Person responsible for committing physical abuse on children**

Sr. No	Person responsible for Physical abuse	Frequency
1	Mother or father	5
2	Brother or sister	16
3	Other family members or relatives	8
4	Neighbor or any friend	30
5	School teacher	8
6	Police	6
7	Any other	4
	Total	77

Table 3.3 indicates that about 57 children were slapped and kicked, 15 children were beaten for with sticks and 5 children were beaten by other means.

**Table 3.3: Different ways of committing physical injury on children**

Sr. No	Ways of physical injury	Frequency
1	Slap or kick	57
2	With sticks	15
3	Any other	5
	Total	77

It is evident from Table 3.4 that are about 69.0 percent of the children are sometimes beaten, 8.0 percent of the children are always beaten, and 23.0 percent of the children are not beaten.

**Table 3.4: Frequency distribution of how often the child is subjected to physical injury**

Sr. No.	How often the child is subjected to physical abuse	Frequency	Percents
1	Not beaten	23	23.0
2	Sometimes beaten	69	69.0
3	Always beaten	8	8.0
	Total	100	100.0

According to Table 3.5, about 40 children were beaten by family members, and 32 children were beaten by teachers, and 5 children were beaten by owner.

**Table 3.5: Frequency distribution of person giving bodily injury**

Sr.No.	Person	Frequency
1	By family members	40
2	By teachers	32
3	By owner	5
	Total	77

**Table 3.6: Treatment of physically abused children by a doctor.**

Sr. No.	Treatment given by a doctor	Frequency
1	Yes	38
2	No	39
	Total	77

It is clear from Table 3.6 that about 39 children were not showed to a doctor while 38 physically abused children were treated by a doctor. Almost half of the physically abused children are not treated by a doctor.

It is observed from Table 3.7 that all 77 children on which physical abuse was committed reported the matter to someone or other. About 51 children reported to their mother, father or any others family members, 13 children report to neighbor or the village head, only 2 children report to police. 15 children reported to any others persons.

**Table 3.7: Person whom children report the matter of physical abuse**

S.r No.	Person	Frequency
1	Mother, father or other family members	51
2	Neighbor or the village head	13
3	Police	2
4	Any others	11
	Total	100

### **Emotional abuse**

Emotional abuse is also known as verbal abuse, mental abuse, and psychological abuse. It includes work done by parents or caretakers, due to which severe behavioural, cognitive, emotional, or mental trauma can be caused. Emotional abuse (also known as verbal abuse, mental abuse, and psychological misconduct) involves failure to work by parents, caregivers, peers and others.

It has been reported in the study that the problem of emotional abuse with the children is universal. The study statistics show that children have to face emotional abuse in various forms like name-calling and verbally abusing on the name of caste.

It is evident from Table 3.8 that about 84.0 percent of the children were emotionally abused by name-calling such as crazy and stupid.

**Table 3.8: Emotional abuse of children through name-calling**

Sr. No.	Abused by name-calling	Frequency	Percents
1	Yes	84	84.0
2	No	16	16.0
	Total	100	100.0

**Table 3.9: Person who emotionally abuse children by name-calling**

Sr. No	Person	Frequency
1	Mother or father	8
2	Neighbour or friends	54
3	By teachers	14
4	Any other	8
	Total	84

Table 3.9 shows that about 54 children were name-called by neighbours or friends, 14 teachers, eight children were name-called by mother or father, eight children were name-called by any others person.

**Table 3.10: Abuse/humiliation of children in the name of caste.**

Sr. No.	Abused on the basis of caste	Frequency	Percents
1	Yes	54	54.0
2	No	46	46.0
	Total	100	100.0

Table 3.10 indicates the abuse of children in the name of caste. About 54.0 percent of the children were humiliated by stereotyping them in the name of the caste.

### **Sexual abuse**

Sexual abuse of children was very often a pre-planned insidious abuse which is very difficult to capture. However, its prevalence in any society cannot be ruled out. Various kinds of child sexual abuse were found to be prevalent in Rampur Karkhana of Deoria district of Uttar Pradesh.

It is evident from Table 3.11 that about 55.0 percent of the children were not sexually abused by showing them vulgar pictures or gesture, however, 45.0 percent of the children were abused by showing vulgar pictures or gesture.

**Table 3.11: Child sexual abuse by showing them vulgar pictures or gesture**

Sr. No.	Opinion	Frequency	Percents
1	Yes	45	45.0
2	No	55	55.0
	Total	100	100.0

Of the 45 children who were sexually abused by showing vulgar picture or gesture about 15 were abused by neighbours or friends, 14 children were abused by relatives and 16 by other person. These details are given in Table 3.12.

**Table 3.12: Person committing abuse by showing vulgar pictures and gestures to children**

Sr. No	Person	Frequency
1	Family members	0
2	Neighbour or friends	15
3	Relatives	14
4	Any other	16
	Total	45

There is yet another type of child sexual abuse which is more common in Deoria district of Uttar Pradesh like any other place. Children were sexually abused forcefully to show or touch their private parts. Figures for such type of child sexual abuse are distressing. The details are given in Table 3.13.

**Table 3.13: Sexual abuse by forcing children to show or touch private parts**

Sr. No.	Sexually abused by forcing to show or touch private body parts	Frequency	Percents
1	Yes	71	71.0
2	No	29	29.0
	Total	100	100.0

Table 3.13 shows that 71.0 percent of the children were forced to show or touch their private parts. However, 29.0 percent of the children were not force to show or touch private parts.

Neighbours, friends and relatives are the main persons who commit child sexual abuse in this way. The details are shown in Table 3.14. Out of 71 children who were forced to show or touch their private parts, 40 children were forced to show or touch private parts by neighbour or friends, 26 children by relatives, 5.0 children, were forced to show or touch private parts by any other persons.

**Table 3.14: Person who forced children to show or touch their private parts**

Sr No	Opinion	Frequency
1	Family	0
2	Neighbour or friends	40
3	Relatives	26
4	Any other	5
	Total	71

**Table 3.15: Immediate reaction of parents on sexual abuse of their child.**

Sr No	Immediate reaction of parents	Frequency
1	They did not believe	2
3	Scolded for being careless	6
4	Said to stay quiet	36
6	Did not reported to parents	27
	Total	71

To investigate further children were also asked to tell what the immediate reactions of their parents were when they first reported such matter to their parents. Different types of reaction given by parents are summarized in Table

3.15. Of the 71 parents whose children were abused two parents did not believe that their child were sexually abused, Six parents scolded their children to be careless, 36 parents said their child to stay quiet, and 27 children did not report the matter to their parents. So the reactions of parents were also shocking. They seem to live the life of fear and vulnerability and at the same time prevented themselves to raise the problem and fight for the justice for their children. This, in turn, has serious consequence on children as well.

**Table 3.16: Experiences of children after sexual abuse.**

Sr. No	Experiences of children	Frequency
1	Did not feel anything	2
2	Shy or guilty	30
3	Fear or disappointment	39
	Total	71

The experiences of children are summarized in Table 3.16. Of the 71 persons who experienced sexual abuse, 39 children feel fear or disappointment, 30 children feel shy or guilty, and two children did not feel anything. Overall, more than half of the sexually abused children live the life of fear and disappointment.

### **Neglect**

Neglect is yet another type of abuse faced by children even in their family. This type of abuse is also widespread in Rampur Karkhana of Deoria district of

Uttar Pradesh. Again this abuse has severe repercussions on children. Table 3.17 indicates the time given by parents to their children.

**Table 3.17: Is the time given by parents sufficient?**

Sr.No.	Sufficient time given by parents	Frequency	Percents
1	Yes	56	56.0
2	No	44	44.0
	Total	100	100.0

It is observed that only 44 percent of parents do not give sufficient time for their children. About 56.0 percent of the children give sufficient time. So, a significant proportion of children do not get sufficient time from their parents. Further, there exists gender discrimination in giving attention to children. It seems that sons are given more attention in comparison to daughters.

Table 3.18 indicates that the parents give less attention to daughters in comparison to sons. About 75.0 percent of the parents give less attention to daughters in comparison to sons, 25.0 percent of the parents do not discriminate in the name of gender.

**Table 3.18: Gender discrimination by parents in giving attention to their children**

Sr. No.	Parents give more attention to sons	Frequency	Percents
1	Yes	75	75.0
2	No	25	25.0
	Total	100	100.0

**Table 3.19: Gender differences in the burden of household work.**

Sr. No.	Daughters share more burden of household work	Frequency	Percents
1	Yes	73	73.0
2	No	27	27.0
	Total	100	100.0

It is evident from Table 3.19 that daughters than sons share larger burden of household work. About 73 percent children feel so. Daughters not only share more significant burden of household work. Also they are given less food than sons. Table 3.20 reveals that about 66 percent children feel that daughters are given less food than sons.

**Table 3.20: Gender differences in giving food to children.**

Sr. No.	Daughters given less food than sons	Frequency	Percents
1	Yes	66	66.0
2	No	34	34.0
	Total	100	100.0

### **Conclusion**

It is clear from the data presented in tables above that four different kinds of child abuse are prevalent in Rampur Karkhana of Deoria district of Uttar Pradesh. These are – physical abuse, emotional abuse, sexual abuse and neglect. The prevalence rate of physical abuse is 77 percent (Table 3.1), the prevalence rate of emotional abuse is 84 percent (Table 3.8), the prevalence rate of sexual abuse is 71 percent (Table 3.13) and prevalence of neglect is 44 percent (Table 3.17). It confirms the first hypothesis of our study that different kinds of child abuse exist in Deoria.

Further, the intensity of child abuse varies from mild to severe. Some child abuse is mild such as parents are not able to give sufficient time to children (Table 3.17). However, other abuses are severe. For example, some of the physically abused children is beaten with sticks (Table 3.3). Some children said that they are always beaten (Table 3.4). Further, about half of the physically abused children are never given treatment by a doctor (Table 3.6). Apart from this about 71 percent of children are sexually abused by forcing them to show or touch their private body parts (Table 3.13). All these confirm second hypothesis that child abuse varies from mild to severe.

# **Chapter - 4**

## **Consequences of Child Abuse and Measures to Curb It**

## **Chapter – 4**

### **Consequences of Child Abuse and Measures to Curb It**

#### **Introduction**

Child abuse has become a global issue that needs to be tackled systematically. Children are the citizens and future flag bearers of the nation. They have right and privilege of proper nurture and good education. However, it is unfortunate that child abuse incidences are often witnessed. It creates many long-term consequences and impacts on well being among the abused and neglected children including their physical health, mental health as well as emotional and spiritual health.

#### **Causes / Reasons of Child Abuse**

From the previous review and researcher's observation reveals that the causes for all kinds of child abuses could be one or some combination of following.

1. Domestic violence between parents
2. Gender discrimination and male dominance
3. Lack of financial support/ unemployment
4. Mental illness of the parents
5. Consumption of alcohol by the father
6. Single parents and
7. No effective measures to eradicate child abuse in family, schools and society.

Different types of child abuse create massive expenditure towards medical expense and burden of care on others. By and large, it leaves scars on our society. The sexual abuse creates shame and feeling of guilt, without any fault of the child victim. This land some children into delinquent behaviour and they become dangerous and unwanted elements in the society.

## **Consequences of Child Abuse**

Children's experiences of abuse and neglect have many deadly short and long-term health and behavioural consequences such as poor self-esteem, feeling of isolation, depression, substance abuse, suicidal tendencies, low academic achievement, sexual dysfunctions. Gorey & Lesile (1997) also finds the same consequences in their study of child abuse.

### ***Behavioural consequences of child abuse***

Child abuse has a harmful effect on the behavioural development of children. The consequences of maltreatment can be devastating. Behaviorally, the consequences of abuse range from poor peer relations all the way to extraordinarily violent behaviours. Thus, the consequences of abuse and neglect affect the victims themselves and the society in which they live.

### ***Effect of making fun of children***

Various laws made for the protection of children such as, Right to Education Act of 2009, Juvenile Justice (Protection of Children) Act 2000 and the National child Right protection Commission on physical punishment. Legally committing child abuse or giving mental harassment to children is a crime because it adversely affects their physical development. Children do not improve, but they get tired of violent behaviour, or they develop the tendency that is fatal to their future.

### ***Effect of teasing the children***

Teasing to children is a tendency that may make the joke happy or entertaining, but the child who face it gets irritable, feeling embarrassed, there is lack of confidence in them. The child gets depressed, not as happy as before. Teasing also leads to mental disorder among children.

### ***Effect of creating unnecessary pressure on children***

If given the opportunity to play and work according to their interests, then indeed, children will have an all-round development. If he is not interested in the dreams of parents and guardians or the targets imposed on him, then they become helpless and move forward to nothing but failure. This type of pressure has a negative impact on children. They feel that they are not worth in society, nobody loves them and nobody need them. Such tendencies push children to isolation and suicidal tendencies.

### ***Effect of fooling children and cheating on them***

If children have to face deception, someone breaks their belief and fool them, they lose their self-confidence and learn to walk on the wrong path. This also adversely affects child's cognitive and emotional development.

### ***Effect of ignoring children's curiosity***

As the age progresses in children, curiosity arises on the various subject. In such case, the children always ask their elder's different types of question, it may not seem relevant to the parents or caregiver of the children, and sometimes parents let ignore such questions or conversation. In this way children are deprived of learning new experiences of significance.

### ***Effect of Sexual abuse***

Attempts have been made to protect children from sexual crime. Child Protection Act 2012 clarifies that not only rape but touching a child in such a way that they feel ashamed of is also a crime. Showing vulgar pictures to children is also considered as a crime. It has a harmful effect on child's brain, which inhibits their mental development. The child may also be confused with wrong information. Such behaviour with children gives rise to disgust and fear in them. It has severe developmental and health consequences for a child.

Sexual violence is a crime, which also damages the child with physical harm as well as emotional and mental development. This type of exploitation has a more effect on the health of the children.

### **Measures to Curb Child Abuse**

The Government has entrusted the focal responsibility for the development of the child rights on the Ministry of Women and Child Development (MWCD, 2006). They are eligible for convergence attention of children. Health care services are in a regional portfolio, child development and nutrition in another, youth services affecting older children in another, and education in yet another, and services for children with disability parked in yet another, and projects for children rescued from labour in another (N.Saini, 2013). The focal point Ministry has not yet effectively managed the overall coordination of planning, programming, and monitoring. The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights, established in 2007, inquires, examines, and recommends but there is no right to autonomy and work.

### ***NGOs and civil organisations and forums***

In India, there is a strong presence of non-governmental bodies, networks, community-based organisations, citizen forums and people's campaigns. In recent years, these organisations and platforms have focused their attention on security issues. The news media is also cautious in playing its role. There is a lack of information about the effects and actual benefits of laws and programs. As the receiving entity, the official route of services and communication to the family fails to reach the children located in any situation or make settings other than family or home.

### ***Effective systems for child protection***

In the responsibility of the care of the children, the state and its institutions should work actively at all levels of administration and service. The UN CRC does not care about any family or community or society and works for the protection of children. However, it firmly puts the responsibility on the state. Government is the last duty carrier. In India, the state should ensure that all the weaker children have been assured of ensuring the best contingent, preventive and secure security for the right to life, survival, and dignity. India's new national policy for children, confirms the promise of the original 1974 policy to make children vow of protective care against children "before birth and before birth and during the period of development". In practice, this includes comprehensive health care and access to nutrition, learning, and play, social welfare and protection of the law. Integrated child protection systems can contribute to breaking the cycle of childhood insecurity and exploitation (Saini, 2013)

### ***Role of government***

The ultimate responsibility of protecting the children of the country is with the state. In 1950, the Constitution of India declared this by adopting the promise of protecting children against exploitation, and moral and material abandonment. The government should arrange appropriate legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to prevent misuse of children. In 1992, India accepted the responsibilities of the United Nations Conference on Child Rights (CRC). The National Commission for Child Protection Rights (NCPCR) was established in 2007. However, there is a significant gap between (i) policy and implementation and between (ii) practice and outcome, and millions of children fall through the gaps. The government should provide adequate child protection budget, and the officials should look at whether the government funds are used appropriately. The "Children's Voice" should be heard by policymakers! Both state and professional bodies should be more responsive. The design faults and distribution defects may

also occur: both need to identify and improve. Such as, for many children, this may be too little, and many can be more (Saini, 2013).

### ***Role of Non-Governmental Organizations***

A large number of NGOs are working in the area of child welfare and child protection, and many have created essential models of prevention, intervention, and rehabilitation of abused children. However, a large number of children need protection; their efforts can only create a marginal effect. The more significant and central responsibility falls on the state. It is for the State, as well, to bring together different professions and disciplines to make common cause in defence of children's safety and security (Saini, 2013).

### ***Role of the community***

Wherever parents are unable to take care for and protect the child, the nearby community and their elected representatives should take more care responsibilities. Such as, thus, the rural Panchayat and Urban Local Council can ensure that every child is born securely, primary health care and nutrition, and protection from misuse or neglect - can be safe in childhood. India's policy assures this. However, in practice, even the first moment of survival can fall prey to abusive neglect (Saini, 2013).

### ***Education, empowerment and enabling mechanisms***

Families and communities should be educated, informed and enabled so that they can provide care and protection to their children. All the people assigned to the care and development of children should know that the best approach is non-violent. Parental guidance and fundamental support to weaker families should be expanded. In India, the government cannot separate children from their vulnerable families, and they cannot place them in institutions. As social security programs, some extra help is needed to meet the needs of the children. To ensure

awareness of their rights and information about government assistance proper use of various schemes is required ( Saini, 2013).

***Other measures for the protection of children***

1. According to the Child Protection Act, 2012 if a person rape or mentally harass to children or attacks his/ her private parts, then he will be sentenced to life imprisonment and fine.
2. According to Juvenile Justice (Protection of Children), Act 2000 giving physical and mental harassment to a child is a crime.
3. Underly the National Charter for Children 2004, is the intent to secure for every child the right to a healthy and happy childhood, to address the root cause that negate the healthy growth and development of children, and to awaken the conscience of the community in the broader social context to protect children from all forms of abuse, while strengthening the family, society, and the nation. The Charter upholds child survival, life and liberty, protection from economic exploitation and all out of abuse, care protection, the welfare of children of marginalised and disadvantaged communities, ensuring child civil right protection.
4. The following articles of The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child are helpful to fight child abuse.

**Article-1-** Under the age of 18 years, any person will be called a child.

**Article -2-** The children will not be deprived of their rights on the basis of their caste, religion, colour, gender, qualification and financial status.

**Article -5-** Parents and their families have the responsibility to provide proper care to the children. Moreover, the government should respect its responsibility and provide them with good opportunities.

**Article -12-** Children have the right to freely express their views on all subject which affect their lives.

**Article -16-** Children have the right to protect their personal life; if someone interferes with the life of children, then the government is accountable for giving legal support.

**Article-19-**The government will take all types of judicial, administrative, social and education steps to prevent the physical and mental abuse of children.

**Article-28-** All children have the right to education. It is the responsibility of the government to provide free and compulsory primary education for all children. Also, efforts will be made to provide high- primary and university level education. The discipline of the school should be in line with the rights and duties of children.

**Article-31-** Children have the right to Play-jump, relax and entertain cultural programs and art according to their age and interest. The government will take appropriate steps to support this right of children.

**Article-32-** children have the right to protection from economic exploitation and such acts which are dangerous for them or difficulty in education, health, mental, moral and social development.

**Article-36-** The government will protect children from any abuse that adversely affect them.

In conclusion, looking at the situation of child abuse in Rampur Karkhana of Deoria district of Uttar Pradesh, it can be said that there is serious health and behavioural consequences on children due to child abuse. Further, it can be said that mostly policies and programmes have failed to make any significant improvement among children.

# **Chapter - 5**

## **Conclusions and Suggestions**

## **Chapter – 5**

### **Conclusions and Suggestions**

The condition and behaviour of the children are influenced by a variety of physical, social, psychological and economic reasons. Therefore, for the full development of the personality of the child, the environment of love, happiness, and mutual understanding between child and caregiver is essential. Children should be prepared to live with their specific personality in the society, but in the present time, the rapid change and dissolution in society are happening. It has made the condition of children very pathetic. Child abuse is a stigma in a civilised society. Child abuse causes problems in the society, resulting in neither a healthy society nor a healthy nation. Although various measures have been taken to eradicate child abuse, due to social, economic reasons, it has not yet been prevented. Therefore eradication of child abuse is very continuous, because, most of the children in India are living in grief and suffering even after the welfare programs, legal protection, and administrative work. The parents continue to ignore children in most families and beat them. Further, caregivers commit emotional, physical, and sexual abuse to children. This problem is being overlooked in Deoria and India in general.

The public and the government still have not considered this problem as a severe problem, although thousands of children suffer from this kind of abuse every day. Therefore, the condition of children is pathetic in practical form. Apathy towards child rights protection has made the condition of children more pathetic by not getting protection or justice by the state. So there is an urgent need to improve the situation of children.

## **Major Findings**

Socio-demographic findings indicate that vast majority (69.0 %) of the children were from Hindu religion. More than half (53.0%) of children were female. Less than half (43.0%) of children were from SC category. Less than half (43.0%) of the fathers of children were doing private jobs. A vast majority (74.0%) of the mothers of children were a housewife.

### ***Physical abuse***

The researcher found that about 77.0 percent of children suffered physical injury. Bodily injury to children was given by different peoples. About 30 children were injured on the body by neighbour and friend. About 16 children were hit on the body by brother or sister, 5 children were hit on the body by mother or father, 8 children were hit on the body by school's teacher, and 6 children were hit on the body by neighbour and relatives. Further, some children are always beaten, some are severely beaten with sticks and more than half of the physically abuse children get bodily injury but they are never given treatment by a doctor.

### ***Emotional abuse***

Two major types of emotional abuse is witnessed in Deoria: name-calling and caste based derogatory remarks. The researcher has found that majority (84.0%) of the children were emotionally abused by name-calling. They are often called as crazy and stupid. Out of 84 cases of name-calling 54 children were name-called by neighbour or friends. More than half (54.0%) of the children were humiliated by the name of their caste.

### ***Sexual abuse***

It is found that various ways of child sexual abuse exists. Less than half (45.0%) of the children were shown vulgar pictures by the abusers. The majority

(71.0%) of the children were forced to show or touch their private parts. Neighbours, friends and relatives are the main persons who commit child sexual abuse in this way. Out of 71 children who were forced to show or touch their private parts, 40 children were forced to show or touch private parts by neighbor or friends, 26 children by relatives, 5.0 children were forced to show or touch private parts by any other persons.

### ***Neglect***

It is observed that only 44 percent of parents do not give sufficient time to their children. As such, these children do not get sufficient time from their parents. Further, there exists gender discrimination in giving attention to children. It seems that sons are given more attention in comparison to daughters. About 75.0 percent of the parents give less attention to daughters in comparison to sons. Further, daughters not only share larger burden of household work but also they are given less food than sons.

Thus four different kinds of child abuse are prevalent in Rampur Karkhana of Deoria district of Uttar Pradesh. These are – physical abuse, emotional abuse, sexual abuse and neglect. Their prevalence varies from 44 percent for neglect to 84 percent for emotional abuse. Further, the intensity of child abuse varies from mild to severe.

### ***Consequences of child abuse***

The prevalence of child abuse and neglect have many fatal short and long-term health and behavioural consequences such as poor self-esteem, feeling of isolation, depression, substance abuse, suicidal tendencies, low academic achievement, sexual dysfunctions. Further, many measures have been taken to curb child abuse but mainly policies and programmes to tackle child abuse have failed to make any significant improvement.

In conclusion, it can be said that different kinds of child abuse are prevalent in Deoria district of Uttar Pradesh. Further, the intensity of child abuse varies from mild to severe. Also, child abuse has severe health and related behavioural consequences. In fact, poverty, caste-based discrimination, gender-based discrimination, inadequate health system, reduced social security in schools, violent neighbourhood and community disorganisation leads to the menace of child abuse.

Conceptually, it is the accumulation of risk factors that are responsible for child abuse. These risk factors are present at different levels of the social environment. Child risk factors, parental and family risk factors, and social, environmental risk factors combine to give rise to child abuse and its serious consequences.

### **Suggestions**

Our lack of understanding about child abuse and its consequences calls for revisiting planning safety in the home and school resources. Based on the major findings of the present study and researcher's observation the following recommendations are significant.

1. It is necessary for the better development of children that they get a safe environment with love and affection.
2. Parents and guardians do not compare their children to others. Every child is unique. Parents and caretakers must understand child's requirement and act accordingly to enable the child to move forward.
3. Schools should conduct training seminars for teachers focusing on child abuse related issues.
4. Communities need to have a plan for backup support to care for the children in emergencies or when the family members are unable to provide proper care and support to children.

5. Children should be prepared to live with their specific personality in the society, but in the present time, the rapid change and dissolution in society are happening.
6. Child rights include their right to associate with their parents, caretakers, as well as meeting the basic needs for food, clothes, shelter, education and healthcare. The state must act to ensure all these to every child.
7. The abused child must be provided with all assistance and must be given medical treatment at the earliest to avoid harmful consequences on their development.
8. Legal protection must be given to children and perpetrators of abuse on children must be held accountable and punished for wrongdoing.
9. To address national child rights commitments, several policies, laws, and programs have been introduced. A National Policy for Children (2012) has replaced the 1974 policy. The new policy also expresses a strong commitment to the rights of children but gives priority to its interests rather than 'paramount' status. In the past decade, some positive official statements of commitment have been produced. The challenge is that in the future, the programs are run in translation to the programs and then in practice. Development in this direction also requires proper direct monitoring and regular reporting. Most of the facts given in official national reports are outdated, and some of them do not represent current realities as a result of it. It needs to be improved.

## Appendix - I

### Interview Schedule

यह सर्वेक्षण बाबासाहेब भीमराव अम्बेडकर विश्वविद्यालय (लखनऊ) के एम0फिल0 (समाजशास्त्र) कार्यक्रम के लिए है। हम बाल दुर्व्यवहार और इसके परिणाम (child abuse and its consequences) के बारे में डेटा एकत्र कर रहे हैं। आपके द्वारा दी गई जानकारी का उपयोग शैक्षणिक उद्देश्य (academic purpose) के लिए ही किया जाएगा। यदि आप निम्नलिखित प्रश्नों का उत्तर देने लिए कुछ समय दे तो हम आपके लिए आभारी होंगे।

### Background information

1 उत्तरदाता का नाम

2 लिंग

महिला	पुरुष
-------	-------

3 उम्र

4 आप किस धर्म का पालन करते हैं।

हिन्दू	मुस्लिम
सिख	अन्य कोई

5 आपका जाति समूह क्या है।

सामान्य जाति	अन्य पिछड़ी जाति
अनुसूचित जाति	अनुसूचित

6 आपके के पिता क्या व्यवसाय करते हैं। ( )

7 आपकी माता क्या व्यवसाय करती है। ( )

8 आपके पिता का मासिक आय कितना है। ( )

9 सभी स्रोतों से आपके परिवार की मासिक आय कितनी है।

10 आपके परिवार में कितने सदस्य हैं। ( )

### **Other information**

#### **Child in family environment**

1 क्या वर्तमान समय में आपके माता पिता एक साथ रहते हैं।

हाँ ( ) नहीं ( )

2 यदि हाँ, तो आपके माता-पिता का व्यवहार आपके साथ कैसा है।

अच्छा ( ) बुरा ( )

3 क्या आपके माता-पिता या परिवार के अन्य सदस्य कभी शराब नशीले पदार्थों का सेवन करते हैं।

हाँ ( ) नहीं ( )

4 यदि हाँ तो वह कौन से नशीले पदार्थों का सेवन करते हैं।

- शराब ( )
- भांग या गांजा ( )
- तम्बाकू ( )

- अन्य कोई ( )

5 जब वह नशीले पदार्थों का सेवन करते हैं तो वह आपके साथ कैसा व्यवहार करते हैं।

अच्छा ( ) बुरा ( )

6 यदि वह अच्छा व्यवहार करते हैं तो किस प्रकार का करते हैं।

- बहुत आपको स्नेह देना ( )
- आपके बारे में चिंता करना ( )
- अन्य कोई ( )

7 यदि वह बुरा व्यवहार करते हैं तो किस प्रकार के करते हैं।

- थप्पड़ मारना ( )
- लात मारना ( )
- ढकेल देना ( )
- घर से निकाल देना ( )
- अन्य कोई ( )

8 जब वे आपके साथ इस प्रकार का व्यवहार करते हैं तो आपको कैसा लगता है?

अच्छा ( ) बुरा ( )

### **Child in school**

1 आपके स्कूल का क्या नाम है?

स्कूल का नाम.....

2 क्या आप स्कूल जाते हैं?

हाँ ( ) नहीं ( )

3 यदि हाँ तो आप किस प्रकार का स्कूल जाते हैं?

- सरकारी स्कूल ( )
- प्राइवेट स्कूल ( )
- एन0जी0ओ स्कूल ( )
- अन्य कोई स्कूल ( )

4 आप इस स्कूल में कितने सालों से पढ़ रहे हैं?

साल .....

5 आप अपने स्कूल के किस जगह को सबसे अधिक पसंद करते हैं?

- इमारत या लाइब्रेरी ( )
- गार्डन ( )
- खेल का मैदान ( )
- कोई अन्य ( )

6 क्या आपके स्कूल में ऐसा कोई छात्र या छात्रा ने कभी आपको परेशान किया है?

हाँ ( ) या नहीं ( )

7 यदि हाँ तो किस प्रकार का व्यवहार किया है?

- मारना पीटना ( )
- मजाक उड़ाना ( )
- शारीरिक शोषण ( )
- गाली गलौज ( )

8 क्या आपके स्कूल में छात्र या छात्रा के बुरे व्यवहार के कारण शिक्षकों ने कभी दंडित किया है?

हाँ ( ) या नहीं ( )

9 यदि हाँ तो किस प्रकार का दंडित किया है?

- उठक बैठक कराना ( )
- छड़ी से मारना ( )
- मुर्गा बनवाना ( )
- क्लास से बाहर निकाल देना ( )
- अन्य कोई ( )

### **Child in work**

1 क्या आप कोई कार्य करते हैं?

हाँ ( ) या नहीं ( )

2 क्या आपको किसी ने कार्य के लिये कहा है?

हाँ ( ) या नहीं ( )

3 अगर कहा गया है तो किसके द्वारा कहा गया है?

- माता या पिता ( )
- पड़ोसी या रिश्तेदार ( )
- घर का कोई अन्य सदस्य ( )
- अन्य सदस्य ( )

4 यदि आपने कार्य किया है तो वह कौन सा कार्य है?

- कृषि कार्य ( )
- घरेलू सहायता या नौकर ( )
- दुकान या ढाँबा ( )
- अन्य कोई ( )

5 आप सप्ताह में कितने दिन कार्य करते हैं?

- प्रति सप्ताह या पाँचों दिन या उससे कम ( )
- सप्ताह में छः दिनों तक ( )
- सप्ताह में सातों दिनों तक ( )
- अन्य कोई ( )

6 यदि कार्य करते हैं तो कितने घण्टों तक कार्य करते हैं?

- 2 घण्टें ( )
- 4 घण्टें ( )
- 8 घण्टें ( )
- अन्य ( )

## **Stakeholders**

1 क्या बच्चों कि देख-रेख के लिये चिकित्सा की व्यवस्था की गई है?

हाँ ( ) या नहीं ( )

2 क्या बच्चों के लिये साक्षरता और शिक्षा उपलब्ध कराने के लिये नियमित व्यवस्था है?

हाँ ( ) या नहीं ( )

3 क्या बच्चों के लिए जो व्यवस्थाएँ या योजनाएँ बनाई गई हैं वह नियमित सेवाएँ हैं?

हाँ ( ) या नहीं ( )

4 क्या आपको लगता है कि शारीरिक दण्ड बच्चों में उचित व्यवहार विकसित करने के लिए आवश्यक है?

- सहमत ( )
- असहमत ( )
- कोई राय नहीं ( )
- कोई अन्य ( )

5 आपके अनुसार बच्चों के अच्छे आचरण के लिये कौन सा दण्ड उपयोगी है?

- डाटना या चिल्लाना ( )
- कमरे में बंद करना ( )
- छड़ी से मारना ( )
- कोई अन्य ( )

6 बच्चों को शोषणकर्ताओं से बचाने के बारे में आपका विचार क्या है?

विचार.....

## **Forms of child abuse**

### **Physical Abuse**

1 क्या आपके ऊपर कभी शारीरिक चोट पहुँचाई गई है?

हाँ ( ) या नहीं ( )

2 यदि हॉ तो आपके शरीर पर चोट सबसे अधिक किसने पहुँचाई है?

- माता या पिता ( )
- भाई या बहन ( )
- परिवार या रिश्तेदार ( )
- पड़ोसी या कोई मित्र ( )
- स्कूल के शिक्षक ( )
- पुलिस या अंजान व्यक्ति ( )
- कोई अन्य ( )

3 यदि हॉ तो आपको किससे मारा गया था?

- थप्पड़, या लात से ( )
- लाठी या छड़ी से ( )
- कोई अन्य ( )

4 क्या आप प्रतिदिन पीट जाते हैं?

- नहीं ( )
- कभी-कभी ( )
- हॉ ( )
- कोई अन्य ( )

5 यदि हॉ, तो आप किसके द्वारा पीटे जाते हैं?

- परिवार के सदस्यों द्वारा ( )
- शिक्षकों द्वारा ( )
- मालिक द्वारा ( )
- कोई अन्य ( )

6 यदि हाँ तो क्या किसी डॉक्टर के द्वारा दिखाया गया है?

हाँ ( ) या नहीं ( )

7 यदि हाँ तो क्या आपने किसी को बताया या रिपोर्ट किया है?

हाँ ( ) या नहीं ( )

8 यदि हाँ तो आपने किसके पास रिपोर्ट किया है

- परिवार माता-पिता या अन्य सदस्य से ( )
- पड़ोस या गाँव के मुखिया से ( )
- पुलिस से ( )
- कोई अन्य ( )

### **Emotional abuse**

1 जब आप छोटे थे तो आपको किसी ने आपको पागल, मूर्ख या बेवकूफ कहा गया है?

हाँ ( ) या नहीं ( )

2 यदि हाँ तो किसके द्वारा बनाया गया है?

- माता या पिता ( )
- पड़ोसी या मित्रों ( )
- शिक्षकों के द्वारा ( )
- अन्य कोई ( )

3 क्या आपके चेहरे या शरीर को देखकर किसी ने मजाक बनाया है?

हाँ ( ) या नहीं ( )

4 यदि हाँ तो किसके द्वारा बनाया गया है

- माता या पिता ( )
- पड़ोसी या मित्रों ( )
- शिक्षकों के द्वारा ( )
- अन्य कोई ( )

5 क्या किसी ने आपको बुरे या गंदे नामों से पुकारा है?

हाँ ( ) या नहीं ( )

6 बिना गलती के भी क्या आपके परिवार ने आपको दोषी ठहराया है?

हाँ ( ) या नहीं ( )

7 क्या गाँव, मोहल्ला या स्कूल में कभी आपके जाति के नाम से अपमानित किया गया है?

हाँ ( ) या नहीं ( )

(8) क्या आपके परिवार के अन्य बच्चों के मुकाबले आपके माता-पिता आप पर कम ध्यान देते हैं?

हाँ ( ) या नहीं ( )

(9) यदि हाँ, तो वह कौन सदस्य हैं?

- माता या पिता ( )
- भाई या बहन ( )
- अन्य कोई ( )

## **Sexual Abuse:**

(1) जब आप छोटे थे तो क्या किसी ने आप पर गन्दी टिप्पणी की थी— जैसे कि – आप का शरीर, चेहरा या अन्य कोई अंगों पर?

हाँ ( ) या नहीं ( )

(2) क्या किसी ने आप के सामने अश्लील इशारा किया है?

हाँ ( ) या नहीं ( )

(3) यदि हाँ, तो वह कौन व्यक्ति है?

- परिवार ( )
- पड़ोसी या मित्र ( )
- रिश्तेदार या नातेदार ( )
- कोई अन्य ( )

(4) क्या किसी ने कभी आपके निजी अंगों को दिखाने या छूने के लिए मजबूर किया है?

हाँ ( ) या नहीं ( )

(5) यदि हाँ, तो वह कौन व्यक्ति है?

- परिवार ( )
- पड़ोसी या मित्र ( )
- रिश्तेदार या नातेदार ( )
- कोई अन्य ( )

(6) यदि हाँ, तो आप ने अपने माता-पिता या किसी अन्य सदस्यों को बताया?

हाँ ( ) या नहीं ( )

(7) यदि हाँ, तो आप के माता-पिता या अन्य सदस्यों ने क्या किया?

- आप पर भरोसा नहीं किया ( )
- किसी से ना कहनें कि सलाह दी ( )
- लपरवाह होनें के लिए डाटा, ( )
- और चुप रहनें को कहा, ( )
- कोई अन्य ( )

(8) क्या किसी ने आप के शरीर के साथ जबरदस्ती की?

हाँ या नहीं ( )

(9) यदि हाँ, तो वह कौन सा व्यक्ति था, जिसने आप के साथ जबरदस्ती की?

- देखभाल कर्त्ता ( )
- शिक्षक ( )
- अनजान व्यक्ति ( )
- मित्र या मालिक ( )
- कोई अन्य ( )

(10) यदि हाँ, तो आप ने पहली बार किसको बताया?

- मता-पिता ( )
- भाई-बहन ( )

- मित्र या रिश्तेदार ( )
- शिक्षक या पुलिस ( )
- कोई अन्य ( )

(11) इस अनुभव के बाद आप को कैसा महसूस हुआ?

- कुछ महसूस नहीं हुआ ( )
- शर्म या दोषी ( )
- डर या निराशा ( )
- कोई अन्य ( )

(12) क्या आप अभी भी उस व्यक्ति के सम्पर्क में हैं, जिसने आप के साथ ऐसा किया?

हाँ ( ) या नहीं ( )

(13) यदि हाँ, तो अब आप उस व्यक्ति के बारे में क्या सोचते हो?

अच्छा ( ) या बुरा ( )

## Neglect

1 परिवार में लड़की होने का क्या फायदा या नुकसान है?

- लाभ है ( )
- नुकसान है ( )
- कुछ कह नहीं सकते ( )
- कोई अन्य ( )

2 क्या आपके परिवार में बार-बार लड़की होने की याद दिलायी जाती है?

- हमेशा ( )
- कभी-कभी ( )
- कभी नहीं ( )

3 क्या आपका कोई भाई हैं?

हाँ ( ) या नहीं ( )

(4 यदि हाँ तो परिवार में सबसे ज्यादा किससे स्नेह करते हैं?

- लड़का ( )
- लड़की ( )

5 क्या भाईयों की तुलना में आपके माता-पिता आप पर कम ध्यान देते हैं?

हाँ ( ) या नहीं ( )

6 क्या भाईयों की तुलना में आपको कम भोजन दिया जाता है?

हाँ ( ) या नहीं ( )

7 क्या भाईयों की तुलना में आपकी गलतियाँ ज्यादा देखी जाती हैं?

हाँ ( ) या नहीं ( )

8 क्या भाईयों की तुलना में आपसे अधिक कार्य करवाया जाता है?

हाँ ( ) या नहीं ( )

9 यदि हॉ तो आपसे कितना कार्य करवाया जाता हैं?

- बहुत कम ( )
- बहुत ज्यादा ( )
- अत्यधिक ज्यादा ( )
- बिल्कुल नहीं ( )

10 क्या आपको अपने भाई और बहन की देख-भाल करने के लिये कहा जाता हैं?

हॉ ( ) या नहीं ( )

- 11 यदि हॉ तो आप उनके साथ कितनी देर तक रहते हों?
- 2 घण्टें ( )
- 4 घण्टें ( )
- 8 घण्टें ( )
- अन्य ( )

12 क्या आपके माता-पिता आपको पर्याप्त समय दे पाते हैं?

हॉ ( ) या नहीं ( )

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