

CHILD ABUSE AND PREVENTIVE MECHANISMS

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Abstract: Child Abuse is a current major issue in India where India hold third place in the globe for child abuse. It is Researchers responsibility to create awareness about child abuse to everyone, not only to understand the problem, its causes and consequences, also to explain the various schemes, National and International conventions to prevent child abuse. This paper is descriptive that explained the definition of Child abuse, Causes of Child Abuses, Kinds, symptoms and its impact on child and development of the society. This paper highlighted the various child protections schemes, National and International mechanisms to prevent child abuse from Indian context.

Key words: *Child Abuse, Conventions, Preventive Mechanisms.*

Introduction

Children are an important asset for any nation. In the human life span, the childhood period is considered as the most significant, since it is the foundation period not only for their future but the future of nation as well. The way in which those children were treated during their childhood, would play a substantial role in their attitude, confidence and social orientation. Violence against children obstructs national development and challenges social harmony in a big way. Children contribute to one third of India's population (440 Million belongs to less than 18 years category in India). The home setting, school setting and external social setting, consider children as persons who lack their own thoughts and do not have rights or capability to decide on their own. The Indian society is patriarchal in structure where the chain of command is definite and inviolable. In such power structures, parents consider their children as their property and treat them as they like. In the name of care and discipline, children are mishandled. Lack of awareness on child rights provides a setting in which the children are taken for granted and they lose the fundamental right 'to live with freedom'.

Abuse against children, under any circumstances is not justifiable. All forms of abuse against children are preventable. Abuse against children is multidimensional and calls for multifaceted preventable measures. Protection of children from abuse is a matter of urgency. One form of abuse is adult violence, children suffer from adult violence, normally unseen, unheard and unreported for centuries. Now the impact of all forms of abuse against children is better reported and it is more noticeable.

Child Abuse has serious physical and psycho-social consequences which adversely affect the health and overall well being of a child. Moreover, in traditional Indian society, the girls are born only to satisfy the male counterparts. For centuries, they have been discriminated against on various events and many researches pointed out that violation against the girl children starts at her mother's womb. The myth of the male domination is fed among people for many generations, resulting in denial of human rights. Girl children are not able to enjoy their rights fully due to discrimination in forms of survival and needs. This inequality shatters the dreams and future of girl children.

Child Abuse is a term used to maltreatment and neglect of children. According to World Health Organization (WHO), "Childhood maltreatment and neglect is often divided into four types such as:

- I. Physical abuse
- II. Sexual abuse
- III. Emotional/psychological abuse
- IV. Neglect

According to the Report of Child Abuse 2007 on India by the Ministry of Women and Children, 65% of School going children reported facing corporal punishment and among them 62% of the corporal punishment was in government and Municipal schools

WORLDWIDE GLANCE ON CHILD ABUSE

According to WHO, United Nations, Amnesty International and Save the children, Non-Governmental Organization (NGO), the child abuse is a worldwide phenomenon. The following facts are put forward by these agencies.

- According to WHO, up to 53,000 children are killed worldwide each year.
- Between 80 and 93 per cent of children suffer some forms of physical punishment in their homes and every third child is punished by using implements.
- In 2002, WHO estimated that 150 million girls and 73 million boys under 18, experience some forms of forced sexual intercourse.
- 218 million children worldwide are labourers and 126 million of them work in hazardous environments.
- 1.8 million Children are involved in prostitution or used for pornography and 1.2 million have been trafficked.
- Up to 275 million witness domestic abuse annually.
- Eight million children worldwide are in residential care.
- There are 2, 50, 000 child soldiers in the world.
- According to Amnesty International, 40 percent of soldiers in the Democratic Republic of Congo are children. 11,000 have yet to be disarmed.
- One billion children live in countries where it is legal to beat pupils.
- Save the Children reports that one million children worldwide have been imprisoned.
- A quarter of all adults reported having been physically abused.
- One in 5 women and 1 in 13 men reported that they have been sexually abused.
- Consequences of child maltreatment include impaired lifelong physical and mental health, and the social and occupational outcomes can ultimately slow a country's economic and social development.

SOURCE: WHO, UN AI and Save The Children

Facts on Global Child Abuse

- ❖ Approximately 5 children die every day due to child abuse
- ❖ 1 out of 3 girls and 1 out of 5 boys are being sexually abused before they reach the age 18.
- ❖ 90% of child sexual abuse victims know the perpetrator in some way. 68% are abused by family members.
- ❖ Most children become victims of abuse and neglect at 18 months or younger.
- ❖ In 2010, 1,537 children died of abuse or neglect. 79.4% were under the age of 4 and 47.7% were under the age of 1. 48.5% of Boys and 51.2% of girls become victims at nearly the same rate.
- ❖ 3.6 million cases of child abuses are reported every year in U.S. Abused and neglected children are 11 times more likely to engage in criminal behavior as adults.
- ❖ About 80% of 21-years-old were abused children, met criteria for any one form of psychological disorder.
- ❖ 14% of all men and 36% of all women in prison were abused. Abused children don't practice safe sex and putting them at greater risk for Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STD). They are also 25% more likely to experience teen pregnancy.

Child Abuse in India

According to 2001 Census of India, children constitute 42 percent of its total population; i.e., four out of every ten persons. This is an enormous number of children that the country has to take care of. While articulating its vision of progress, development and equity, India has expressed its recognition of the fact that when its children are educated, healthy, happy and have access to opportunities, they are the India's greatest human resource. According to Census 2011, the following facts were identified:

- ❖ India has the largest young population in the world where more than one-third of its population is below 18 years.
- ❖ Only 35% of births are registered, impacting name and nationality.
- ❖ One out of 16 children die before they attain the age of 1, and one out of 11 die before they are 5 years old.
- ❖ About 35% of the developing world's low-birth-weight babies are born in India.
- ❖ Around 40% of child malnutrition in the developing world is in India.
- ❖ The child sex ratio is 914 females for every 1000 male and even less in some states. The declining number of girls in the 0-6 age-group is the cause for alarm.
- ❖ The share of children (0-6 years) in the total population has showed a decline of 2.8 points in 2011, compared to the Census 2001.
- ❖ Out of every 100 children, 19 continue to be out of school.
- ❖ Out of every 100 children who enroll, 70 drop out by the time they reach the secondary level.
- ❖ Out of every 100 children who drop out of school, 66 are girls.
- ❖ Around 65% of girls in India are married by the age of 18 and become mothers soon after.
- ❖ India is home to the highest number of child labourers in the world.

- ❖ India has the world's largest number of sexually abused children, with a child below 16 raped every 155 minute, a child below 10 every 13th hour and at-least one in every 10 children sexually abused at some point of time.
- ❖ Five States such as Rajasthan, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab and Haryana have recorded sex ratio is below 900.

Status of Children in Tamil Nadu

The State of Tamil Nadu made rapid progress in social and economic development in addressing women and children's issues over the past decades. Many initiatives from the State have become a model for the rest of the country. Though, the State average for key child survival and development indicators are good, there are pockets of backwardness where these indicators are almost at the same level as those in poor performing States. Despite great strides in Women's development, the child sex ratio has shown a steady downward trend and it is 940 girls per 1000 boys as per 2011 Census, down from 942 in 2001, indicating the prevalence of increasing number of child abuse such as infanticide and female feticide.

Forms of Child Abuse

Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) – Child Sexual Abuse has been defined as the involvement of dependent and immature children in sexual activities they do not fully comprehend to which they are unable to give informed consent. American Juvenile Justice Act (JJ Act) 1986 defines Child Sexual Abuse as an interaction between a child and an adult in which the child is being used for the sexual stimulation of the perpetrator or another person. Sexual abuse is not often identified through physical indicators alone. A child can confide in a trusted person that she/he has been sexually assaulted. There are some physical signs of sexual abuse like difficulty in walking or sitting, pain or itching, bruises or bleeding, venereal disease and pregnancy in early adolescence. The sexually abused child may appear withdrawn or retarded, may have poor peer relationships, may be unwilling to participate in activities, and may indulge in delinquent behavior. The main causes of sexual abuse given are adjustment problems of the perpetrators, family disorganization, victim's characteristics and the psychological disorders of the abusers.

Child Sexual Abuse is an especially complicated form of abuse because of its layers of guilt and shame. It is important to recognize that sexual abuse does not always involve body contact. Exposing a child to sexual situations or material is sexually abusive, whether or not touching is involved. While new stories of sexual predators are scary, what is even more frightening is that sexual abuse usually occurs at the hands of someone the child knows and should be able to trust-most often close relatives. And contrary to what many believe, it is not just girls who are at risk. Boys and girls, both suffer from sexual abuse. In fact, sexual abuse of boys may be underreported due to shame and stigma.

Child Neglect: It is a very common type of child abuse in which there is a pattern of failing to provide the child's basic needs, whether it be adequate food, clothing, hygiene, or supervision. Child neglect is not always easy to spot. Sometimes, a parent might become physically or mentally unable to care for a child, such as with a serious injury, untreated depression, or anxiety.

IMPACT OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

All types of child abuses and neglect leave lasting scars. Some of these scars might be physical, but emotional scarring has long lasting effects throughout life, damaging a child's sense of self, ability to have healthy relationships, and ability to function at home, in society and at school. Some effects include:

Lack of trust and relationship difficulties: There is a saying, "If you can't trust your parents, whom you can trust?" Abuse by a primary caregiver, damages the most fundamental relationship as a child- that the child will safely, reliably get his/her physical and emotional needs met by the person who is responsible for his/her care. Without this base, it is very difficult to learn to trust people or know who is trustworthy. This can lead to difficulty in maintaining relationships due to fear of being controlled or abused. It can also lead to unhealthy relationships, because the adult does not know about a good relationship.

Core feelings of being "worthless" or "damaged": If the child is told again and again that he/she is stupid or no good, it is very difficult to overcome these core feelings. Children may experience them as reality. When they become adults they may not strive for more education, and settle for a job that may not pay enough, because they do not believe that they can do it. Sexual abuse survivors, with the stigma and shame surrounding of abuse, often, especially struggle with a feeling of being damaged.

Trouble regulating emotions: Abused children cannot express emotions safely. As a result, the emotions get stuffed down, coming out in unexpected ways. Adult survivors of child abuse can struggle with unexplained anxiety, depression or anger. They may turn to alcohol or drugs to numb out the painful feelings.

The problem of shame and guilt in child sexual abuse: Aside from the physical damage that sexual abuse can cause more the emotional component, powerful and far reaching. Sexually abused children are tormented by shame and guilt. They may feel that they are responsible for the abuse or somehow brought it upon themselves. This can lead to self-loathing and sexual problems as they grow older – often either excessive promiscuity or an inability to have intimate relations. The shame of sexual abuse makes it very difficult for children to come forward. They may worry that others will not believe them, will be angry with

them, or that will split their family apart. Because of these difficulties, false accusations of sexual abuse are not common and if a child confides in elders, they should take him or her seriously.

Warning signs of Child Abuse and Neglect

Child abuse is identified early, the better the chances of recovery and appropriated treatment for the child. Child abuse is not always obvious. By learning some of the common warning signs of child abuse and neglect, one can catch the problem as early as possible and get both the child and the abuser the help that they need. Of course, just because you see a warning sign does not automatically mean a child is being abused. It is important to dig deeper, looking for a pattern of abusive behavior and warning signs, if you notice something off.

Warning signs of emotional abuse in children

- ❖ Excessively withdrawn, fearful, or anxious about doing something wrong.
- ❖ Shows extremes in behavior (extremely compliant or extremely demanding; extremely passive or extremely aggressive).
- ❖ Does not seem to be attached to the parent or caregiver.
- ❖ Acts either inappropriately adult (taking care of other children) or inappropriately infantile (rocking, thumb-sucking, tantrum)

Warning signs of physical abuse in children

Warning signs of physical abuse in children include frequent injuries or unexplained bruises, welts, or cuts. Injuries appear to have a pattern such as marks from a hand or belt, shies away from the touch, flinches at sudden movements, or seems afraid to go home, and wears inappropriate clothing to cover up injuries, such as long sleeved shirts on hot days.

Warning signs of neglect in children

Warning signs of neglect in children include clothes that are ill-fitting, filthy, or inappropriate for the weather, hygiene is consistently bad (not bathed, matted and unwashed hair, noticeable hair, noticeable body odor), untreated illnesses and physical injuries, frequently unsupervised or left alone or allowed to play in unsafe situations and environments and frequently late or mission from school.

Warning signs of sexual abuse in children

Warning signs of sexual abuse in children include trouble walking or sitting, displays knowledge or interest in sexual acts inappropriate to his or her age or even seductive behavior, makes strong efforts to avoid a specific person, without an obvious reason, does not want to change clothes in front of others or participate in physical activities, an STD or pregnancy, especially under the age of 14 and runs away from home.

Child abuse and reactive attachment disorder

Severe abuse early in life can lead to Reactive Attachment Disorder. Children with this disorder, are so disrupted that they have extreme difficulty in establishing normal relationships and attaining normal developmental milestones. They need special treatment and support.

Risk factors for child abuse and neglect

While child abuse and neglect occur in all types of families, even in those that look happy from outside, children are at much greater risk in certain situations.

- ❖ **Domestic violence:** Witnessing domestic violence is terrifying to children and emotionally abusive. Even if the mother does her best to protect her children and keeps them from being physically abused, the situation is still extremely damaging. If you or a loved one is in an abusive relationship, getting out is the best thing for protecting the children.
- ❖ **Alcohol and drug abuse:** Living with an alcoholic addict is very difficult for children and can easily lead to abuse and neglect. Parents who are drunk, high are unable to care for their children, make good parenting decisions, and control often-dangerous impulses. A substance also commonly leads to physical abuse.
- ❖ **Untreated mental illness:** Parents who suffer from depression, an anxiety disorder, bipolar disorder, or mental illness will have trouble in taking care of themselves, much less their children. A mentally ill or traumatized parent may be distant and withdrawn from his or her children, or quick to anger without understanding why. Treatment for the caregiver means better care for the children.
- ❖ **Lack of parenting skills:** Some caregivers never learned the skills necessary for good parenting. Teen parents, for example, might have unrealistic expectations about how much care babies and small children need or parents who were themselves victims of child abuse, may only know how to raise their children the way they were raised. In such cases, therapy and caregiver support groups are great resources for learning better parenting skills.

Stress and lack of support: Parenting is mainly time-intensive, difficult job, especially if someone is raising children without support from family, friends, or the community or someone is dealing with relationship problems or financial difficulties. Caring for a child with a disability, special needs or difficult behaviors are also a challenge. It is important to get the support one needs, to emotionally and physically to support the child.

India is strengthening its national policy and measures to protect children from those dangerous forms of violence and exploitation. India is also a signatory to the International Conventions on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights which apply to the human rights of children. India has signed three important international instruments for the Protection of Child Rights.

INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS AND DECLARATIONS ON RIGHTS OF CHILDREN

Conventions on Rights of Children

In November 1989, after nearly a decade of negotiations, the United Nations General Assembly unanimously adopted the Convention on the Rights of the Child. The CRC is widely accepted in developing countries, including India. The convention prescribes standards to be adhered to by all state parties in securing the best interest of the child and outlines the fundamental rights of children, including the right to be protected from economic exploitation and harmful work and from all forms of sexual exploitation and abuse and from physical or emotional violence, as well as ensuring that children will not be separated from their families against their will. It also recognized the incredible importance of parents and families in providing the best environment for children to grow. Although the CRC includes 54 separate articles and three Optional protocols, the entire document is based on just four basic principles:

1. Children should be free from discrimination
2. Government policies should be used in the best interests of the child
3. Children should survive and develop to their full potential
4. Children's views and perspectives are important and need to be heard.

Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) and Child Abuse

In 1979, the United Nations General Assembly adopted Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women. CEDAW defines what constitutes discrimination against women and girls and frames an agenda for action to end such discrimination. The CEDAW advances girls' human rights by reinforcing certain rights already covered by the CRC. Both the CEDAW and CRC contribute to the realization of children's and women's rights.

The Beijing Platform for Action strives to eliminate harmful attitudes and practices, such as female genital mutilation, son preference, which results in female infanticide and prenatal sex selection, sexual exploitation, sexual abuse, discrimination against girls in food allocation and other practices related to health and well being. It has a special section/critical area on the Girl Child, with the following strategic objectives:

- ❖ Elimination of all forms of discrimination against girl child
- ❖ Elimination of negative cultural attitudes and practices against girls
- ❖ Promote and protect the rights of the girl children and increase awareness of their needs and potential
- ❖ Elimination of discrimination against girls in education, skill development and training
- ❖ Elimination of discrimination against girls in health and education
- ❖ Elimination of the economic exploitation of child labour and protect young girls at work place
- ❖ Eradicate violence against girl children
- ❖ Promote the girl child's awareness and participation in social, economic and political life
- ❖ Strengthen the girl child's awareness and participation in social, economic and political life
- ❖ Strengthen the role of the family in improving the status of the girl children.

SAARC Convention on Prevention and combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution

It emphasizes that the evil of trafficking in women and children for the purpose of prostitution is incompatible with the dignity and honor of human beings and it is a violation of basic human rights of women and children

CHILD PROTECTION SCHEMES IN INDIA

A protective Environment for all Children

Preventing and responding to violence, exploitation and abuse is essential to ensure children's rights to survival, development and well being. The vision and approach of UNICEF were to create a protective environment, where girls and boys are free from violence, exploitation, and unnecessary separation from family and where laws, services, behaviours and practices minimize children's vulnerability, an address known risk factors and strengthen children's own resilience.

This approach is human rights-based emphasizes prevention as well as the accountability of governments.

This protective environment rests on two strategic pillars: strengthening of national systems and social change, which translate into the following eight key strategies:

1. Governmental commitment to fulfill protection rights: includes social welfare policies, adequate budgets, public acknowledgement and ratification of international instruments.
2. Legislation and enforcement: includes an adequate legislative framework, its consistent implementation, accountability and a lack of impunity.
3. Attitudes, traditions, customs, behavior and practices: includes social norms and traditions that condemn injurious practices and support those that are protective.
4. Open discussion, including the engagement of media and civil society: acknowledges silence as a major impediment to secure government commitment, supporting positive practices and ensure the involvement of children and families.
5. Children's life skills, knowledge and participation: include children, both girls and boys, as actors in their own protection through use of knowledge of their protected rights and ways of avoiding and responding to risks.
6. Capacity of those in contact with the child: includes the knowledge, motivation and support needed by families and by community members, teachers, health and social workers and police, in order to protect children.
7. Basic and Targeted Services: includes the basic social services, health and education to which children have the right, without discrimination, and also specific services that help to prevent violence and exploitation and provide care, support and reintegration assistance in situations of violence, abuse and separation.
8. Monitoring and oversight: includes effective systems of monitoring such as data collection, and oversight of trends and responses.

Role of UNICEF IN Child Protection in India

The goal of the programme is to prevent violence against children and to strengthen protection services for children in vulnerable situations.

It supports the implementation of the Government of India's newly launched Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS), to create a protective environment for children through the improvement and expansion of services for children in need of care and protection and children in conflict with the law, under the provisions of the Juvenile Justice Act and related legislation.

UNICEF also supports the Government in order to contribute to a reduction of child labour, by strengthening child protection structures, to adequately protect children against exploitation and abuse, improving the quality of education to increase enrollment and retention, raising awareness and empowering families and communities so that they take collective action against child labour and addressing exclusion of vulnerable families to service provision and social protection schemes.

UNICEF also works closely with the Ministry of Women and Child Development and other stakeholders, to reduce the incidence of child marriage, ensure implementation of the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act and addressing the social norms that underline this practice.

Other areas where UNICEF supports the Government of India and other partners are on the prevention of child trafficking and the rehabilitation return, and integration of trafficked children the fight against corporal punishment, promotion of birth registration and strengthening its knowledge base on the situation of children and child protection issues in the country.

Integrated Child Protection Scheme

Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS) was implemented in 2009. The purpose of the scheme is to provide protection for children in difficult circumstances as well as to reduce the risks and vulnerabilities children have in various situations and actions that lead to abuse, neglect, exploitation, abandonment and separation of children.

Within the parameter of care, support and rehabilitation services, the scheme provide CHILD LINE services, open shelters for children in need in urban and semi-urban areas, offers family-based solutions through improving sponsorship, foster care, adoption and after care services, improves quality institutional services, and general grant in-aid for need based/innovative interventions.

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act was established in 2000, by replacing the old laws on child protection. In this Act a child or juvenile is defined as a person, who has not completed his/her 18th year of age. It outlines two target groups: Children in need of care and protection and Juveniles in conflict with law. This Act protects not only the rights of children but also a person's rights when he/she was a child. It is recommended that the Act is implemented in line with the Rules to promote better understanding of the Act in order to benefit the children who come on contact with the JJ system.

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

The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012, was passed by the Lok Sabha on, 22nd May, 2012. It defines a child as any person below the age of 18 years and provides protection to all children under the age of 18 years from the offences of sexual assault, sexual harassment and pornography. These agencies have been clearly defined for the first time in law. The Act provides for stringent punishments, which have been graded as per the gravity of the offence. The punishments range from simple to rigorous imprisonment of varying periods. There is also provision for fine, which is to be decided by the Court.

Punishments for Offences covered in the Act are

- Penetrative Sexual Assault (Section 3) – Not less than seven years which may extend to imprisonment for life, and fine (Section 4)
- Aggravated Penetrative Sexual Assault (Section 5) – Not less than ten years which may extend to imprisonment for life, and fine (Section 6)
- Sexual Assault (Section 7) – Not less than three years which may extend to five years, and fine (Section 8)
- Aggravated Sexual Assault (Section 9) – Not less than five years, which may extend to seven years, and fine (Section 10)
- Sexual Harassment of the Child (Section 11) – Three years and fine (Section 12)
- Use of Child for Pornographic Purposes (Section 13) – Five years and fine and in the event of subsequent conviction, seven years and fine (Section 14(1))
- The Act provides for the establishment of Special Courts for trial of offences under the Act, keeping the best interests of the child as of paramount importance at every stage of the judicial process. The Act incorporated child friendly procedure for reporting, recording of evidence, investigation and trial of offences. These include:
 - Recording the statement of the child at the residence of the child or at the place of his choice, preferably by a woman police officer not below the rank of sub-inspector
 - No child to be detained in the police station in the night for any reason
 - Police officer to be in uniform while recording the statement of the child
 - The statement of the child to be recorded as spoken by the child
 - Assistance of an interpreter or translator or an expert as per the need of the child
 - Assistance of special educator or any person familiar with the manner of communication of the child in case child is disabled
 - Medical examination of the child to be conducted in the presence of the parent of the child or any other person in whom the child has trust or confidence.
 - In case the victim is a girl child, the medical examination shall be conducted by a woman doctor.
 - Frequent breaks for the child during trial
 - Child not to be called repeatedly to testify
 - No aggressive questioning or character assassination of the child
 - In camera trial of cases

The Act recognizes the intent to commit an offence, even when unsuccessful for whatever reason, needs to be penalized.

Conclusion

The specific problem addressed in this article is child abuse, which is proliferating deeply into the society like cancer. The Governments and public use the laws and amendments properly for abolishing child abuse? For what purposes do these laws and conventions were amended? What are the significant differences among various strata of the stakeholders in their views about child abuse? All these questions arise when we see the rate of child abuses against children.

Hence, it is the need of the hour to make a big notice about child abuses particularly the children and parents. It is not enough to just establish mechanisms to punish the criminals, but it is very much essential to create awareness among the children and parents. The government has to involve all institutions whether they deal with children or not, like banks, postal, railways and other institutions. Because they may not deal with children but they have their children. Further prevention strategies can be linked with other programmes like alcohol and drug rehabilitation services, programmes for children with disabilities and mental health services, nutrition programmes for pregnant mothers and children etc., will easily reach out all groups, specifically.

India is the largest country of having 42% child population and is home to almost 19 percent of the world's children. More than one third of the country's population, around 440 million, is below 18 years. According to one assumption, 40 percent of these children are in need of care and protection, which indicates the extent of the problem. In a developing country like India with its multi cultural, multi – ethnic and multi religious population, the problems of socially marginalized and

economically background groups are immense. Within such groups the most vulnerable section is always the children. Since Indian Society challenge is to reach out the most vulnerable and socially excluded child and create an environment wherein, not only is every child protected, but everyone also has access to opportunities like health, hygiene, economic and education for all around growth and development which will lead to harmony in society and will definitely improve the human resource of our country

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