



SHANLAX

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF EDUCATION

editorsij@shanlaxjournals.in | www.shanlaxjournals.in

Vol. 7

Special Issue 1

March, 2019

Impact Factor: 4.012

ISSN: 2320-2653

ONE DAY NATIONAL CONFERENCE

ON

“CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IN THE MEDIA”



23th March 2019

ORGANIZED BY



MANGAYARKARASI COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

Affiliated to Tamil Nadu Teachers Education University / Approved by NCTE / ISO

9001:2015 / Accredited with 'B' Grade by NAAC College Code – 11209,

Paravai, Madurai - 625402. e-mail id: mangai.edncollege@gmail.com

www.mangayarkarasiedn.org



MANGAYARKARASI COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

Affiliated to Tamil Nadu Teachers Education University / Approved by NCTE / ISO

9001:2015 / Accredited with 'B' Grade by NAAC College Code – 11209,

Paravai, Madurai - 625402. e-mail id: mangai.edncollege@gmail.com

www.mangayarkarasiedn.org

EDITOR

Mrs.V.Vasuki

Assistant Professor in Commerce

Mangayarkarasi College of Education

Editorial Board

Mrs.L.Dhivya

Assistant Professor in Education

Mrs.A.Roseline Annal

Assistant Professor in Physical Science

Mrs.P.Indhumathi

Assistant Professor in Education

Mrs.S.Muthurani

Assistant Professor in English

We Dedicated this to the Pillars of this Institution



Thirumigu. K. Pitchiah Pillai
Founder, Mangayarkarasi Group of Institutions, Madurai



Thiru. P. Ashok Kumar, MA., M.Ed., B.G.L.,
Secretary, Mangayarkarasi Group of Institutions, Madurai
Mangayarkarasi Group of Institutions, Madurai



Thiru. A. Shakti Pranesh, B.E., MBA (UK)
Director

Message from the Principal's Desk



Dr. M. Arockia Priscilla

M.Sc.,M.Ed.,M.Phil(Edn),,Ph.D(Edn),,M.Sc(Psy),,SET(Edn),,

Principal

I am extremely happy in bringing out the inaugural issue of “Journal of National Conference on **“CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT IN THE MEDIA”**”. It is a humble Endeavour in promoting recent trends, developments and challenges in the field of education through articles & research papers. It is a venture to provide opportunities to bring the latest and innovative research findings in to the limelight and also to create a plate form for young researchers to place their findings on the record through publications, as the research contributions are the need of the hour and also will accelerate the development of a country. I am sure this journal will be repository of facts in findings in education & will be very useful for all the teachers & researchers in the field of education.

This journal contains 30 Articles and 2 Research papers have been received for publication and all of them have been received by the members of the editor boards. It is my privillage to thank the esteemed Founder **Mr.K.Pitchaiya Pillai**, Honorable secretary **Mr.P.Ashok Kumar** and Respected Director **Mr.A.Sakthi Pranesh** for permitted to publish the journal and also helped us in all our endeavors. I thank all the contributors, subscribers of this journal, members of the educational board who have reviewed the papers, my colleagues and entire team for their support and earnest efforts. Suggestions for further improving the journal are highly solicited and will be cordially accepted.

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

ADVISORY BOARD

Dr.P.Ashok Kumar

Secretary, Mangayarkarasi Group of Institutions

Mr.A.Shakti Pranesh

Director, Mangayarkarasi Group of Institutions

CONFERENCE DIRECTOR

Dr.M.Arockia Priscilla

Principal, Mangayarkarasi College of Education

ORGANISING SECRETARY

Mrs.V.Vasuki

Assistant Professor in Commerce

Mangayarkarasi College of Education

ORGANISING JOINT SECRETARIES

Mrs.L.Dhivya, Assistant Professor in Education

Mrs.A.Roseline Annal, Assistant Professor in Physical Science

Mrs.P.Indhumathi, Assistant Professor in Education

Mrs.S.Muthurani, Assistant Professor in English

ORGANISING COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Mrs.A.Sowmiya, Assistant Professor in History

Mrs.L.Ayyammal, Assistant Professor in Tamil

Mrs.D.Sumathi, Assistant Professor in Education

Mrs.A.Sundaram, Assistant Professor in History

Mrs.P.Surya, Assistant Professor in Physical Science

Mrs.C.Meenambal, Assistant Professor in Biological Science

Mrs.C.Umarani, Assistant Professor in English

Mrs.M.Eniya, Assistant Professor in Commerce

Mrs.T.Vinothini, Assistant Professor in Computer Science

Mrs.M.Maniammai Periyar, Assistant Professor in Biological Science

Mrs.M.Ushadevi, Assistant Professor in Education

Mrs.S.Thangaieswari, Assistant Professor in Mathematics

Ms.L.Jamuna Rani, Assistant Professor in Education

Mrs.T.Suganya, Assistant Professor in Education

Mrs.G.Revathi, Assistant Professor in English

Mrs.K.Murugeswari, Assistant Professor in Biological Science

Mr.S.MeerAhamed Ibrahim, Librarian

Mr.D.Prabakaran, Physical Director

CONTENTS

| S.No | Title | Page No. |
|------|---|----------|
| 1 | Self-Confidence and Child Welfare A.Motcha Alangaram & Dr.R.Portia | 1 |
| 2 | Child Abuse and Neglect in Media M.Sathiya | 4 |
| 3 | The Major Effects and Challenges of Child Trafficking in India A.Peter Joseph Raj & T.Yasmin Dayana | 8 |
| 4 | A Study an Attitude towards Child Abuse among Children in Orphanages Dr.M.Arockia Priscilla | 12 |
| 5 | Child Abuse A.Sowmiya | 17 |
| 6 | Education is an Asset we Cannot Afford to Neglect in India N.Vivekananda | 21 |
| 7 | Consequences of Child Abuse Mrs.L.Ayyammal | 25 |
| 8 | Child Abuse for Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) Mrs.V.Vasuki | 29 |
| 9 | The Evil Clouds of ICT: An Analysis D.Sophia | 33 |
| 10 | Dangers of ICTs S.Varalakshmi | 37 |
| 11 | Analysis and Study on Sexual Abuse of Children Mrs.L.Dhivya & Ms.L.Jamuna Rani | 42 |
| 12 | Child Trafficking and Sale of Children S.Muthurani | 46 |
| 13 | Chocolate Babies Melting Due to Maltreatment B.Manjula | 51 |
| 14 | Child Abuse and Neglect in the Media D.Kanmani | 55 |
| 15 | Child Abuse and Neglect in the Media Mrs.Remsiya | 60 |
| 16 | Child Abuse Neglect in the Media Mrs.D.Manoja | 63 |

| | | |
|----|---|-----|
| 17 | Child Pornography P.Surya | 66 |
| 18 | Corporal Punishment is a Boon or a Bane for School Students - A Comparative Study C.Muthukrishnan | 70 |
| 19 | Educational Neglect Mrs.A.Roseline Annal | 73 |
| 20 | Child Trafficking and Sale of Children T.Suganya | 77 |
| 21 | Sex Crime and The Media: Sex Offending and The Press in a Divided Society K.Murugeswari | 81 |
| 22 | Impact of Child Pornography and Selfies M.Nethravathi & V.Kavitha | 86 |
| 23 | Preventions Method for Child Abuse V.Vinitha Sri & K.Ravichandran | 90 |
| 24 | Problems Faced by Street Children in India R.Dhanalakshmi & M.Durgadevi | 93 |
| 25 | Role and Responsibilities of Indian Media about Child Abuse S.Kamilas Rose Mary & K.Kanimozhi | 97 |
| 26 | Bridging the Gap in the Educational Neglect of Girl Children Mrs.P.Indhumathi | 100 |
| 27 | Child Abuse & Neglect A.Nancy | 103 |
| 28 | Child Trafficking and Sale of Children Mr.A.Sundaram | 110 |
| 29 | Portrayal of Disability in Media Dr.Ragitha Radhakrishnan | 113 |
| 30 | India's Response to Combating Child Pornography C.Meenambal | 117 |
| 31 | The Sexualisation of Childhood Sexual Hazards Faced by Female Infants in India: A Study G.Revathi | 123 |
| 32 | A Study of Attitude towards Corporal Punishment among the High School Students Dr.N.Allimuthu & Dr.R.Annadurai | 127 |

Self-Confidence and Child Welfare

A.Motcha Alangaram

Research Scholar, St. Theresa Teacher Training Institute, Madurai

Dr.R.Portia

Assistant Professor, Research Supervisor, AUCE, Karaikudi

OPEN ACCESS

Volume: 7

Special Issue: 1

Month: March

Year: 2019

ISSN: 2320-2653

Impact Factor: 4.012

Citation:

Motcha Alangaram, A., and R. Portia. "Child Abuse and Neglect in Media." *Shanlax International Journal of Education*, vol. 7, no. S1, 2019, pp. 1–3.

DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.2599739>

Abstract

Self-Confidence generally enhances motivation, conviction and will power. Self-Confidence is a valuable children's asset. It improves the children's motivation. A sustainable sense of security in children's mind arises from positive and productive behaviour of their self. Many of the children would like to have higher self-confidence but struggle to overcome insecurity, fear and negative self-talk. With the help of self-confidence, education and hard work perhaps children can overcome the negative aspects. Self-confidence waxes and wanes in the minds of the children but it can be maintained by educational empowerment of children. Our experience so far shows that by increasing the standard of children education excellent result would have been achieved.

Introduction

Self confident is a major component in determining success or failure in our day to day life. It leads to a happy gratifying and purposeful life. All great world leaders and teachers throughout history were internally driven by themselves in order to be a successful personality. Self confidence can start as early as childhood. It develops slowly over time. It can start just because a child feels safe, loved and accepted. Positive attention and loving care can develop self-confidence in the minds of child. Teachers can play the key role in prevention of child abuse and neglect, and when necessary teachers should support children and parent should be involved in child welfare. Child welfare is important because they require love, care and support. Child welfare is there to give equality to all children and making their lives beautiful. Child welfare aims at keeping children safe from physical and mental violence within their place of residence, schooling and community. Child welfare should be designed to ensure that children are safe and secure and it should overcome the educational neglect and psychological neglect of the children.

Self - Confidence and Child Welfare

Self - Confidence creates willingness to accept the responsibility and leads to better relationship in the minds of the children. It makes the child self-motivated, ambitious and provides new opportunities and challenges. Self - confidence improves performances and increases their ability to overcome risks of danger. It makes a child more productive and feels secure.

Self - Confidence provides the children to enjoy the company of others with utmost care. Self - Confidence awakes the child’s mind, touches his or her imagination and every way help the child to develop a composite personality. Self - Confidence creates new initiatives in the children community. Self - Confidence gives scope to develop their new talents and to maintain highest aesthetic standards. Self - Confidence turn the child’s weakness into strength. Self - Confidence gives them faith and hopes to take care of them and to guide them. Self - Confidence is like a good parent, good teacher and good guide. It helps them to do good actions and avoids poor actions. Self - Confidence develops a natural instinct for making a right, ethical decision. It makes them charming, well dressed, cultured and solve their problems.

Media and its Role in Child Welfare

We cannot imagine a true democracy functioning with a suppressed media. In India we want free media. We want a media that is objective, that criticizes, that is upfront. But we would also like to see the media looking at the serious issues, looking at the real issues that the children are facing in our country. Sometimes the media doesn’t display the issues related with children. We find that there is a very strong thrust for child development. We feel that Newspaper and Magazines that are coming out should address themselves to such more serious children issues, create awareness on educational neglect, child pornography, psychological neglect and child abuses, child trafficking and sale of children.

Media is one of the major fields which can play vital role to promote awareness for the welfare of the children. But child welfare is not projected adequately and sometimes when it is projected only the negative aspects are projected. The media doesn’t like to go in to things in adequate depth sometime the face is ruined when it is gone to too much depth. The media is afraid to bringing out the truth. Media need some more seriousness in reporting child abuses, Child pornography, psychological neglect, educational neglect, child trafficking and sale of children. If the media is really raises and brings about the real fact to safeguard the welfare of the children.

Education is the key to Child Welfare

The 21st century focuses very special problems for developing countries. In a country like India if we don’t concentrate on child welfare with the help of education we remain backward, our children remain poor and their life style remains as those of another century. We feel the key to development, the key to progress is child education. Without that there can be no development or progress. The sad part is that one is ready to layout billions of rupees for developing natural resource and new technology but when it comes out to putting out funds for children education we are not that open hearted and free in laying out our funds. Real development in child welfare can only take place if we invest more funds for children education.

If we do not impart proper education today, the child will not be able to use the new technology tomorrow. Consequentially he will be unable to become strong. Poverty will not be removed; we will not be able to break-through the shackles of backwardness.

Improving the Quality of Child Life through Education

Ever since the planning began in 1950 we have been striving towards univerzalization of Elementary education and total literacy in our country. Considerable progress has been made over these years in spreading literacy and creating educational opportunities. Time has come to face the challenge of reaching the goals of elementary education to improve the quality of child’s life through education. Raising sufficient resources is only one side of the coin. Equally important is the need for proper application of these resources and for their optimal utilization. It is media’s

involvement in children education which will make the real difference. There is no better way other than the role of the media in improving child education. Education is the only multi dimensional instrument for improving the quality of the child life in the society. Education must be perceived as a galvanizing force in children welfare and development.

Education Instills Right Values

Today illiteracy is a curse and that education is that key to opportunity and advancement, the key to removal of poverty and social injustice. Children give us tremendous joy but what do we give them in return? Free and compulsory education for all children up to the age of 14 years is a constitutional obligation. Brave children are selected from primary schools, taken to Delhi and they are honoured by giving award by the Prime Minister of India. Attending the function at the Prime Minister's residence has its own significance. Information related to the courage, valour and gallantry of children are published all over the country through media. However other children should also know about their heroic deeds. Courage, fearlessness and resolve are virtues without which no child being can succeed in one's life. Protecting others even at the cost of one's own life are far greater virtues. We do come cross such children. Knowingly they put their own life in jeopardy. Here a child has been awarded for a similar act of bravery. Helping others is a duty, nothing else can excel. These children will certainly be taken out on elephants at the Republic Day Parade. The other will ask with curiosity who are the one's being carried on Elephants. It would then be announced that they are the one's who risked their lives to save others.

In ancient times children were taught the lesson of fearlessness. We may have seen pictures and statues where Shakuntala's son Bhart is shown counting of lion's teeth. But such depictions are confined only to paintings and sculptures. It is a divine quality that deifies the children. These kinds of heroic deeds should be published by the media all over the country to create fearlessness in the minds of the children.

Conclusion

As per analysis constructive education and self-confidence can solve the negative problems of children's welfare. Primary education is the significant one that creates awareness in the mind set of the children. There is a lack of seriousness in projecting the real issues faced by the children. We can achieve the children's welfare in a real sense that if the media really raises current issues in a positive direction and give solution. Education is the multi dimensional instrument that only can improve the quality of children welfare in all section of society.

References

1. Selected speeches and writings – Rajiv Gandhi, 1984 – 85, 1989, Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, New Delh.i
2. Selected speeches and writings – P.V. Narasimha Rao 1993 – 94, Publications Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, New Delhi.
3. You can win – Shivkhera, Bloomsbury Publishing India, New Delhi.
4. <https://www.childwelfare.gov>.

Child Abuse and Neglect in Media

M.Sathiya, M.Sc., M.Ed., M.Phil.,

Assistant Professor, Biological Science, S.K.A College of Education, Andipatty

OPEN ACCESS

Volume: 7

Special Issue: 1

Month: March

Year: 2019

ISSN: 2320-2653

Impact Factor: 4.012

Citation:

Sathiya, M. “Child Abuse and Neglect in Media.” *Shanlax International Journal of Education*, vol. 7, no. S1, 2019, pp. 4–7.

DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.2599745>

Introduction

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

In practice, there are borderline areas where what constitutes child abuse is not clear. For example, the U.S. Supreme Court has ruled (1944) that parents do not have an absolute right to deny life-saving medical treatment to their children, but devout members of the Church of Christ, Scientist, and other churches believe in the healing power of prayer and do not always seek medical help. Most U.S. states, however, permit parents to use religious beliefs as a defence against prosecution for the withholding of medical treatment from their sick children, even in cases where the lack of treatment results in a child’s death.

Objectives

- The percentage of children who experience violence, exploitation, abuse, and neglect is reduced.
- The percentage of children who receive appropriate care and protection after experiencing violence, exploitation, abuse, or neglect is increased.
- The percentage of countries that ratify and implement relevant conventions or formally adopt internationally recognized principles, standards, and procedural safeguards to protect children from violence, exploitation, abuse, and neglect is increased.

Reference Design

This study is based on secondary data. Materials are collected from the newspaper, magazines, and websites.

Child Abuse: Definition

Child abuse can result from physical, emotional, or sexual harm. While child abuse is often in the form of an action, there are also examples of inaction that cause harm, such as neglect. Some households that suffer from alcoholism/substance abuse and anger issues have higher occurrences of child abuse as compared to households without. Outcomes of child abuse can result in both short and long term injury, and even death. There are some children who may be unaware that they are victims of child abuse.

- Physical abuse may involve hitting, shaking, throwing, poisoning, burning or scalding, drowning, suffocating or otherwise causing physical harm to a child. Physical harm may also be caused when a parent or caregiver fabricates the symptoms of, or deliberately induces, illness in a child.
- Emotional/psychological abuse is the persistent emotional abuse of a child such as to cause severe and persistent adverse effects on the child's emotional development. Emotional maltreatment may take the form of age or developmentally inappropriate expectations on children. It may involve conveying to children that they are worthless or unloved; not giving them opportunities to express their views or 'making fun' of what they say or how they communicate; seeing or hearing the ill-treatment of another; being seriously bullied (including cyberbullying), or exploited or corrupted. Emotional abuse is involved in all types of maltreatment, although it may occur alone. Children who are the subject of fabricated illness are also subject to emotional abuse, either as a result of being brought up in a fabricated sick role, or because of an abnormal relationship with their caregiver, or disturbed family relationships. More recently, domestic violence has been recognized as maltreatment, and is a common cause of emotional or psychological harm to children.
- Sexual abuse involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, not necessarily involving a high level of violence, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening. Activities may involve physical contact, including assault by penetration or non-penetrative acts and non-contact activities, such as involving children in watching sexual activities, encouraging them to behave in sexually inappropriate ways, or grooming them in preparation for abuse (including via the internet). Sexual abuse is perpetrated by men and women, although the majority of sexual abuse of children is by male perpetrators against female children, typically someone known to them (i.e. a family member or family friend). Abuse by a stranger is less common. Sexual abuse can occur between children.
- Neglect is the persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and/or psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of his or her health or development. Neglect may occur during pregnancy as a result of maternal substance abuse. Once a child is born, neglect may involve a parent or caregiver failing to provide a child with adequate food, clothing and shelter (including exclusion from home or abandonment); failing to protect him or her from physical and emotional harm or danger; or failing to ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment. It may include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to, a child's basic emotional needs.

Causes

A combination of individual, relational, community, and societal factors contribute to the risk of child maltreatment and abuse. Although children are not responsible for the harm inflicted upon them, certain individual characteristics have been found to increase their risk of being maltreated. Risk factors are contributing factors-not direct causes.

Examples of Risk Factors

- Disabilities or mental retardation in children that may increase caregiver burden
- Social isolation of families
- Parents’ lack of understanding of children’s needs and child development
- Parents’ history of domestic abuse
- Poverty and other socioeconomic disadvantages, such as unemployment
- Family disorganization, dissolution, and violence, including intimate partner violence
- Lack of family cohesion
- Substance abuse in the family
- Young, single non-biological parents
- Poor parent-child relationships and negative interactions
- Parental thoughts and emotions supporting maltreatment behaviours
- Parental stress and distress, including depression or other mental health conditions
- Community violence

Investigation

1. Any person who has reasonable cause to suspect child abuse or neglect should report the matter to Children’s Protective Services (CPS) via telephone call at once (24 hours 800 number). If in doubt, call CPS scanner who will clarify whether it is a case or not.
2. Information needed for call: Name, age, address of child, a description of the abuse or neglect, names of child’s parents, child’s guardian, or the person with whom the child resides.
3. A written report DHS-3200, Report of Actual or Suspected Child Abuse or Neglect must be filed within 72 hours by the reporting person as per Child Protection Law, Act 238, Section 3, No. 1.
4. Send written report to Protective Services in either Van Buren or Cass County. Consult resources manual for numbers.
5. A copy of the report should go in patient’s chart or the report number should be recorded in the chart.
6. The reporting person should notify the program supervisor and/or the director of nursing to review the matter. It may also be required to review cases with the Medical Director.
7. As per law, CPS is to investigate all reported cases within 24 hours of initial telephone call report.
8. Confidentiality of person reporting guaranteed by Act 238, Section 5, whereby disclosure is only with the consent of that person or by judicial process. A person acting in good faith who makes a report is immune from civil or criminal liability from child’s parents, guardian, or caretaker.
9. If a referral is received from CPS for a Public Health Nurse (PHN) to investigate a family for abuse or neglect, it will be accomplished by doing exactly what is requested and reporting back to whom they say needs the information.

Conclusion

Through early detection and reporting, dentists have the opportunity to prevent further injury or neglect to children suspected of having been maltreated. In instances where a previously abused child is returned to the environment that fostered the abuse, without any intervention (reporting or family therapy), 25% were seriously reinjured and 5% were killed. Child maltreatment is a cyclic disease with abused children often becoming abusive parents. Between 30 and 60% of abusive parents admit to being abused or neglected as a child. Ninety per cent of males in prisons were abused as a child with over 50% of violent female criminals admitting to being sexually and/or physically abused as children.

References

1. Child abuse and neglect in media- Elsevier
2. Child abuse causes – Meenakshi Sundaram.

Web Sources

1. <https://www.infoplease.com/encyclopedia/social-science/sociology/concepts/child-abuse>
2. <https://www.childreninadversity.gov/objectives-implem>
3. <https://www.psychologytoday.com/us/conditions/child-abuse>
4. https://d192th1lqal2xm.cloudfront.net/2018/10/Safeguarding_Children_Welfare_Policy.pdf
5. <https://www.coursehero.com/file/p6m3agp/It-may-involve-conveying-to-children-that-they-are-worthless-or-unloved/>
6. <https://bristolsafeguarding.org/children-home/about-us/what-is-safeguarding/what-you-should-know/>
7. <https://www.bartleby.com/essay/actions-to-take-in-response-to-evidence-PKDD3C2LK6YYA>
8. http://www.mml.org/resources/publications/one_pager
9. <https://mandatedreportertraining.carehouse.org/reporting/>
10. <http://www.readbag.com/dentalcare-media-en-us-education-ce49-ce49>

The Major Effects and Challenges of Child Trafficking in India

A.Peter Joseph Raj & T.Yasmin Dayana

M.Ed. Scholar, II Year, J.J.College of Education, Pudukkottai

OPEN ACCESS

Volume: 7

Special Issue: 1

Month: March

Year: 2019

ISSN: 2320-2653

Impact Factor: 4.012

Citation:

Peter Joseph Raj, A., and T. Yasmin Dayana. “The Major Effects and Challenges of Child Trafficking in India.” *Shanlax International Journal of Education*, vol. 7, no. S1, 2019, pp. 8–11.

DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.2599747>

Abstract

Child trafficking is a serious problem that is prevalent especially in India. According to a report published by the U.S. Department of State, “India is a source, destination and transit country for men, women and children subjected to forced labour and sex trafficking. The majority of India’s trafficking problem is internal, and those from the most disadvantaged social strata- lowest caste Dalits, members of tribal communities, religious minorities and women and girls from excluded groups – are most vulnerable. These papers discuss about the major effects and challenges of the child trafficking in India. It includes physical, and mental health of the children and also its concludes with the necessity of social work implications to combat the modern slavery of the child trafficking.

Introduction

Trafficking of children is a worldwide phenomenon affecting large numbers of boys and girls every day. Children and their families are often lured by the promise of better employment and a more prosperous life far from their homes. Others are kidnapped and sold. Trafficking violates a child’s right to grow up in a family environment and exposes him or her to a range of dangers, including violence and sexual abuse. In India too, over the last decade, the volume of human trafficking has increased though the exact numbers are not known, it is one of the most lucrative criminal trades, next to arms and drug smuggling undertaken by highly organized criminals. Unless a public opinion is built laws are effectively designed and implemented, the situation is constantly monitored and the nexus of traffickers is exposed, Children will continue to be trafficked. Coordinated efforts are required to stop and prevent child trafficking.

History of Trafficking

Trafficking of human beings is not a new phenomenon. Historically, it has been linked to slavery which involved the sale and purchase of human beings as chattel, treating them as commodities that could be bought and sold. The owner maintained absolute rights over the slaves, who were considered his private property.

Child Trafficking: A Short Definition

A child has been trafficked if he or she has been moved within a country, or across borders, whether by force or not, with the purpose of exploiting the child.

Child Trafficking in India

India has a high volume of Child Trafficking. There have been many cases where children just disappear overnight, as many as one every eight minutes, according to the National Crime Records Bureau. In some cases, children are taken from their homes to be bought and sold in the market. In other cases, children are tricked into the hands of traffickers by being presented an opportunity for a job, when in reality, upon arrival they become enslaved. In India, there is a large number of children trafficked for various reasons such as labour, begging, and sexual exploitation.

The Major Reason Behind the Child Trafficking in India

The fact that children's kidnapping has become the most serious problem in today's environment is a widespread crime. There are many reasons behind in child trafficking

A root cause of commercial sexual exploitation and child trafficking in India is due to poverty, lack of education, and the need to support their family.

- To get out of poverty or debt, some parents have even sold their children to traffickers.
- Children are often trafficked by gangs and forced to beg on the streets.
- In some parts of India, young girls are forced into the system on Devadasi where they're "forced into a lifetime of ritual sex slavery"
- A lot of children have also been trafficked due to the demand by tourists. People will travel from countries where there are strict enforcement's around child trafficking, as well as it being heavily frowned upon and socially unaccepted, to India to find child prostitutes.

Statistics on Human Trafficking in India

On June 20 2014, John Kerry, the U.S. Secretary of State, made his inaugural speech on releasing the 2014 Trafficking in Persons Report (TIP).

According to the report, there are over 20 million persons trafficked for various forms of exploitation worldwide. It is estimated that the global business generated through direct and indirect human trafficking, is in the region of \$15.5 billion.

The report clearly refers to the existing situation of human exploitation and trafficking that involves men, women and children in India. India is a major point for sourcing, destination and trafficking of women and children as per the US Government's 2014 TIP Report.

The problem is real and widespread.

- Over 90% of the trafficking is done within the borders and 10% is from overseas. The problem is spread over various forms of exploitation. Trafficking of women and young girls from Nepal and Bangladesh into India for sexual exploitation is the most common. These girls from poor families and often in the age group of 9-14 years are brought into India and sold to brothel owners in Kolkata, Mumbai and Delhi, amongst several other cities.
- A lot of young boys are trafficked into India for work as bonded labour in industries like coal, brick kilns, handloom and embroidery, rice mills and agriculture. They are made to work up to 16 hours a day in return for subsistence food and very little or no money. These children are often sexually exploited by their owners and beaten or tortured in cases of non-compliance.
- Several young boys from Bihar find their way to factories in Nepal, while young girls from Nepal are brought through transit points of Raxaul and Gorakhpur to be sold to traffickers in India. Kolkata is a major transit point and destination for girls and women coming from Nepal and Bangladesh.
- India is also a transit point for young boys who are sent to Dubai and other Middle-East countries for camel racing. Very often these young boys are sexually exploited and kept as bonded labourers.

- Another area where children are frequently sent to is Saudi Arabia, where begging is an organized billion dollar industry, especially during Haj. In India, begging syndicates often maim children and put them on to streets to get maximum collection from them.
- According to the National Human Rights Commission of India, over 40,000 children are reported missing every year of which over 11,000 remain untraced. It is in this backdrop, that the recent discovery of child trafficking into Kerala has got the government’s attention. Children from various states were being brought into Kerala by train.

Constitutional Legal Sections and Acts on the Prohibition of Child Trafficking

There are many Indian Penal Code sections and several legislations on the eradication of trafficking in persons are followed:

1. Procuration of minor girls (Section 366-A IPC)
2. Importation of girls from foreign country (Section 366-B IPC)
3. Selling of girls for prostitution (Section 372 IPC)
4. Immoral Trafficking (Prevention) Act, 1956
5. Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act, 2000
7. Transplantation of Human Organs Act, 1994.

Recommended actions to be taken by the Government and Society. The TIP Report clearly mandates that all governments have to focus on:

- Prevention
- Prosecution
- Protection

The governments need to redefine laws to make them more stringent and ensure severe punishment delivered quickly. The Government must ensure that the necessary and effective infrastructure is in place to identify, arrest, prosecute all involved in the trafficking chain. Unless the entire chain feels the heat of the prosecuting agencies with active support from NGOs and Civil Society, our children will continue to be threatened by this social evil.

Conclusion

Trafficking in human beings, especially children, is a form of modern-day slavery and requires a holistic, multi-sectoral approach to address the complex dimension of the problem. In the fight against trafficking government organizations, non- governmental organizations, civil society, pressure groups, international bodies, all have to play an important role. Law cannot be the only instrument to take care of all problems.

References

1. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Child_trafficking_in_India
2. <https://www.slideshare.net/NMirpuri/child-trafficking-3648193>
3. <https://www.mapsofindia.com/my-india/government/child-trafficking-indias-silent-shame>
4. https://www.unicef.org/southafrica/SAF_pressrelease_notetrafficking.pdf
5. <https://www.cry.org/issues-views/child-trafficking>

Web Sources

1. <https://www.ukessays.com/essays/sociology/the-commercial-sexual-exploitation-of-children-sociology-essay.php>
2. <http://documents.gov.in/central/12262.pdf>

3. http://forms.gradsch.psu.edu/diversity/mcnair/mcnair_jrn12010/files/Huyen.pdf
4. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Child_trafficking_in_India
5. <https://www.mapsofindia.com/my-india/government/child-trafficking-indias-silent-shame>
6. <https://medcraveonline.com/JHAAS/JHAAS-01-00027>
7. <http://ncrb.gov.in/StatPublications/CII/CII2002/cii-2002/C-CHAP6.htm>
8. <https://www.slideshare.net/mzuhair16/child-trafficking-66176830>
9. <https://www.ukessays.com/essays/sociology/the-commercial-sexual-exploitation-of-children-sociology-essay.php>

A Study an Attitude towards Child Abuse among Children in Orphanages

OPEN ACCESS

Volume: 7

Special Issue: 1

Month: March

Year: 2019

ISSN: 2320-2653

Impact Factor: 4.012

Citation:

Arockia Priscilla, M.
“A Study an Attitude
towards Child Abuse
among Children in
Orphanages.” *Shanlax
International Journal of
Education*, vol. 7,
no. S1, 2019, pp. 12–16.

DOI:

[https://doi.org/10.5281/
zenodo.2599749](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.2599749)

Dr.M.Arockia Priscilla

Principal, Mangayarkarasi College of Education, Madurai

Introduction

In the stage of the human lifespan, childhood is the most curial period, the need of special care and protection from the parents and family members too in the overall development of children. The child is a gift of god. They are facing too many challenges that make her / his to be mentally strong, physically fit, normally supportive in this society. But when the child is turn in to orphan the life is totally changed. An orphanage is a place where children without parents are cared for and housed. If a child has no parents the child is considered an orphaned. Orphans are parentless. An orphanage is an institution that takes care of orphans. An orphanage will care for tiny babies and also older children without parents care for children instill they can be placed is homes and adopted. The term “orphan” is often a misnomer. Most children who have lost a mother or father still have a living parent or other family members who are willing to care for them. However, many children have been separated or are at risk of being separated from family care for a range of reasons. Globally, it is estimated that well over 2 million children are living orphanages.

Children living in orphanages are at greater risk for long – term negative impact on their social, emotional and cognitive development. This is especially true for children under three years of age and for children living in large institutions for long periods of time. While higher quality residential care (small numbers of children living “family – style” with consistent, well-trained caregivers) can help minimize these impacts, research shows that children growing up within families fare better in the long term than children raised in orphanages.

Some of the reason for orphage are listed below

1. Main reason children become orphaned at that their parents have died
2. Poverty
3. Non – biological care given
4. Stigma
5. Alcohol abused parents

6. Discrimination
7. Material neglect
8. School neglect
9. Child labor
10. Exploitation
11. Emotional abuse
12. Sexual abuse
13. Physical abuse

Physical maltreatment (or) sexual molestation of a child is called child abuse. Child abuse is when apparent or caregiver, whether through action or failing to act, causes injury, death, emotional harm, or risk of serious harm to a child.

Objective of the Study

1. To study the relationship between the child abuse and children in orphanage.
2. To find out the attitude towards child abuse among children in orphanages in terms of gender.
3. To find out the attitude towards child abuse among children in orphanages in terms of age.
4. To find out the attitude towards child abuse among children in orphanages in terms of kind of orphaned.
5. To find out the attitude towards child abuse among children in orphanages in terms of Educational qualification.
6. To find out the attitude towards child abuse among children in orphanages in terms of type of orphanage.

Hypotheses

1. There is no positive attitude towards child abuse among children in orphanages.
2. There is no significant difference in the attitude towards child abuse among children in orphanages in terms of gender.
3. There is no significant difference in the attitude towards child abuse among children in orphanages in terms of age.
4. There is no significant difference in the attitude towards child abuse among children in orphanages in terms of type of orphan.
5. There is no significant difference in the attitude towards child abuse among children in orphanages in terms of educational qualification.
6. There is no significant difference in the attitude towards child abuse among children in orphanages in terms of type of orphanage.

Terms and Definitions

Orphan: Orphans are parentless.

Orphanage: An orphanage is a place where children without parents are cared for and housed.

Child Abuse: Physical maltreatment (or) sexual molestation of a child is called child abuse. There are many forms of child maltreatment, including neglect, physical abuse, sexual abuse, exploitation and emotional abuse.

Delimitations and Scope of the Study

The finding of the study will reveals that the orphanage and child abuse is positively correlated because the absence of healthy atmosphere in orphanages. It cannot be over generalized and

considered as an overall reflection of orphan in other cities. However, it may give an idea about the orphanage and child abuse. This study identifies the female child is abused frequently. There are other variable which have not been taken in to account.

Planning of the Checklist Cum Rating Scale

The researcher studied the concept attitude towards child abuse among orphanage in details and decides the following 5 variables which are focused among the orphan after a pilot study conducted in this regard.

1. Gender
2. Age
3. Kind of orphaned
4. Educational qualification
5. Type of orphanage

Test and Retest Method

The test was administered to the 30 orphans and re administered among the same 30 after of 15days. The comparative performance and deviations were analyzed. The deviation is negligible Hence, the tool is assured to be having reliability. Thus, the reliability was ensuring the try out.

Establishing Validity of the Tool

The face & content validity was established for this tool. The face & content validity was checked with orphans. The concurrent validity was checked by repeated administration of the tool. According to Garret, H.E (1967, P.365), the index of reliability is also taken as a measure of validity.

Scoring

For the purpose of scoring, the score for check list were counted. For the rating scale, 3 marks were given to often , 2 marks were given to sometime and 1 mark was given never response.

Sample

The investigator has followed simple random sampling method for the present study. There were 30 orphans taken for the study. The investigator used percentage analysis for the study.

Significance of the Study

It is a common scene of orphan having negative attitude towards his/her family. Because the evidence demonstrates that children are more likely to be abused or neglected in institutional care, it is important to support the well – being and protection of children in all setting now a day the children are very easily abused through the negative usage of social media. In earlier day family used to take care of their children action in every minute. But in this fast and busy world the parents doesn't have a time to listen her/his child's emotional expression. Automatically the children are falling in the emotional abused relationship even in schools, neighborhood, friends, etc., Family is a first and best institution for a child to enrich her/his in emotionally, morally, socially, spiritually, and economically. This study just expresses the attitude of the orphan regarding the child abuse in this society. Hence this study focuses their attitude towards child abuse among the orphans are strongly supported because of the misbehavior in orphanages.

Analysis & Interpretation of data

Hypotheses: 1

There is positive attitudes towards child abuse among children in orphanages. The details regarding the correlations between orphan & child abuse are presented in the following Table 1.

Table 1: Percentage Analysis of attitude towards child abuse among children in orphanages

| S.No. | Level | No.of Response | Percentage |
|-------|----------|----------------|------------|
| 1. | Low | 4 | 13.3 |
| 2. | Moderate | 17 | 56.6 |
| 3. | High | 9 | 30 |

It is evident from the Table 1 that there is a moderate correlation between the orphan & child abuse.

Hypotheses: 2 There is no signification difference in the attitude of orphan towards child abuse in team of gender.

Table 2

| S.No. | Gender | No.of Response | Percentage |
|-------|--------|----------------|------------|
| 1. | Male | 9 | 30 |
| 2. | Female | 21 | 70 |

It is evident from the table 2 that the obtained percentage is 30 for male. It is lesser then the female's percentage. There is a difference in their attitude towards child abuse in terms of gender. Hence it is significant. The null hypothesis is rejected.

Hypotheses: 3 There is no signification difference in the attitude of orphan towards child abuse in team of Age.

Table 3

| S.No. | Age | No. of Response | Percentage |
|-------|----------|-----------------|------------|
| 1. | 0 – 13 | 4 | 13.33 |
| 2. | 13 – 19 | 12 | 40 |
| 3. | above 19 | 14 | 46.66 |

The above table 3 reveals that orphan at the age of above 19 are most abused the other two categories. Hence it is significant. The null hypothesis is rejected.

Hypotheses: 4 There is no signification difference in the attitude of orphan towards child abuse in team of Kind of orphan.

| S.No. | Kind of Orphan | No.of Response | Percentage |
|-------|----------------------------------|----------------|------------|
| 1. | Parents died | 12 | 40 |
| 2. | Diseased – HIV/AIDS | 5 | 16.7 |
| 3. | Corruption | 6 | 20 |
| 4. | Poverty | 5 | 16.7 |
| 5. | Difficulties in Adoption Process | 2 | 6.7 |

It is evident from the table 4 that the percentage analysis shows that the orphans whose parents are died are more abused than other categories. Hence it is significant. The null hypothesis is rejected.

Hypothesis: 5 There is no signification difference in the attitude of orphan towards child abuse in team of Educational qualification.

| S.No. | Educational Qualification | No.of Response | Percentage |
|-------|---------------------------|----------------|------------|
| 1. | School | 12 | 40 |
| 2. | Higher Education | 18 | 60 |

It is evident from the table 5 that the percentage analysis shows that the orphan those who are all having higher education are more abused than school going orphans. Hence it is significant. The null hypothesis is rejected.

Hypothesis: 6 There is no signification difference in the attitude of orphan towards child abuse in team of type of orphanage.

| S.No. | Type of Orphanage | No.of Response | Percentage |
|-------|-------------------|----------------|------------|
| 1 | Government | 2 | 6.66 |
| 2 | Non- government | 28 | 93.33 |

It is evident from the table 5 that the percentage analysis shows that the orphans those who are living in non-government organization are abused mostly than the government cell. Hence it is significant. The null hypothesis is rejected.

Conclusion

Today in this complex world the orphan girls face innumerable problems identified by Anea the psychologies academic performance pressure, Body image, awareness & self – acceptance, confusion about direction and future, Dating (Choices, relationship, break –ups, sexual activity), divorce – related challenges, friendship dynamics (growing apart, betrayal, conflicts, negative (competitions), Goal setting, pursuit and low self – esteem, peer media & self imposed pressure, social solution, bullying, stress, Time Management, organization & life skills and Teen / Parents communication.

It may be concluded from the above findings that orphan girls at the age of above 19 are abused frequently because most of their parents are died. Hence no one will raise the question towards the abuse in the orphanages. The majority of the female, higher education children is abused in the private institution. Orphan itself because of their poverty and their back ground of their life style. Orphaned life can change a child, making at so that their transition in to traditional family until will entail a few bumps in the road. Understanding the life they once came from and inspect it may have on there is the first step in helping them overcome those difficulties.

Child Abuse

A.Sowmiya

*Vice-Principal, Mangayarkarasi College of Education
Paravai, Madurai*

OPEN ACCESS

Volume: 7

Special Issue: 1

Month: March

Year: 2019

ISSN: 2320-2653

Impact Factor: 4.012

Citation:

Sowmiya, A. "Child Abuse." *Shanlax International Journal of Education*, vol. 7, no. S1, 2019, pp. 17–20.

DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.2599751>

Introduction

Childhood is the primary stage of Life. It knows no worry or anxiety, no good or evil. It is the period of both ignorance and innocence. The heart of a child is as pure as a crystal and it is also said that "God lives in a child"

But some people without understanding the importance of the fact that a child is God's gift, abuse them to the extent that their future is ruined forever. However if they are lucky enough, they are guided by a mentor in the future who changes their view of the world explaining the significance of life and explaining the fact that all individuals are not the same.

Child abuse is a crime which is committed by individuals who are frustrated by their own lives. Abusing a child is as serious a crime as killing a person because a child is soft by nature and any abuse that he or she goes through in early stages of life, leaves a lasting imprint on its mind for always.

The moment his memory flashes of the abuses that he or she has faced in their lifetime, however happy that moment might be, the child's heart is filled with sadness.

However hard the child tries to forget or erase such memories all he or she ends up in is being frustrated. Some of the victims of child abuse lose their confidence forever and lead their lives as introverts.

What do you mean by Child abuse?

The international society for the prevention of Child Abuse of neglect recently compared definitions of Abuse from 58 countries and found some commonality in what was considered abusive. In 1999, the World Health Organisation consultation on child abuse prevention drafted the following definition "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 harm to the child's health survival development or dignity in the content of a relationship of responsibility, trust or power.

Child abuse includes both physical as well as verbal abuse. Even when a child is not abused physically, there are cases where he or she is abused verbally constantly. This behaviour affects the mental behaviour of the child to such an extent that at times psychiatrist

help is needed to get them back to normal mental stage. Not only have such children loosed the happiness that every child deserves in childhood but they also fail to understand what happiness means for a child.

There are four types of child maltreatment by caregivers, namely

- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Emotional abuse or Psychological abuse
- Substance abuse

Physical Abuse

Physical abuse is non-accidental physical injury, burning or otherwise harming a child, that is inflicted by a parent, caregiver or another person who has responsibility for the child. Physical abuse involves physical aggression directed at a child, deliberate infliction of serious injuries or actions that place the child at obvious risk of serious injury or death.

Sexual Abuse

Sexual abuse includes activities by a parent or caregiver such as fondling a child’s genitals penetration, incest, rape, sodomy, indecent exposure and exploitation through prostitution or the production on pornographic materials. Child sexual abuse is a form of child abuse in which an adult or older adolescent abuses a child for sexual stimulation. Sexual abuse is defined “The employment use, persuasion, inducement, enticement or coercion of any child to engage in or assist any other person to engage in any sexually explicit conduct or simulation of such conduct for producing a visual depiction of such conduct or the rape and in cases of caretaker or interfamilial relationships, statutory rape molestation, prostitution or another form of sexual exploitation of children or incest with children”.

Emotional Abuse or Psychological Abuse

It is a pattern of behaviour that impairs a child emotional development or sense of self-worth. This may include constant criticism, threats or rejection, as well as withholding love, support or guidance. Emotional abuse is often difficult to prove and therefore child protective services may not be able to intervene without evidence of harm or mental injury to the child. Spurning, terrorizing, isolating, exploiting, corrupting, denying emotional responsiveness or neglect behaviour or extreme incidents that convey to children that they are worthless, followed, unloved, unwanted, endangered or only of value in meeting another’s needs all come under psychological abuse. Emotional abuse is almost always present when other types of maltreatment are identified.

Substance Abuse

Substance abuse is the use of drugs, alcohol or chemicals. The substance abuse results in physical, psychological emotional harm to the user or others. Parental exposure of a child to harm due to the mother’s use of illegal drug or other substance use of a controlled substance by a caregiver that impairs the caregiver’s ability to adequately care for the child.

The exploitation against the child as follows in the a to z-order:

- ATTACKING
- BRUTALIZING
- CORRUPTING
- DISTURBING
- EVE-TEASING

- FRIGHTENING
 - GLIMMERING
 - HALLUCINATING
 - ISOLATING
 - JOLTING
 - KILLING
 - LIMITING
 - MOLESTING
 - NUDIFYING
 - OBJECTIFYING
 - PRETENDING
 - QUASHING
 - RAPPING
 - SEDUCING, SPURNING
 - TERRORIZING
 - UNDER ESTIMATING
 - VULGARIZING
 - WASTING
 - X-RATING
 - YELLING
 - ZONING
- Into sexual object

Methods of Preventing Child Abuse

- A support group structure is needed to reinforce parenting skills and closely monitor the child's well being.
- Enable the children to differentiate good touch & bad touch children are to be advised that, they should not allow anyone touching them unwontedly and if anyone attempts to touch them, they should report it to their parents and teachers.
- The children who are subjected to family violence and neglect may seek redress by approaching the nearby service organization.
- Those who abuse children including the parents be punished legally, this will make others to restrain from indulging in child abuse.
- Mother should be important factor in preventing child abuse. It is necessary that, Women are better educated before their marriage economically self-sufficient and aware of child-rearing practices.
- Participate in child's activities & get to know child's friends.
- Teach the child to use their voice to allow them to prevent abuse in their own life.
- Listen to them & believe what they say
- Be aware of changes in child's behaviour or attitude and inquire into it.
- Be alert for any talk that reveals premature sexual understanding.
- Pay attention when someone shows greater than normal interest in child.
- Moral education should be taught in schools.
- At the time of recruiting person for employment, their moral standard are also be given due consideration.

Child Labour

Child abuse occurs in various forms. In extreme cases a girl child is found raped, some children are beaten up by their parents and at times school teachers. As a matter of fact, child labour is also a form of continuous child abuse.

At an age when the child should attend school, he or she is forced to work in factories, at workplaces and as domestic help in our houses. If we practice child labour, we are also abusing the child, despite the justification that we are helping the child’s family to earn their daily bread.

Child labour should keep in mind the fact that if we want to abolish child labour from its very roots we should first take oath that we will not employ and child to help us in the domestic purposes.

Conclusion

Childhood is the golden period of life and it is also said that God resides in a child’s heart. Abusing a child is like insulting the God you preach. A child has a soft heart and is free from all kinds of worries and anxieties as a result of which even a little misbehaviour with him leaves a permanent mark in his mind.

The memories of childhood have their own significance in one’s life. As one grows up, one feels more and more attached with his childhood, the best period in an individual’s life. Having no anxieties, worries or work, a child is free from the dirty and filthy noise of the worldly life.

A child’s motto of life is “eat, drink and be merry”. And when the child is abused, it is easy to understand what kind of memories he or she will develop.

The harmful effects of child abuse are essential to be understood by one and all to abolish it completely.

Web Sources

1. <http://www.shareyouressays.com/essays/short-essay-on-child-abuse-in-india/113758>
2. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Q7HzOlyDTUM>
3. <https://brainly.in/question/7473001>
4. <http://www.iccwtnispncanarc.org/upload/pdf/3609755328Child%20abuse%20and%20neglect%20by%20parents%20and%20other%20caregivers.pdf>
5. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Child_abuse
6. <https://courses.lumenlearning.com/boundless-sociology/chapter/family-violence/>
7. <http://www.yesican.org/about-child-abuse.html>
8. <https://www.childwelfare.gov/pubPDFs/define.pdf>
9. <http://www.cobbk12.org/childabusereport/emotional-abuse.aspx>
10. http://dhss.alaska.gov/ocs/Pages/childrensjustice/reporting/know_mi.aspx
11. <http://uir.unisa.ac.za/bitstream/handle/10500/8867/Child%20Maltreatment%20Information%20Sheet%20docx.pdf?sequence=1>

Education is an Asset we Cannot Afford to Neglect in India

N.Vivekananda, M.A., M.Ed., SET.,PGDELT.,
Research Scholar, Department of Education
Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai

OPEN ACCESS

Volume: 7

Special Issue: 1

Month: March

Year: 2019

ISSN: 2320-2653

Impact Factor: 4.012

Citation:

Vivekananda, N.
“Education Is an Asset
We Cannot Afford
to Neglect in India.”
*Shanlax International
Journal of Education*,
vol. 7, no. S1, 2019,
pp. 21–24.

DOI:

[https://doi.org/10.5281/
zenodo.2599753](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.2599753)

Abstract

The building blocks of an Indian nation are the citizens of its tomorrow. The way these seeds will sprout will always depend on the way you choose to water them. India's Education sector is one of the extent sunrise sectors in the economic and social growth of the country. India's education sector has expanded speedily in the last decade but the quality of learning remains pathetic on statement of unimaginative and misguided policies. In an increasingly knowledge-based global economy, quality education is more vital than ever. Education has the potential to become a powerful motivation for development, serving as a bridge from poverty to benefit, from division to understanding, from exclusion to participation. But for education to complete these objectives, it must inspire and develop children to think innovatively, reason systematically and release their potential to frame their own future. Education can be truly transformative if it is entirely, ambitious, and inspirational in its approach. Yet even after more than seven decades of independence, India is facing a major education situation.

Introduction

Literacy is officially defined as the capability of “a person aged seven and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language” - is admittedly an inadequate measure of human capability in a modern economy. Based on this minimal definition, India's literacy rate according to the 2011 Census was 72 per cent, well below the global average of 86 per cent. This has improved only slightly since then. The latest Annual Status of Education Report (ASER 2018) survey - the most authentic barometer of India's educational health - shows that its findings are not inspiring, and in some cases quite dismal. The fragile foundation of basic education augurs a dim horizon for India's future human capital. The students are not able to learn the basics of reading, writing, and arithmetic and do not meet even elementary mathematics standards.

While enrolment has improved sharply since 2006 for both boys and girls, not only at the primary but also in the 11-14 age group, literacy and numeracy skills remain dismally below par. The ASER survey covered 5.46 lakh children in the age group 3-16 across 596 districts. What is alarming is the decline in reading and arithmetical abilities at the Class VIII level since 2012, with government schools faring worse than private ones: more than a quarter of all children at this level cannot read a Class II text, while over half of all children

cannot do division (three digits by a single-digit number). Seen along last year’s ASER survey on learning abilities of the 14-18 age group, those about to enter the workforce, it would seem that India’s “demographic dividend” is turning into a sour joke.

These figures are a serious concern in a country where only 74 per cent of its 1.2 billion inhabitants are literate, making India home to the largest illiterate population in the world. We all know that a sound and productive education system needs to focus on science, math, engineering and technology — the skills today’s employers are looking for to fill jobs right now and in the future.” Inefficient teaching methods, such as rote learning, which focuses on memorisation as opposed to critical reasoning, are still widespread at the primary and secondary school levels. The rote teaching methodology has demonstrated shortcomings. Studies by the Programme for International Students Assessment, an OECD initiative, and Wipro found that students at the primary and secondary school level have fallen back in math, science and reading literacy in recent years

Literacy is officially defined as the capability of “a person aged seven and above who can both read and write with understanding in any language” — is admittedly an inadequate measure of human capability in a modern economy. Based on this minimal definition, India’s literacy rate according to the 2011 Census was 72 per cent, well below the global average of 86 per cent. This has improved only slightly since then. The latest Annual Status of Education Report (ASER 2018) survey — the most authentic barometer of India’s educational health — shows that its findings are not inspiring, and in some cases quite dismal. The fragile foundation of basic education augurs a dim horizon for India’s future human capital. The students are not able to learn the basics of reading, writing, and arithmetic and do not meet even elementary mathematics standards.

While enrolment has improved sharply since 2006 for both boys and girls, not only at the primary but also in the 11-14 age group, literacy and numeracy skills remain dismally below par. The ASER survey covered 5.46 lakh children in the age group 3-16 across 596 districts. What is alarming is the decline in reading and arithmetical abilities at the Class VIII level since 2012, with government schools faring worse than private ones: more than a quarter of all children at this level cannot read a Class II text, while over half of all children cannot do division (three digits by a single-digit number). Seen along last year’s ASER survey on learning abilities of the 14-18 age group, those about to enter the workforce, it would seem that India’s “demographic dividend” is turning into a sour joke.

These figures are a serious concern in a country where only 74 per cent of its 1.2 billion inhabitants are literate, making India home to the largest illiterate population in the world. We all know that a sound and productive education system needs to focus on science, math, engineering and technology — the skills today’s employers are looking for to fill jobs right now and in the future.” Inefficient teaching methods, such as rote learning, which focuses on memorization as opposed to critical reasoning, are still widespread at the primary and secondary school levels. The rote teaching methodology has demonstrated shortcomings. Studies by the Programme for International Students Assessment, an OECD initiative, and Wipro found that students at the primary and secondary school level have fallen back in math, science and reading literacy in recent years.

Education in India

Education in India is provided by public schools (controlled and funded by three levels: central, state and local) and private schools. Under various articles of the Indian Constitution, free and compulsory education is provided as a fundamental right to children between the ages of 6 and 14. The approximate ratio of public schools to private schools in India is 7:5. India has

made progress in increasing the attainment rate of primary education. In 2011, Approximately 75% of the population, aged between 7 to 10 years, was literate.[5] India's improved education system is often cited as one of the main contributors to its economic development.[6] Much of the progress, especially in higher education and scientific research, has been credited to various public institutions. While enrollment in higher education has increased steadily over the past decade, reaching a Gross Enrollment Ratio of 24% in 2013,[7] there still remains a significant distance to catch up with tertiary education enrollment levels of developed nations,[8] a challenge that will be necessary to overcome in order to continue to reap a demographic dividend from India's comparatively young population. More Indian children are in school today than ever before, but the quality of public schools has sunk to abysmally low levels, as government schools have become the reserve of children at the very bottom of India's social ladder. The Right To Education Act has been quite successful in achieving three broad objectives: higher enrolment, lower dropout and completion of mandatory basic education.

The bane of the modern examination system is its regressive testing regimen which we stubbornly refuse to reform. Exams are no longer a metric for the test of learning or intelligence. Instead, they have degenerated into an awfully pernicious ritual designed to produce compliant drones who can regurgitate facts faithfully. What we test is the acquisition of a narrow collection of facts, not whether children have the skills for fruitful employment or the ingredients for gainful adulthood. Children are being coaxed into learning merely to pass tests. Schools are not fostering love for learning. Moreover, they do not inculcate the all-round skills they need when they leave the portals of learning to the world of competition outside. Real education is more about wide reading, deep thinking and asking hard questions rather than simply reproducing crammed answers faithfully. Formal teaching needs to be supplemented by in-school pull-out programmes, after-school tutoring, and summer camps supervised by NGOs with emphasis on non-conventional innovative pedagogies.

Problems of Education

Despite our best efforts, our educational development remains at a low level.

1. Lack of funds

The lack of sufficient funds is the main problem in the development of education. Outlay for education in Five Year Plans has been decreasing. Due to insufficient funds most educational institutions lack infrastructure, science equipment and libraries etc. Due to this reason, desired results cannot be achieved.

2. Expensive higher education

University, professional and technical education has become costly in India. Fee structure of technical and professional institutes like IIM's is quite high IIM's charge Rs. 2 lakh per semester for MBA classes. It is beyond the reach of common man. Privatization of higher education has led to the growth of profit-hungry entrepreneurs. Now a day's higher education is much costly affair.

3. Neglect of Indian languages

The medium of instruction particularly in science subjects is English. So rural students who are not well versed in English, cannot study science properly in English. They suffer a lot; Indian languages are still under developed. Standard publications are not available in Indian language.

4. Problem of Brain drain

When intelligent, talented and deserving candidates do not get suitable jobs in the country, they prefer to go abroad for seeking jobs. So our country is deprived of good talent. This phenomenon is called 'Brain drain'.

5. Mass illiteracy

Despite constitutional directives and economic planning we are not able to achieve cent per cent literacy. -Even now 35 per cent people remain illiterate. In India, the number of illiterates is almost one-third of the total illiterates in the world. Advanced countries are 100% literate; the position in India is quite dismal.

6. Wastage of resources

Our education system is based on General Education. The dropout rate is very high in primary and secondary level. Most of the students in 6-14 age groups leave the school before completing their education. It leads to wastage of financial and human resources.

7. General education oriented

Our educational system is of General Education in nature. Development of technical and vocational education is quite unsatisfactory. So our education is unproductive. Hence number of educated unemployed persons is increasing day by day. This has become a great concern for Govt.

8. Problems of primary education

Our primary education is ridden with too many problems. Large number of primary schools has no buildings what to talk of basic facilities like drinking water, urinals and electricity, furniture and study materials etc. Large numbers of primary schools are single teacher schools and many schools are even without teachers. So the drop rate is very high and a cause of concern. Concluding, we can say that there is quantitative expansion of education but in qualitative development we are still lagging behind.

Conclusion

Education needs more champions than health and environmental advocates because it is one rising tide that can lift all the boats. Since education has more room for innovation than any other development sector, there is a unique opportunity for social entrepreneurs. We need to transform curriculum and teaching practices to focus less on rote learning or straightforward calculation and more on relevant skills, like communication, reasoning ability, problem-solving and reasoning ability, and critical and independent thinking. We are under an illusion that our children are digitally savvy but more often their knowledge is only screen-deep. If young people are to be empowered citizens, they will need to understand how technology affects every aspect of our life. Greater tech literacy will be essential to ensure that the human implications of the ongoing fourth Industrial Revolution are positive.

If India is to truly rise as a global economic power, the policymakers and education specialists must focus their efforts on developing its public schools into a world-class education system. Catchy announcements like “blackboard to digital boards” will have relevance only when we translate rhetoric into commitment and into genuine action. Goals without actionable strategies are just good intentions. The proof should come by first addressing the fundamental concerns of public education. Nelson Mandela famously said: “Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world.”

Adequate resources, higher standards for teachers and the flushing out of corruption must all be part of a reform package that seeks to make Indian education the nation’s top priority. Improving education outcomes demands a relentless focus on quality, equity and results.

Web Sources

1. <http://www.asianage.com/india/all-india/280119/education-is-an-asset-we-cannot-afford-to-neglect-in-india.html>
2. <https://countercurrents.org/2019/01/23/beyond-universal-education/>
3. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education_in_India
4. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m8UjBNL6hvg>

Consequences of Child Abuse

Mrs.L.Ayyammal, M.A.,M.Ed.,M.A(ECO),M.A(SOC),PSYM.,DGT.,
Assistant Professor in Tamil
Mangayarkarasi College of Education

OPEN ACCESS

Volume: 7

Special Issue: 1

Month: March

Year: 2019

ISSN: 2320-2653

Impact Factor: 4.012

Citation:

Ayyammal, L.

“Consequences of
Child Abuse.” *Shanlax*
International Journal of
Education, vol. 7,
no. S1, 2019, pp. 25–28.

DOI:

[https://doi.org/10.5281/
zenodo.2599761](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.2599761)

Introduction

The consequences of maltreatment can be devastating. For over 30 years, clinicians have described the effects of child abuse and neglect on the physical, psychological, cognitive, and behavioural development of children. Physical consequences range from minor injuries to severe brain damage and even death. Psychological consequences range from chronic low self-esteem to severe dissociative states. The cognitive effects of abuse range from attentional problems and learning disorders to severe organic brain syndromes. 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.

Many complexities challenge our understanding of factors and relationships that exacerbate or mitigate the consequences of abusive experiences. The majority of children who are abused do not show signs of extreme disturbance. Research has suggested a relationship between child maltreatment and a variety of short- and long-term consequences, but considerable uncertainty and debate remain about the effects of child victimization on children, adolescents, and adults. The relationship between the causes and consequences of child maltreatment is particularly problematic, since some factors (such as low intelligence in the child) may help stimulate abusive behaviour by the parent or caretaker, but low intelligence can also be a consequence of abusive experiences in early childhood.

Psycho Social Consequences

Some studies suggest that certain signs of severe neglect (such as when a child experiences dehydration, diarrhoea, or malnutrition without receiving appropriate care) may lead to developmental delays, attention deficits, poorer social skills, and less emotional stability. Consequences of physical child abuse have included deficiencies in the development of stable attachments to an adult caretaker in infants and very young children (Cicchetti, 1989; Cicchetti and Barnett, 1991; Crittenden and Ainsworth, 1989). Poorly attached children are at risk for diminished self-esteem and thus view themselves more negatively than nonmaltreated children. In several studies, school-age victims of physical abuse showed lower self-esteem on self-

report (Allen and Tarnowski, 1989; Kinard, 1982; Oates et al., 1985) and parent-report measures (Kaufman and Cicchetti, 1989), but other studies found no differences (e.g, Stovall and Craig, 1990).

The consequences of neglectful behavior can be especially severe and powerful in early stages of harm the development of bonding and attachment between a child and parent, affecting the neglected child’s expectations of adult availability, affect, problem-solving, social relationships, and the ability to cope with new or stressful situations (Aber and Allen, 1987; Main et al., 1985). One study by Rohner (1986) has presented impressive cross-cultural evidence of the negative consequences of parental neglect and rejection on children’s self-esteem and emotional stability.

In a prospective study of the qualitative range of caregiving in a high-risk sample, Egeland and Sroufe (1981a) identified a group of mothers who were psychologically unavailable to their infants. These mothers were detached and unresponsive to their children’s bids for care and attention. Children from this group were compared with physically abused, neglected, verbally rejected, and control groups from the same high-risk sample. Using multiple measures across different situations and outcome measures designed to assess the salient developmental issues of each age, the results indicated that children in all maltreatment groups functioned poorly (Erickson et al., 1989). Over time their functioning deteriorated. There were many similarities in terms of the pattern of development between the maltreatment groups, but there were also a number of interesting differences.

Nearly all the children in this study whose mothers were psychologically unavailable were anxiously attached at 18 months of age, with the majority of these classified as anxious avoidant (86 per cent). These children were observed with their mothers in a problem-solving situation at 24 months and a teaching task at 42 months and were found to be angry, noncomplacent, lacking in persistence, and displaying little positive affect. One of the most dramatic findings for these children was the nearly 40 point decline in performance on the Bayley Scales of Infant Development between 9 and 24 months. In the preschool classroom, these children presented varied and serious behaviour problems.

Effects of Witnessing Domestic Violence

Not much is known about the psychosocial status of siblings of abused children. Several studies suggest that the child’s experience of witnessing violence toward siblings or parents may be as harmful as the experience of victimization itself (Rosenbaum and O’Leary, 1981). Some studies have suggested that children who see violence in their homes may view such behaviour as an appropriate means of resolving conflict and also see violence as an integral part of a close relationship (Groves et al., 1993; Jaffe et al., 1988; Straus, 1992). However, research on the effects of a child’s witnessing family violence is contradictory and characterized by methodological flaws. In many studies of the effects of observing family violence, for example, the child subjects are often themselves the victims of physical child abuse.

A few studies in the area of physical aggression and violence suggest that siblings of aggressive children exhibit high rates of aggressive/oppositional behaviour (Patterson et al., 1989; Patterson, 1982). These findings have been confirmed in observational studies showing that aggressive and hostile behavior is exhibited by various members of families of aggressive children.

Related evidence examining the role of interparental conflict suggests witnessing verbal hostility and physical violence between parents is associated with significantly higher levels of child internalizing and externalizing behavior on parent rating scales, and lower levels of child competence based on direct interviews (Fantuzzo et al., 1991) compared with witnessing verbal hostility alone. The impact of observing parental conflict and violence has been demonstrated on

various clinical measures of child functioning (see Fantuzzo and Lindquist, 1986; Jaffe et al., 1990, 1991; Widom, 1989c; Wolfe and Jaffe, 1991). Studies have generally not examined whether the results are due to exposure to parental violence, the effects of confounding variables such as child rejection, limited caretaking skills, and parental involvement, or other forms of family conflict associated with a dysfunctional home environment.

Illicit Drug Use or Abuse

Illicit drug use or abuse in adolescence has sometimes been viewed as a form of psychological escape or as a form of self-medication to control negative sensations (Cavaola and Schiff, 1989; Harrison et al., 1989a,b; Singer et al., 1989). Illicit drug use may also result from a need for self-enhancement and improved self-esteem (Dembo et al., 1987, 1989). Drugs may be used to reduce feelings of isolation and loneliness, by providing the adolescent with a peer group, as he or she becomes part of the drug culture (Singer et al., 1989).

In contrast to the sparse literature on adolescent alcohol problems and childhood victimization, several studies suggest a relationship between childhood victimization and adolescent substance abuse, although the results of this research are sometimes inconsistent (Benward and Densen-Gerber, 1975; Cavaola and Schiff, 1989; Dembo et al., 1987, 1989; Gomes-Schwartz et al., 1985; Harrison et al., 1989; Lindberg and Distad, 1985a; Runtz and

Briere, 1986; Sansonnet-Hayden et al., 1987; Singer et al., 1989). One study by Harrison et al. (1989b) of adolescent males in a chemical dependency treatment program found that male victims of sexual abuse used a wider variety of drugs than nonvictims and used more drugs to self-medicate but did not report an earlier onset of drug use. In contrast, Goldston et al. (1989) found that drug abuse was more common among a control group of girls than sexually abused girls. A study of 444 adolescent girls admitted to chemical dependency treatment programs found that sexually abused girls did not differ in the overall prevalence or frequency of substance use from nonvictims, although the victims were more likely to report regular use of particular drugs and to report an earlier age of onset of drug use (Harrison et al., 1989a). These findings of earlier onset of substance use by female sexual abuse victims support the self-medication hypothesis, rather than motivations associated with peer pressure. Sex differences in the use of illicit drugs may be related to differences in socialization experiences, to age-related patterns of drug use, or to actual gender differences in age of onset of drug behavior (Colten and Marsh, 1984).

Intergenerational Cycles of Abuse

A popular belief in both the scholarly and popular literature is that adults who were abused as children are more likely to abuse their own children. As noted in Chapter 4, Kaufman and Zigler (1987) estimated the rate of intergenerational transmission of abuse to be 30 per cent (with a 5 per cent margin of error). This means that about one-third of the individuals who were abused or neglected as children will abuse their own children and that two-thirds will not. "Being maltreated as a child puts one at risk for becoming abusive but the path between these two points is far from direct or inevitable" (Kaufman and Zigler, 1987:190).

Kalmuss (1984) used data from the National Family Violence Survey to explore the relationship between family aggression and severe marital aggression in the next generation. She found that children who observed hitting between their parents were more likely to be involved in severe marital aggression than children who were hit as teenagers. However, the probability of marital aggression increased dramatically when respondents had experienced both types of family aggression.

Studies addressing sexual maladjustment and/or problems in intimate relationships among adults with a history of sexual abuse show little consistency. Studies that find no differences in marital and sexual adjustment often use college student samples, which may reflect less severe abuse or less severe consequences (Trickett, 1992).

Recent studies have indicated that women with histories of sexual abuse before age 18 (especially incest survivors) are more likely to be poor contraception, to have multiple sexual partners, and to have short-term intimate relationships than women with no abuse histories. They were also at increased risk for unintended and terminated pregnancies and for sexually transmitted diseases (Wyatt et al., in press).

Conclusion

Abused children with more positive supports and fewer conflictual relationships were less likely to be depressed than the other maltreated children in the study. The nondepressed maltreated children were also more likely to report that they felt more cared about by their supports than the depressed children. For example, the co-occurrence of alcoholism, antisocial personality disorder, and substance use has been noted among male jail detainees (Abram, 1990).

Web Source

1. <https://www.nap.edu/read/2117/chapter/8>

Child Abuse for Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs)

OPEN ACCESS

Volume: 7

Special Issue: 1

Month: March

Year: 2019

ISSN: 2320-2653

Impact Factor: 4.012

Citation:

Vasuki, V. "Child Abuse for Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs)." *Shanlax International Journal of Education*, vol. 7, no. S1, 2019, pp. 29–32.

DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.2599765>

Mrs.V.Vasuki, M.Com.,M.Ed.,M.Phil.,B.L.I.Sc.,

Assistant Professor in Commerce

Mangayarkarasi College of Education

Introduction

Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) – especially internet and mobile technologies – are increasingly becoming an integral part of children’s lives. More and more children rely on them to learn, engage, participate, play, work and socialise. ICTs are also proving to be useful in children’s protection. They can be used to seek information on services, collect, document and share data, and report abuse. Furthermore, ICTs can have an enormous potential to overcome many of the challenges vulnerable children face in the offline world. For instance, for children with disabilities ICTs can serve as valuable tools for accessing services and offer opportunities for social inclusion, networking and participation.

The openness of the internet coupled with the digital divide between children, parents, caregivers and teachers can, however, leave children exposed to online harm, which can negatively impact their personal development and well-being. This is especially the case in low and middle-income countries where gaps in overall child protection tend to be greater, and digital literacy levels among parents and caregivers lower. Examples of potential risks include exposure to disturbing or potentially harmful content such as violent images, cyberbullying, sexual solicitation (‘online grooming’), circulation of child sexual abuse materials and live stream abuse. It is therefore important to strike a balance between opportunities and risks that the ICTs bring and to better understand what makes some children particularly vulnerable to risk of harm, so that protective strategies can be effectively targeted.

UNICEF is increasingly exploring how ICTs can be used in child protection programmings such as the facilitation of birth registration, rapid family tracing and case management. UNICEF is also engaged in advocacy for the criminalization of child sexual abuse materials and online grooming of children; the strengthening of institutional capacities to implement legislation and policies related to investigation and prosecution of cases involving online sexual abuse/exploitation; supporting the establishment of comprehensive services for children abused/exploited through the internet and mobile phones; raising

awareness and building capacities of children, teachers and caregivers on the risks of ICTs and protective measures and supporting research projects to enhance the understanding of children’s use of ICTs and appropriate responses to violence, exploitation and abuse facilitated through ICTs.

Overview

As technology develops, the internet and its range of content services can be accessed by children, young people and adults through various devices including mobile phones, tablets, text messaging and mobile camera Smart Phones as well as computers and game consoles. As a consequence the Internet has become a significant tool in exposing children to possible risks and dangers including the distribution of indecent/pseudo photographs and video clips of children and young people.

Internet chat rooms, social networking sites, gaming sites, instant messaging services, apps, discussion forums and bulletin boards can all be used as a means of contacting children with a view to grooming them for inappropriate or abusive relationships. Grooming is where a person establishes contact with the child and gains their trust and confidence in order to sexually abuse them. In some situations an adult may sometimes pose as a child in order to make initial contact – enticing the victim into abusive relationships or into making pornographic images for distribution or to perform sexual acts for a webcam. An indecent image of a child refers to any images (still or moving) of children apparently under 18 years of age, involved in sexual activity or posed to be sexually provocative.

Contacts made initially online are likely to be carried on via email, instant messaging services, mobile phone, social networking, gaming sites, apps and text messaging. There is a growing cause for concern about the exposure of children to inappropriate material via interactive communication technology e.g. cyber bullying, adult pornography, sites that promote self-harm, suicide, eating disorders, online hate material, and extreme forms of obscene, violent and offensive material.

In considering responses to the above it is important to bear in mind the following:

- A child may already have been/is being abused and the images distributed on the internet or by mobile telephone.
- Adults or older children accessing the internet to view sexual images of children may also be involved in the direct abuse of children. It is therefore important to establish what contact such adults may have with children via their family, personal activities and employment.
- Children who use ICT to bully/intimidate other children or who are accessing the internet to view sexual images of children/extreme pornographic images may have themselves, in certain circumstances, been subject to abuse.
- There may be situations where the parent/carers of a child who has been abused may have failed to take adequate steps to ensure the child was supervised in their use of technology or where inadequate steps were taken to set up appropriate security. This may particularly be the case in situations where younger children have been abused.

Recognition and Response

The impact on a child of ICT based sexual abuse is similar to that for all sexually abused children, see section entitled Sexual abuse. However it has an additional dimension of there being a visual record of the abuse.

ICT based sexual abuse of a child constitutes significant harm through sexual and emotional abuse, see Emotional abuse.

Significant harm is defined as a situation where a child is suffering, or likely to suffer, a degree of physical, sexual and/or emotional harm (through abuse or neglect) which is so harmful that there needs to be compulsory intervention by child protection agencies into the life of the child and their family.

If there is a concern about significant harm or the risk of significant harm to a child arising while online then a referral to children's social care should be made using the SAFER referral form which can be downloaded from this website, and child protection procedures should be invoked. See Child protection responses.

Concern about particular children

Professionals should be aware that the child may not want to acknowledge their involvement or admit its abusive nature, and may resist efforts of protection. This should not be a deterrent and agencies will need to work together closely in order to continue to monitor and assess the nature and degree of any risk to the child.

The police should ensure that checks are made about the subject adult and any other suspected adults, their contact with other children and other activities involving children. This is in order to identify the existence of organised and complex abuse or abuse of children through sexual exploitation, see Sexually exploited children.

The Police can draw upon powers to seize communications materials only in specified circumstances where the level of evidence would support an application to do so.

Where it is suspected that a child under the age of 18 years is involved in perpetrating abuse through ICT a referral should be made in respect of this child. After that the procedures for 'Working with children and young people who sexually abuse' are to be followed See Sexual Abuse by Children and Young People

Sexting

There are some definitions of 'sexting' but it can be defined as a child (under the age of 18 years) taking an indecent image of themselves and sending it via mobile phone or some other form of technology. Children need to be aware that they may be breaking the law when taking and distributing 'sexts' but prosecution will usually only take place when it is considered to be in the public's best interest.

The consequences of sexting can have long term and devastating effects for children. It can lead to isolation, depression, self harm, suicide, self-esteem issues and can also leave children vulnerable to sexual exploitation by their peers or by offenders. Any incident that comes to light should be handled carefully. Children have also been known to share images of themselves engaging in sexual activities. These are in effect images of child sexual abuse even if they have been shared by others of the same age.

If images or videos of children engaged in sexual activity or in revealing poses are known to have been posted online the following procedure should be followed:

The police should be contacted immediately. The police will be in a position to make judgements about how matters are pursued about offences and offenders. Sites or networks on which the images appear should be alerted to the existence of the illegal material. All evidence must be preserved until the Police can gather the evidence. The Police will advise the provider when images can be removed once the evidence has been captured. A SAFER referral form should be completed and submitted to the first contact teams in each local authority area for consideration of appropriate service interventions. Any child who has themselves posted potentially illegal material should be told to remove the items and warned that police action may follow if they do not. In some cases there may not be an obvious means of flagging or reporting the image e.g. when images shared through Blackberry messaging profile). Even in these circumstances the existence of the image should be notified to the network provider and police action may be necessary to ensure its removal or engage the co-operation of the child who has control of the image. The incident should be recorded through the organisation's own procedures.

Working with Children and Families Affected by Abuse of Technologies

Internet offending

There are distinct areas of the Internet that individuals with a sexual interest in children and young people may go. Durkin, (1997) identifies four possible ways that child sex offenders misuse the Internet. They suggest it can be used to:

- Traffic child pornography;
- Locate children to molest;
- Engage in inappropriate sexual communication with children;
- Communicate with other paedophiles (as cited in Quayle and Taylor, 2001).

The specific areas are

• Web Sites

Pornography of all types including (including child abusive images) is available from numerous web sites, either for free or for a charge.

• Usenet newsgroups and bulletin boards

Individuals with shared interests can post information and files containing images to a specific group that has an identifiable name, which generally indicates the nature of the subject matter (Carr 2001).

Bulletin boards have been called high tech party lines by which users can send and receive text, engage in conversations and both upload and download files (Durkin and Bryant 1995).

• Community groups/on-line communities

These are more specialist communication tools of the Internet, which allows for groups to create invitation-only communities for special interest groups - paedophilia.

• Internet relay chat (chat rooms)

Allows a person to chat in real time using text. Often used by children, they are used by child offenders as a means of seeking out potential child victims. These adults will often pose as children in order to elicit personal information including sexual orientation.

The offenders can also communicate with individuals who share their interests as a way of normalising their deviant beliefs.

• Peer-to-peer/direct client to client

This process will allow a user to access the data drive of another user in order to upload and download files.

‘Paedophiles can therefore be invited to ‘visit’ somebody else’s collection and take what material they want’ (Quayle and Taylor, 2001)

• Direct Text Messaging

Communication can be sent via computer direct to a mobile phone. This includes text, photographic images or video clips.

Conclusion

The professionals involved should reach an expedited agreement as to the arrangements for the secure storage and preservation of the material using the local authority’s own internal process.

In appropriate cases consideration should be given as to the need to seek judicial guidance on the handling of any images or other material to ensure no inadvertent commission of criminal offences.

Web Resources

1. https://www.unicef.org/protection/57929_79672.html
2. https://www.unicef.org/protection/57929_79672.htm
3. <http://www.teescpp.org.uk/child-abuse-and-information>

The Evil Clouds of ICT: An Analysis

OPEN ACCESS

Volume: 7

Special Issue: 1

Month: March

Year: 2019

ISSN: 2320-2653

Impact Factor: 4.012

Citation:

Sophia, D. "The Evil Clouds of ICT: An Analysis." *Shanlax International Journal of Education*, vol. 7, no. S1, 2019, pp. 33–36.

DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.2599769>

D.Sophia

*M.Ed. II Year, Department of Education
Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai*

Abstract

In this digital era, ICT plays a vital role in every walk of life. Both Government as well as private sectors utilizes these advanced technologies for bringing out effective outcomes. As far as education field is considered, ICT plays a tremendous role in the aspect of teachers as well as students. It had revolutionized earlier modes of teaching strategies like teacher centered method etc. This is the time to deal with digital learning, robotic learning and hence talk and chalk method gets faded as time proceeds. Even, the old traditional classrooms comprising of rich cultural memories gets vanished because of digital arousements. As we all mainly focused on the positive impact created by these ICT tools, there are some of the tedious hidden issues which also need our attention. The evil shadows fall on physical, psychological as well as sociological dimensions either directly or indirectly. Being literates, we must focus on the ways and means by which ICT can be enabled and enhanced in a right channel to reach the unreached domains along with the ways of monitoring and suppressing the evil issues aroused.

Keywords: Tremendous, digital learning, robotic learning.

Introduction

Information and communication technology plays a vital role in every walk of life. Both Government as well as private sectors utilizes these advanced technologies for bringing out effective outcomes. As far as education field is considered, ICT plays a tremendous role in the aspect of teachers as well as students. It had revolutionized earlier modes of teaching strategies like teacher centered method etc. This is the time to deal with digital learning, robotic learning and hence talk and chalk method gets faded as time proceeds. Even, the old traditional classrooms comprising of rich cultural memories gets vanished because of digital arousements. As we all mainly focused on the positive impact created by these ICT tools, there are some of the tedious hidden issues which also need our attention. The evil shadows fall on physical, psychological as well as sociological dimensions either directly or indirectly. Being literates, we must focus on the ways and means by which ICT can be enabled and enhanced in a right channel to reach the unreached domains along with the ways of monitoring and suppressing the evil issues aroused.

Evils of ICT

Good and bad are the two consequences of all the universal happenings especially to technology. Modernisation, commercialisation, privatisation, industrialisation, liberalisation and globalisation revolutionise our present world beyond our expectations. Eventhough, we face many discomforts by using ICT.

Adults nowadays suffers from effects of technology on youth such as physical effects, psychological side and sociological side

1. Physical effects

- Lack of social relationships
- Social isolation
- Obesity
- Depression
- Poor sleep habit
- stress and strain
- Back ache, wrist ache, head ache
- Vision problems

2. Psychological effects

- shortened attention
- emotional swing
- addiction

3. Sociological effects

- lack of social boundary
- more time wasted
- distracted from goals
- E-waste
- lack of privacy
- e-harassments’
- violence

Depression is the situation which lacks in joy depression is the most common worldwide illness nowadays. When we compare men and woman, women suffer a bit higher. Due to the electronic gadgets addiction, adults nowadays suffer from insomnia (difficulty in sleeping) or hypersomnia (excessive sleeping).

Stress is an umbrella term which includes psychologic (mental) and physiologic (bodily) imbalance felt by the people. There are two kinds of stress such as good and bad. Good stress arises when we gain something. It acts as a motivator for the development of the individual. Negative stress arouses when a person faces social, physical, organisational and emotional problems. There are many causes for stress such as poor working conditions, lack of interaction with peers, organisational changes, lack of social support, during conflict period, when we try to balance between demands and reality, during workloads etc.,The keyfactor of stress is “how we response to the physical and emotional changes” around us. The thing which needs serious attention is, by means of regular practices, yoga, flexibility and when we love the thing we do, we can easily manage stress on our day to day life.

Hacking has its own definition such as the way by which information of other individual get accessed without any prior permission. The purpose of hackers may vary such as for fun or to steal information or to destroy their resources etc., the modes of hacking includes email, online banking, computer, network, website hacking etc. we are only responsible for our accounts we have. It’s our duty to maintain it with safety protocols by including characters, digits etc.,

As we see our daily newspapers, the articles related to harassments' goes on increasing. Sexual harassment is nothing but the unwelcome sexual habits or requests for sexual factors or anyother unwanted conduct. When we look deeper, it is evident that, the knowledge of sex education does not reach the adults or whomever involved in these kinds of activities.

Eye discomfort occurs during the over usage of eye muscles. Also rending over concentration on tasks such as working on computers, reading during travelling or watching electronic gadgets over a long period of time etc., contribute to eye strain. Nowadays computer vision syndrome (CVS), which is the combination of eye strain and body muscle strain during the computer usage is seen common among adults. The recovery measures include, blinking our eyes in the regular period of time, reduce the brightness of the display screen, take short relaxation in between, going for regular check-ups etc.

There was a time in which Indians are rich in contact between an individual and the society. Social isolation is a serious issue that includes individuals of any age especially youngsters. It may have a wider range of symptoms such as staying home for longer periods of time, lack of communication with their family and peers, avoiding contact with other humans such as friends etc., nowadays social isolation had become chronic which is the potential cause for majority of our emotional or psychological challenges.

Next major issue is obesity in which the accumulation of the excess body fat occurs. Studies reveals that the major cause for obesity is excessive intake of food, lack of physical activity and genetic susceptibility.

Electric and electronic devices which when left unused becomes E-waste. The thing to be noted is, E-waste contains many harmful, toxic products which directly affects the health of the individual.

Nowadays, even kids are addicted to mobile and computer games. As the concept of game developers are more concerned about violence, the players are pushed to indulge those concepts in their mind. Another issue with ICT is, computer addiction by which excessive use of the computer persists.

Remedial Measures

Educational boards must try to include the impact of technology in the day to day activities. Regarding gadgets addiction, there are many strategies for avoiding computer usage such as limiting the usage time, sharing our ideas with other friends/well-wishers, encouraging adductors to seek professional counselling, diverting them to read books or spend more time in hobbies etc.,

The positive approach for E-waste management is to emphasize on 3R's such as Reduce, Reuse and Recycle. We should be aware of the energy balance between calories consumed and used.

Conclusion

Technology evils will not only affect our present generations but also our future generations. Teachers play a significant role in shaping the citizens of India rich in moral and ethical values, constructive thoughts and a humans' rich in social responsibility. We can cascade our knowledge to students either by oral or by means of technology. But the thing to be noted is, if technology is being used for delivering, try to blend our tradition and technology. Include values and morals whenever possible. We must remember olden educational practices like Gurukula system in which student obey teachers',gained more knowledge from their teachers and implement those values in their day to day life. Knowledge shared by teacher retained in the hearts of students. But the

things going on in our present generation is upside down. They just remembered or studied for namesake, try to crack exams for updating their degree status. These kinds of happenings lead to the doubtfulness of the moral and ethical values hidden below.

So teachers should make ICT as a tool in their hands for enhancing the teaching learning process. it is our soul responsibility to use technology to solve our problems. only then our Indian education system flourish still further.

Dangers of ICTs

S.Varalakshmi, M.C.A.,

M.Ed. II Year, Mangayarkarasi College of Education, Madurai

OPEN ACCESS

Volume: 7

Special Issue: 1

Month: March

Year: 2019

ISSN: 2320-2653

Impact Factor: 4.012

Citation:

Varalakshmi, S.

“Dangers of ICTs.”

*Shanlax International
Journal of Education,*

vol. 7, no. S1, 2019,

pp. 37–41.

DOI:

[https://doi.org/10.5281/](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.2599771)

[zenodo.2599771](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.2599771)

Introduction

In today’s world, Information and Communication Technology (ICT) is a ubiquitous component of our life. ICT can be defined as “anything which allows us to get information, to communicate with each other, or to have an effect on the environment using electronic or digital equipment”

ICT includes desktop computers, laptops, iPads, digital video cameras, telephones, fax machines, mobile/smart phones, tape recorders, computer games, programmable toys, video conferencing technologies and closed-circuit television, data projectors and electronic whiteboards.

Child abuse

The **World Health Organization (WHO)** defines **child abuse and child maltreatment** as “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 harm to the child’s health, survival, development or dignity in the context of a relationship of responsibility, trust or power.”

This may include any act or failure to act by a parent or other caregiver that results in actual or potential harm to a child, and can occur in a child’s home, or in the organizations, schools or communities the child interacts with.

Online Child abuse

Online child abuse is a unique form of child abuse also known as “Cyber Molestation” due to its virtual, distanced, and anonymous nature. Such abuse may not happen face-to-face, nor does it necessarily require physical contact. Online abuse is any type of abuse that happens on the web, whether through social networks, playing online games or using mobile phones. Children can be at risk of online abuse from people they know, as well as from strangers. Online abuse may be part of abuse that is taking place in the real world (for example bullying or grooming), or it may be that the abuse only happens online (for example persuading children to take part in sexual activity online). Children can feel like there is no escape from online abuse – abusers can contact them at any time of the day or night.

Neglect and Its Types

Neglect is the ongoing failure to meet a child’s basic needs and is the most common form of child abuse. A child may be put in danger or not protected from physical or emotional harm. They may not get the love, care and attention they need from their parents. A child who’s neglected will often suffer from other abuse as well. Neglect is dangerous and can cause serious, long-term damage - even death. This includes-Physical neglect, Educational neglect, Emotional neglect and Medical neglect.

Background on Online Child abuse

Children have increased access to ICTs and in recent decades, have tended to adopt these technologies from an early age and hence it is fully embedded in their lives. This context facilitates opportunities for the misuse of ICTs to abuse and exploit children. Children can easily engage with strangers and exchange large data files, while the possibilities for parental supervision and monitoring are restricted. Children are also at particular risk as they often do not fully understand threats associated with the use of ICTs, or they are not sufficiently aware that, once shared, control over such material is effectively waived.

Types of Online Child abuse

1. Bullying online or Cyber bullying
2. Online Grooming
3. Child sexual abuse online
4. Live Streaming
5. Gifting for gaming

Bullying online or cyberbullying

Cyberbullying is an increasingly common form of bullying behaviour which happens on social networks, games and mobile phones. Children may know who is bullying them online or they may be targeted by someone using a fake or anonymous account. It is easy to be anonymous online and this may increase the likelihood of engaging in bullying behaviour.

Cyberbullying includes

- sending threatening or abusive text messages
- creating and sharing embarrassing images or videos
- ‘trolling’ - the sending of menacing or upsetting messages on social networks, chat rooms or online games
- setting up hate sites or groups about a particular child
- encouraging young people to self-harm
- creating fake accounts, hijacking or stealing online identities to embarrass a young person or cause trouble using their name
- pressuring children into sending sexual images or engaging in sexual conversations.

Online Grooming

Grooming is when someone builds an emotional connection with a child to gain their trust for sexual abuse, sexual exploitation or trafficking.

- Groomers may be male or female. They could be of any age or pretends like a child.
- Groomers can use social media sites, instant messaging apps including teen dating apps, or online gaming platforms to connect with a young person or child.

- They can spend time learning about a young person's interests from their online profiles and then use this knowledge to help them build up a relationship.
- Groomers do not always target one particular child. Sometimes they will send messages to hundreds of young people and wait to see who responds.

Child sexual abuse online

When sexual exploitation happens online, young people may be persuaded or forced, to:

- send or post sexually explicit images of themselves
- take part in sexual activities via a webcam or smartphone
- have sexual conversations by text or online.
- Images or videos may continue to be shared long after the sexual abuse has stopped.

Live Streaming is 'in the moment'

Children and young people often do things in the heat of the moment and act on impulse without thinking of the consequences – just like offline. For example, they may share personal information when asked or do things that in another situation they wouldn't do, such as share something private or even sexual. A study of Thinkuknowyoutube channel has shown that children often do not see live streaming as something tangible and so they may share things that they wouldn't share via a photo or pre-recorded video.

Gifting for Gaming

Offenders can give 'gifts' via gaming platforms. Children do not have access to money to make purchases in games, so offenders use gifts in gaming to encourage children to trust them. They may offer gifts asking for nothing in return, this can be part of the grooming process. Later they persuade children taking a photo of themselves.

Few examples on Online child abuse happened in India

The risk for Indian kids being cyberbullied has increased over the years. According to available data, India ranks much higher when it comes to cyberbullying, in comparison to other Asian countries. Studies have highlighted that 53% of the Indian kids in the age group of 8-17 have been subjected to cyberbullying at least once.

- A Class V student approached for a fake Facebook profile created to defame him.
- A Class VIII girl's Facebook account was hacked for personal vendetta.
- New threats like the **Blue Whale Challenge** and **Pub-G**

Parents neglecting children by giving Tablets and Smart phones

Tablets and smartphones are great gadgets for making kids busy and quiet, especially for harassed parents who has more urgent things to do than attending to their kids. They use it to make kids sit quietly in a car ride, meal time or even go into the potty.

Bad Effects of Tablets and Smart Phones

- During the child's first years, his brain develops rapidly, and very young children learn best by interacting with people, not screens. Being head down and having no eye contact with people might be harmful to their brain development.
- Screens distract one or two-year-olds from interacting with parents, siblings and other kids. Dan Siegel of Mindful Awareness Research Center as well as a study by UCLA's Children's Digital Media Center (2014) thinks this may impede language, social and emotional development. It may affect children's development of insights, empathy, ways of knowing themselves, and connecting with relationships.

- Also, toddlers need to be active physically. They should be actively exploring their environment, and not sedentary, getting almost all of stimulations from screen, and not building their bodies through physical play. This is why the American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) do not recommend screen time for kids younger than 2.
- The American Heart Association expert panel suggests that screen time could contribute to a child’s future heart disease. Spending too much time with screens makes a child sedentary, which is associated with being overweight and obese. Obesity tends to continue into adulthood, and is a risk factor for high cholesterol, high blood pressure, and a variety of serious diseases.
- Doctors have a point on attention span and concentration, as well as appetite control.
- According to Catherine Steiner-Adair, a Harvard-affiliated clinical psychologist, “children need time to daydream, deal with anxieties, process their thoughts and share them with parents, who can provide reassurance”, which does not happen with ICT
- Children who sleep near a smartphone average 20.6 fewer minutes of sleep every night. This may be caused by the high levels of blue light emitted by the screens which deplete melatonin, a hormone linked to circadian rhythm. The extra screen time at night are resetting their bodies’ clocks in a way that makes it difficult for them to sleep, especially in their early stages of puberty. This results in lack of sleep and insufficient rest.
- The American Academy of Ophthalmology says that blue light could damage the retina of the eye, makes it harder to fall asleep and causes dry eyes.
- Results from the 2018 National Institute of Health study showed that screen time may be affecting the structure of the brains and thinning of the brain’s cortex.
- Teens who spend too much time playing computer games with violent content - having problems with violent and aggressive behaviour, according to studies reported by the Palo Alto Medical Foundation.

Conclusion

Impacts of prolonged use of ICT on child’s development:

- Children become addicted to new technologies.
- Influences their peer-groups to do so.
- Children are not getting enough sleep, exercise and other play activities.
- Lack of educational motivation and learning curiosity.
- Bad Academic Performance and hence academic malpractice.
- Musculoskeletal problems
- Vision problems
- Lack of proper cognitive developments
- Psychological depression which mainly shows social-phobia
- ADHD issues getting continued to adolescent period.
- Develop aggressive behaviours compared to previous generation children

Few recommendations for parents

- Children who use smartphones and other devices in their free time for less than two hours a day, at least an hour of physical activity, 9-10 hours of sleep, performed better on cognitive tests assessing their thinking, language and memory, according to a 2018 study published in the Lancet Child & Adolescent Health.
- When your child talks on the phone, be alert how and what he is responding.
- Restrict your child from taking phones to the school and other travelling time.

- Play alongside your children and interact with them face-to-face.
- Encourage family meals, chit-chats and other socializing activities.
- Look for quality apps that promote building vocabulary, mathematical, literacy, and science concepts.
- Keep smartphones out of the bedrooms.
- Make the children know about their own values.

Educate them about the following points

- Do not reply to abusive messages that may only encourage the bully.
- Keep a record of events/messages or pictures, you will need them for the police or the ISP, or mobile phone company to trace the bully.
- Users and phone numbers can often be blocked.
- Think before you send pictures of someone via email, or mobile phone, they can spread far beyond your circle of friends.
- If you receive a rude image or text about someone else do not forward it, you could be assisting a bully or breaking the law.
- You have a right not to be harassed or bullied online, make sure you tell an adult
- If you are worried about a child or need advice or to report, call on 0808 800 5000 - National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children(NSPCC) 24x7 helpline.
- Each of us has a responsibility to keep childhood free from abuse, and we must do everything possible to protect children and prevent it before happening.

Web Sources

1. <http://journalcra.com/article/ict-development-india-current-scenario>
2. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Child_abuse
3. <https://www.nspcc.org.uk/preventing-abuse/child-abuse-and-neglect/online-abuse/>
4. <https://www.facebook.com/crimeagainsthumanity786/>
5. <https://www.dorset.police.uk/help-advice-crime-prevention/abuse-exploitation-neglect/child-abuse/child-neglect/>
6. https://www.unodc.org/documents/Cybercrime/Study_on_the_Effects.pdf
7. <https://www.raisesmartkid.com/all-ages/1-articles/smartphone-and-tablet-screen-time-good-or-bad-for-kids>
8. <https://www.livestrong.com/article/48504-negative-effects-computer-games-children/>
9. <https://psychcentral.com/lib/how-do-smartphones-affect-childhood-psychology/>
10. http://lincolnshirescb.proceduresonline.com/chapters/p_child_abuse_ict.htm

Analysis and Study on Sexual Abuse of Children

OPEN ACCESS

Volume: 7

Special Issue: 1

Month: March

Year: 2019

ISSN: 2320-2653

Impact Factor: 4.012

Citation:

Dhivya, L., and L.

Jamuna Rani. “Analysis and Study on Sexual Abuse of Children.”

Shanlax International Journal of Education, vol. 7, no. S1, 2019, pp. 42–45.

DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.2599777>

Mrs.L.Dhivya

Assistant Professor

Mangayarkarasi College of Education, Paravai, Madurai

Ms.L.Jamuna Rani

Assistant Professor

Mangayarkarasi College of Education, Paravai, Madurai

Abstract

Child statutory offense (CSA) may be an important issue gift in nearly each society cuttings across all categories across the country. Although the estimates will vary extensively supported the country underneath study, the definitions used, the kind of CSA studied, the extent of coverage and quality of knowledge it's determined that the general rates comparable universally. The calculable prevalence is taken into account to be beyond recorded not solely in Bharat however throughout the globe. Considering the magnitude and importance the problem is gaining in Bharat particularly within the background of the recent increase in coverage of CSA cases. This text intends to offer relevant info specializing in the Indian aspects of the situation.

Keywords: Child sexual abuse

Introduction

Sexual abuse in youngsters is currently thought of as a rampant downside that is acknowledged in all the society globally. Millions of youngsters square measure victims of violence and exploitation. They're physically and showing emotion vulnerable and those they may be scarred forever by mental or emotional abuse. We all know what to try and do, and that we knowledge to try and do it. Children account for forty two of the India's population and sex crime is one in all the brutal crimes committed against them. Youngsters in Asian societies become older in an environment wherever they're expected to respect their elders and be conventional to them. However, the foremost wide accepted definition projected by the World Health Organization(WHO) is “the involvement of a kid in sexuality that he or she doesn't absolutely comprehend, is unable to present abreast of consent to, or that the kid isn't developmentally ready, as an alternative that violates the laws or social taboos of society.

Child Sexual Abuse

Child Sexual Abuse encompasses a spread of activities like “intercourse, tried intercourse, oral-venereal contact, stimulation of private parts directly or through covering, exhibitionism or exposing

youngsters to adult sexuality or creation, and also the use of the kid for vice crime or pornography”. Sexual violence tends to occur all age teams, all socioeconomic categories, and nearly all countries with variations within the magnitude. Worldwide burden of Child Sexual Abuse. The estimate of sexual assault as rumored worldwide is high, nearly two hundred ladies and five to 100 percent men rumored sexual assault throughout childhood.

Analysis of Criminal in India and Different Countries

The best prevalence rate of CSA was seen in continent(34.4%) followed by Asia(23.9%) America (10%) and Europe (9%).In Asia the prevalence has been recorded across the continent. It varies from nearly ,June 6th 1944 in metropolis to forty one for ladies and twenty nine 5% of boys in China.The United Nation International youngsters Education Fund (UNICEF) study on kid ill-usage in East Asia and also the Pacific (2012) rumored that physical contact and sexual assault ranged from one.7% in metropolis is to eleven,6% within the Pacific Islands. In the land mark study from Nepal,tafficking and sexual assault among street youngsters in national capital were studied. The respondents rumored a considerably high frequency of sexual exploitation among their friends. It is prompt that the growing business trade in Asia puts the vulnerable kids in danger of CSA perpetrated by the holidaymaker. Magnitude of burden in Bharat India constitutes nearly nineteen of World’s kids and that they contribute up to forty second of Bharat population.UN agency (World Health Organization) in one among its surveys has quoted “India is reportable to own largest variety of sexually abused kids in world”. In the history of India - Republic of India of Bharat, Study on maltreatment India 2007 is one among the foremost noted and the most important surveys conducted in India by the Ministry of girls and kid Development. The results of the survey were extremely important and highlighted the impact of problems, it discovered that fifty three,22% of kids reportable having visage sexual abuse of that twenty one,90% visage severe type, most vulnerable age being 7-13 years. A survey by United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund conducted in Bharat from 2005 to 2013, reportable that 100% of Indian women may need seasoned sexual violence after they were between 10–14 years of age and half-hour throughout 15–19 years mature Indian women have visage trauma of sexual violence in their teen life. According to national crime record bureau 2016 statistics unleash by the top of Nov 2017,Bharat has recorded 106 sex crime cases per day, urban center has registered the best variety of cases(1996) followed by metropolis(712),Pune (354) and jaipur(330).An outsized variety of sex crime cases registered (2116) were women within the age cluster of zero to twelve years. Crime against girls exaggerated by a pair of.9% everywhere the country in 2016 with four, 737 sex crime cases recorded through the year.

For the state wise knowledge, sixth year in a very row, Madhya Pradesh has recorded highest cases of sex crime of just about thirteen cases per day and is quoted because the “rape capital” of the country and is closely followed by UP and geographical area. Sadly, kids conjure five hundred of those cases with a mean of up to six kids facing sex offense per day wherever in shockingly the perpetrators were celebrated in concerning ninety eight of cases. On the brighter fact at one purpose of your time tiny north-eastern state of state recorded 100% conviction rate. In one among the study from Kerala amongst 1614 adolescents (15-19 years) found that 12 months of boys and thirty fifth of women had veteran sex offense at some purpose in their lives. Most of the incidents had occurred whereas exploitation transports.

Problem and Nature of Child Sexual Abuse

A hidden issue CSA in Bharat is very underneath reported. There’s varied reason quoted to this point however the most ordinarily mentioned includes: In most of the cases there are unit

vital known gaps in communication. Majority of practitioners/ law enforcement officials lack adequate coaching and applicable help required to manage such cases. The study conducted in 2007, disclosed that across varied styles of sex offense, additional than seventieth of youngsters didn't report back to anyone and most popular to stay quiet concerning their victimization. In cases of regulatory offense, amongst people who reported, the bulk of youngsters shared the incident with their oldsters followed by siblings (6.7%), 4% kids reported the bear on the police. At present, there are a unit associated factors like relations avoiding revealing of the matter because it may have an effect on their social dignity, the offenders being a friend or celebrated person. Proof suggests that in higher share (94.2%) of cases, they were either shut friends or relatives. Besides the factors mentioned, significantly in our context, the thought that such matters square measure to be unbroken inside family (apparently no matter the perpetrator) looks deep nonmoving as mirrored within the findings of varied studies, but with increase in awareness, CSA cases square measure being according that looks to possess mirrored by increase within the overall prevalence rate in India.

Identification of a Criminals

1. AN adult UN agency shows undue attention towards a toddler.
2. Insists on touching, hugging, kissing, tickling or holding kid even once kid doesn't need.
3. Is concerning inquisitive about fascinated by child's gender (talks about his growing body) perpetually finding time alone or insists for such.
4. Spends most of your time with youngsters and has very little interest with someone among his/her age.
5. Enable youngsters to systematically escape with undisciplined behavior.

Guidelines and Improved Reportage CSA

1. Teach kid to trust their feelings which it's alright to say No once someone they grasp and care regarding will one thing they are doing not like.
2. Set and respect family boundaries.
3. Speak up once inappropriate behavior is seen or according.
4. Educate kids regarding distinction between safe and unsafe bit.
5. Encourage, affirm and acknowledge a child's opinions and feelings-giving them a way of shallowness and confidence.
6. Involve the kid in putting in safety set up that's straightforward to recollect, create an inventory for the reliable adult and therefore the child-whom to require recommendation, info and facilitate.

Psycho Education

1. Teach kids the name of the genital organ privates crotch reproductive organ sex and regarding the privacy of body parts.
2. Feel comfy talking with their folks regarding something i.e. smart or unhealthy.
3. Remember of adults WHO provide kids special gifts or toys.
4. Produce associate degree atmosphere reception during which sexual topics are often mentioned well.
5. Most youngsters and their families also will want skilled counseling to assist them through this ordeal.

Conclusion

The prevalence of CSA continues to be one in all the most important problems not solely in India however across the continents. CSA is an in depth downside and even rock bottom prevalence encompasses huge range of victims. With a sign of increase in CSA reports, it's time to testify whether or not this can be a positive outcome attributable to improved awareness or is that the confirmation of deficits of the present measures to contain the problem. However, proof will counsel that news CSA may be a quite overwhelming expertise for many of the victims and conjointly helps them to hunt acceptable support through correct channel. Finally, Bharat is home to the biggest kid population within the world and virtually forty two of its total population is underneath eighteen years archaic. Implementing new laws, public awareness, higher understanding of the problems and improved therapeutic approaches haven't been the individual solutions. However, once combined they could contribute to operating toward the answer. It's vital to recollect that providing protection and safety for even one kid is critical.

Child Trafficking and Sale of Children

S.Muthurani

Assistant Professor in Education

Mangayarkarasi College of Education, Madurai

OPEN ACCESS

Volume: 7

Special Issue: 1

Month: March

Year: 2019

ISSN: 2320-2653

Impact Factor: 4.012

Citation:

Muthurani, S. “Child Trafficking and Sale of Children.”, vol. 7, no. S1, 2019, pp. 46–50.

DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.2599783>

Abstract

This paper expresses the reason and root cause for the trade of children. The traffickers migrate the children illegally mainly for sexual exploitation, Forced marriage, Forced labours and Domestic servants. It's all about molestation. The Children are severely under paid and abused most of the times. Every year hundreds of children are trafficked approximately from the rural areas to the urban areas. Accordingly to the root causes for the child trafficking are poverty, lack of education for both parents and children & unemployment status. This paper provides the preventive measures to be taken to control trade of child to create a better tomorrow.

Keywords: Exploitation, Molestation, Trade of Children.

Introduction

Children are mainly trafficked for illegal activities, commercial sex etc. More vulnerable activities such as organ trade, begging etc are done by the traffickers. Organ trade is the most common thing next to commercial sex when traffickers force them to give up their organs. Children are forced to commercial sex for child pornography and child prostitution.

According to section 294 and 509 of Indian Penal Code (IPC) prohibit any individual or group of people pass any kind of offensive comment or execute any such gesture towards a girl of any age. According to Child Marriage Restraint Act, 1927, prohibits a girl (not only for girl child) who is not 18 age (defined by the Hindu Marriage Act) to get married. Central Government passed the ordinance to amend the POSCO Act to perform to grant the death penalty for the rape of children below 12 years though so many acts has been passed for the welfare of the children there are still the child trafficking happens. we know that it is an anti social activity but we don't have any methods/steps to detect them because they are happening at private places where there is no public enforcement.

Definition

The Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children, supplementing the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime (informally known as the ‘Palermo Protocol’) is the first legal instrument to provide an internationally agreed definition of trafficking in human beings and child trafficking.

The ‘Palermo Protocol’ was adopted in 2000 and entered into force in 2003. With regard to child trafficking, it is clear that no violence, deception or coercion is required for a person under 18 to be considered a victim of trafficking; it is sufficient that he or she has been recruited and moved for the purpose of exploitation. Article 3 of the Protocol states that “the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harbouring or receipt of a child for the purpose of exploitation shall be considered “trafficking in persons” even if this does not involve any of the means set forth in sub-paragraph of this article.” Exploitation includes prostitution and other forms of sexual exploitation, harmful work, being forced to work, slavery, forcing people to do illegal or criminal things and the removal of organs. The definition applies to all people, men, women and children. But when it comes to children, any kind of recruitment, transportation, moving them around, buying or selling them or keeping them for the purpose of exploitation will be considered ‘trafficking’ –no matter how it is done.

This definition implies an understanding that a child cannot consent to being trafficked, and that a child’s ‘consent’ is not recognized as a justification for any form of child exploitation or abuse. Also, the above definition clearly spells out that trafficking covers not only the transportation of a person from one place to another, but also their recruitment and receipt so that anyone involved in the movement of another person for their exploitation is part of the trafficking process. It further articulates that trafficking is not limited to sexual exploitation only for it could occur also for forced labour and other slavery like practices. This means that people who migrate for work in agriculture, construction or domestic work, but are deceived or coerced into working in conditions they do not agree to, are also defined as trafficked people.

The definition of child trafficking in the Palermo Protocol is complex and can be difficult to apply in practice. It may be challenging to differentiate between a child victim of trafficking and a child who has experienced other forms of exploitation or abuse. This is especially the case when exploitation and abuse take place in the context of movement or migration and when the available information on a child’s situation and background is incomplete. In the absence of a uniform system for identifying children who are survivors of various forms of exploitation and abuse, trafficked children are often misidentified. They may be identified as migrant children, immigrants with irregular status, victims of sexual exploitation and abuse, juvenile delinquents or children living on the street. At the same time, not all children identified as having been trafficked have actually had experiences that fall under the international definition of child trafficking. Therefore, the way in which cases are identified and recorded in national statistics may not reflect the full scope of child trafficking.

Even children may be hesitant to be identified as trafficking victims. They may fear threats from traffickers against themselves or their family members, social stigma or legal consequences. Children may have concerns that once identified as having been trafficked, they will not be able to make money, pay off their debts or live up to the expectations their families have of them.

All those who contribute to the movement of the child and know that what they are doing is likely to lead to the exploitation of the child are traffickers. In this way, recruiters, intermediaries, document providers, corrupt officials, employers, exploiters and transporters are traffickers.

Objectives

- To analyse the main reason for child trafficking
- To give the solution (in my point of view) for the children’s welfare for the betterment of future.

Causes of Child Trafficking

The problem of child trafficking is the result of a constellation of factors, including widespread poverty, lack of livelihood opportunities, entrenched gender discrimination, displacement, the demand for young girls, the upheaval associated with natural disasters/conflict in parts of the country and the profits to be made. In some cases, socio-cultural and religious factors have an impact on child trafficking, as where religious figures have made use of their position to traffic girls for prostitution. Additional risk factors include, for example, parent illiteracy, illness or death of one of the main family breadwinners, unemployment, early school drop-out of the concerned children, absence of workplace inspection or policing, and a specific demand for child labour. Frequently, trafficking is accomplished through the deception of girls and their families. In many villages in West Bengal it is reported that traffickers have obtained access to girls by pretending to be grooms without dowry demands. In other cases, trafficking has been facilitated by relatives or friends of the victims, as well as teachers and placement agencies. The traffickers also exploit lack of political will by governments to tackle trafficking and its root causes. Moreover, girls who have been exploited are also commonly used to lure girls from source areas.

Also, increasing breakdown of social structures (which results in a loss of family and community support networks, making families, particularly women and children, increasingly vulnerable to traffickers demands and threats); Globalization and economic disparities between countries, and porous borders facilitates easy movement of people and large-scale illegal migration of women and children into India from the neighbouring countries and this illegal migration are exploited by the traffickers to traffic women and children into exploitative situations, including prostitution and labour

The Problem of Child Trafficking in India

Although it is often difficult to obtain comprehensive data on the extent of human trafficking in India, it is generally accepted that India is a source, destination, and transit country for trafficking of persons, including young girls. A 2006 study found that 378 of the 593 districts were affected by human trafficking. It is estimated that ninety percent of trafficking in the country is internal, with victims of trafficking mostly being used for forced labour. Child victims of trafficking in India are exploited in many ways – including factory and agricultural workers, domestic servants and beggars. Girls, in particular, are vulnerable to trafficking for the purpose of forced marriage and commercial sexual exploitation.

The porous borders in the region are often cited as a contributing factor to cross-border trafficking, including the trafficking of girls from Nepal and Bangladesh to India. ECPAT International estimates that 150,000 women and children are trafficked from South Asia annually, most from, through or to India. The combined estimates for Nepal and Bangladesh range from 500 to 10,000 girls being trafficked to India annually; another estimate puts the figure at more than 200,000 over a period of seven years. At present, there are no laws governing the repatriation of trafficking victims from India to Bangladesh and Nepal and concerned organizations have sought to assist girls in reaching their homes by liaising with partner organizations in these countries.

Crossing the border between Bangladesh and West Bengal is a daily routine for many. A well-organized bribe system also helps people to cross over the flat terrain. Further, a multiple passport system facilitates easy entry of Bangladeshi girls into Kolkata brothels and a close nexus exists between traffickers and border village communities'. After being sorted and graded', [girls] may be sold to pimps or sent to the Middle East, Kolkata, Bashirghat, Delhi, Mumbai or Agra". -Sen and P.M. Nair, A Report on Trafficking in Women and Children in India 2002-2003, Volume 1, Institute of Social Sciences, National Human Rights Commission and UNIFEM (2004).

International Instruments Signed by Government of India

The Government of India signed the Trafficking Protocol on 12 December 2002. This is a huge step forward in advancing the human rights of trafficked people as it not only prevents and protects the victims of trafficking but also punishes the traffickers. It has also ratified the 1949 Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic of Persons and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution of Others, the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) and the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC), all of which have been ratified by the Government of India. The Government of India has also ratified the two Optional Protocols to the Convention on the Rights of the Child – (i) on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflicts and (ii) on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography. The Convention on Preventing and Combating Trafficking in Women and Children for Prostitution devised by the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) in 2002, which has also defined the term ‘trafficking’, has also been ratified by the Government of India.

Law Enforcement in India

The various efforts undertaken by Indian Government to combat the problem of child trafficking are based on the Report of the Central Advisory Committee on Child Prostitution, the recommendations of the National Commission for Women and the directions of the Supreme Court of India as well as the experiences of various non-governmental organizations working in this area. The Ministry of Women and Child Development, the Nodal Ministry in the Government of India dealing with issues concerning women and children drew up a National Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Women and Children in the year 1998. The Ministry of Women and Child Development has requested all Secretaries of the Department of Women and Child Development in the States and Union Territories to hold regular meetings of State Advisory Committee constituted under the 1998 National Plan of Action to Combat Trafficking and Commercial Sexual Exploitation of Women and Children and monitor initiatives being undertaken by them with regard to prevention, rescue, rehabilitation, reintegration and repatriation of victims of trafficking. The Ministry of Women and Child Development has also undertaken a study in collaboration with UNICEF on Rescue and Rehabilitation of Child Victims Trafficked for Commercial Sexual Exploitation. The Report of this study was released to the public in 2005. It has also formulated a Protocol for Pre-Rescue, Rescue and Post-Rescue Operations of Child Victims of Trafficking for Commercial Sexual Exploitation. This Protocol contains guidelines for State Governments and a strategy for Rescue Team Members for pre-rescue, rescue and post-rescue operations concerning children who are victims of trafficking and were sexually being exploited for commercial reasons.

In September 2006, the Indian government responded to the trafficking issue by creating a central anti-trafficking law enforcement “nodal cell.” The nodal cell is a federal two-person department responsible for collecting and performing analysis of data related to trafficking, identifying the causes of the problem, monitoring action taken by state governments, and holding meetings with state-level law enforcement. In 2007, three state governments established anti-trafficking police units, the first of this kind in the India. In October 2006, the central government passed a law banning the employment of children in domestic work. In July 2006, the Maharashtra government was given authority by the Supreme Court to seal brothels. In March, 2008 Ministry of Labour & Employment has also issued a Protocol on Prevention, Rescue, Repatriation and Rehabilitation of Trafficked & Migrant Child Labour. In addition to this Ministry has also issued guidelines in 2010 to all the State Governments/UTs administrations on regulation of functioning of private placement agencies. Many State Governments have made provisions for registration of private placement agencies under Shops & Establishments Act.

In 2006, for the entire country, only 27 convictions for trafficking offenses were reported. From October 2006 to December 2006, 1672 child labour violations were reported, but no one was criminally prosecuted. Also in 2006, 685 suspected sex traffickers were detained, but no convictions were reported. Two specific examples given in the Trafficking in Persons report pertain to rescue missions. In New Delhi, 234 children were rescued by police from embroidery factories and rice mills. The owners of these businesses did not receive punishment. Forty-three government-run rescue missions freed 275 victims of commercial sex trafficking, however the government did not report any convictions on those accounts as well. As per inputs provided by National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), the total number of cases registered under different provisions of law which come under the generic description of human trafficking during the period 2009, 2010 and 2011 were 2848, 3422 and 3517 respectively. One reason for the registration of less number of cases can be the connivance of officials of high ranking with the traffickers for personal gain. Recently, one such incidence was reported in December 2012, in which a police officer was also suspended.

Moreover, Criminal sanctions against human trafficking are often too lenient, scattered across many different laws and largely underutilized by the State Government in the areas worst affected by trafficking. NGOs and human rights activists are left to fill the void of the government’s negligence. Without a significant amount of funds, how much of an impact can NGOs have? Since the crisis is too big, the Indian government must step up and address this issue. The lack of specific and/or adequate legislation on trafficking at the national level has been identified as one of the major obstacles in the fight against trafficking. There is an urgent need to harmonize legal definitions, procedures and cooperation at the national and regional levels in accordance with international standards. The passage of unified, comprehensive legislation on human trafficking could be a platform for significant progress in the awareness of public officials. It could also serve as a clear tool for use by NGOs and human rights activists.

Conclusion

Addressing human trafficking truly requires a comprehensive and multi-faceted strategy, which includes efforts aimed at the rehabilitation and social reintegration of trafficked victims. Otherwise, the strategy will not be successful in the long run. In essence, at the very core of any anti-trafficking strategy must be an unwavering commitment from individual countries and other multilateral actors to address human trafficking at every stage of this cycle, from prevention to recruitment, transportation to bonded labour, and from rescue to reintegration. Without this commitment, anti-trafficking efforts will be fundamentally unable to intervene on behalf of the trafficked victims whose human rights violations form the backbone of this exploitative trade.

Also, the enactment of the law on paper with no real training and support to the functionaries would be futile and therefore, what is needed now is “actual”, “planned” and “effective” implementation. Involving the community participation in the whole implementation process would create a greater impact. The procedures and technicalities should not reduce the ambitious legislations to empty words, because at stake here is the children- the future of the nation.

“Governments have to do more to guarantee children and young people their right to protection from trafficking. There is hope, and real and practical solutions exist. Trafficking of children for sexual purposes happens in virtually every country in the world - developed and developing - and we must see governments uphold their commitments to those solutions.”-Carmen M Madrinan.

Chocolate Babies Melting Due to Maltreatment

OPEN ACCESS

Volume: 7

Special Issue: 1

Month: March

Year: 2019

ISSN: 2320-2653

Impact Factor: 4.012

Citation:

Manjula, B. "Chocolate Babies Melting Due to Maltreatment." *Shanlax International Journal of Education*, vol. 7, no. S1, 2019, pp. 51–54.

DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.2599785>

B.Manjula, M.A, DBPO, DIY,DCE, MA (Linguistics),

Assistant Professor of English, ARC Visvanathan College

Railway Junction, Mayiladuthurai

Abstract

The terms child abuse and child maltreatment is physical, sexual, and or psychological maltreatment or neglect of a child or children, especially by a parent or other caregiver, child abuse may include any act or failure to act by a parent other caregiver that results in actual or potential harm to a child, and can occur in a child's home or in the organizations, schools or communities the child interacts with all mass media.

The terms child abuse and child maltreatment are often interchangeably, although some researchers make a distinction between them, treating child maltreatment as an umbrella term to cover neglect, exploitation and trafficking.

Different jurisdictions have developed their own definitions of what constitutes child abuse for the purpose of removing children from their families or prosecuting a criminal charge.

Child Abuse

Most children who come to the attention of the child welfare system do so because of any of the following situations, which are often collectively termed child abuse. Abuse typically involves abuse of power, or exercising power for an unintended purpose. This includes willful neglect, knowingly not exercising a power for the purpose it was intended. This is why child abuse is defined as taking advantage of a position of trust having been invested with powers.

Physical Abuse

Physical abuse is physical assault or battery on the child. Whilst an assault has some adverse consequence that the victim did not agree to (the difference between surgery and stabbing) the victim agrees to the consequences of battery but the agreement is fraudulent in some way (e.g. unnecessary surgery under false pretences). Physical abuse also harassment, a physical presence intended to provoke fear.

Child Sexual Abuse

Child sexual abuse is sexual assault or battery on the child. The vast majority of physical assaults are a reaction to a situation involving a specific victim. Sexual assault is predominantly perpetrator gratification against any suitable target. Sexual abuse covers the range of direct and indirect assaults (e.g. imagery) and the means of facilitation such as stalking and internet offences.

- Neglect, including failure to take adequate measures to safeguard a child from harm, and gross negligence in providing for a child’s basic needs. Needs are the actions to be taken to protect and provide for the child. Safeguarding is the duty of a person given the powers of responsibility for the child to take the necessary measures to protect the child. If a child is physically or sexually abused then there is an (abusive) person responsible for the assault and a (negligent) person responsible for failing to protect from the assault. In some cases they may be the same.
- Psychological abuse, when meeting the child’s needs by taking the necessary steps to protect and provide for the child the child’s wishes and feelings must be considered when deciding on delivery of the provision that best serves the child’s needs. Wilfully failing to provide by the child’s wishes and feelings, while it is in his/her best interests is emotional abuse (intentional infliction of emotional distress) or negligently is emotional neglect (negligent infliction of emotional distress).

Parental Responsibility

In 1984 the Council of Europe, the body that supervises the European Convention on Human Rights, make Recommendation Parental Responsibilities. These defined parental responsibility as a ‘function’ duties to be met and powers that can be exercised to meet those duties. Child abuse and neglect is failure by a person with parental or any other protective responsibility to exercise the powers for the intended purpose, which is the benefit of the child.

Actions typically include services aimed at supporting at-risk families so they can remain intact to safeguard and promote the welfare of the child, investigation of alleged child abuse and, if necessary, assuming parental responsibility by foster care and adoption services.

Child Protection

Most countries have introduced laws to protect and prevent children and young persons from certain threats or harms.

United Kingdom

In 1908 the Children Act 1908 was introduced followed by the Children and Young Person Act 1920 with a bundle of laws to protect young persons and children in the early 20th century. The Children and Young Persons Act 1933 consolidated the laws into a single law.

The Children Act 1933 defined child neglect and abuse as is now currently understood[6] in the context of welfare and well-being. Welfare (health, safety and happiness) is the ‘fare’, nourishment, that makes a person ‘well’, healthy.

One commentator notes that ‘the period before 1948 saw the majority of work with vulnerable children undertaken by ‘moral’ or family welfare workers. These were mostly voluntary workers based within groups such as the Church of England’s Moral Welfare Associations. Their remit also included supporting ‘friendless girls’, unmarried mothers and babies, intervening to prevent prostitution, and helping treat and prevent the spread of venereal disease. Boys were not widely perceived as sexually vulnerable, and barely featured in discussions of child assault and prostitution.’[7]

Well-being is the personal motivation and aspiration for security, comfort and emotional contentment that drives the process. The offence of child cruelty under section 1 of the Children and Young Peoples Act 1989 protects health and safety. Learning, as the other essential ingredient to the pursuit of well-being, is covered by section 44.

Child protection and the prevention of neglect and abuse follows this model throughout. This was the approach that led the policy imperative for eradicating child poverty in a system of public health epidemiology. A programme international promoted by the World Health Organisation in the Health For All programming goal and nationally as Health for All Children. The public health imperative of well-being is exactly mirrored in the socio-economic philosophy of capabilities as welfare economics.

While the Children and Young People Act 1933 established the foundations they were later consolidated into the state's employment, education, health and welfare by the Children Act 1989 and following tranche of legislation. Internationally, the principles were embodied in the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Important Changes in 1933

- Minimum age of execution was raised from 16 to 18 years.
- The age of criminal responsibility was raised from 7 to 8 years.
- Introduction of a minimum working age of 14 years.
- The minimum age to smoke and to buy tobacco products was set at 16 years.
- The minimum age for prostitution and to enter a brothel is set at 16 years.
- The minimum age to give alcohol to a child on private premises is set at 5 years.
- Safeguarding the welfare of the child edit
- Child safeguarding follows directly from these principles. Safeguarding means taking the necessary protective measures for the child's safe consumption of any product, stair-gates, seatbelts, protective footwear, glasses, basic hygiene, etc. The list is both endless and, to the most part, obvious common sense. Failure by the responsible person is an offence of child cruelty on the grounds of failing to protect the child in circumstances consistent with the provision of safe and effective care.[8][9]
- A parent, person with parental responsibility for a child, has an express liability, whoever is responsible for the child at the time (s.17 of the act). Just as in employment health and safety, the powers of parenthood can be delegated but not the duties. Parents should make arrangements for suitable and properly informed others to have responsibility for their children (see also s.2(9)-(11) Children Act 1989).
- The best interests of the child edit
- Decision making edits
- Decisions made on all the necessary products: environments, accommodation, goods and services procured to be provided for the child's safe consumption must be in the best interests of the child. A child is a person, not an object of concern who simply lacks the capacity to give consent on her own behalf until Gillick Competent to do so. He/she must still be involved in the decision making processes for the products that best serve his/her needs by the best interests determination of s.4 Mental Capacity Act 2005. Failure of the responsible person to do so is an offence on the grounds of emotional neglect (see, Part 2 B, 24, sentencing guidance, Overarching Principles: Overarching Principles: Assaults on children Assaults on children and Cruelty to a child; and Introduction, Working Together to Safeguard Children (HMG 2015) the governmental child protection guidance).

Disability, Parental Disability and Social Inclusion

The Department of Work and Pensions disability assessment is a measure of physical and mental capacities under clinical or controlled conditions from occupational health in respect to employment performance. The test for disability is capability as "the mental or physical impairment with an adverse effect on day-to-day activities" as social performance. The assessment of capacity is used in a home-based disability assessment under s.47 NHS and Community Care Act 1990.

- For a parent, a parental disability is a mental or physical impairment with the adverse effect on the day-to-day activity of giving the child the care it would be reasonable to expect a parent to give a similar child (s.31 Children Act 1989)
- Whatever their mental or physical impairments parents should be given the necessary disability support to care for their children to maintain a reasonable standard of health and development. (s.17(10) Children Act 1989).[
- For those with parental responsibility mental capacity to make decisions in own best interests is extended to parental capacity to make decisions in the best interests of the child by Working Together to Safeguard Children. The s.47 disability assessment is extended by Part III and s.8 Part 1 Schedule 2 Children Act 1989.
- Part III Children Act 1989 includes s.17 and the local authority duty to safeguard and promote the welfare of children by the provision of services for the families of children in need. The services include advocacy services for advice and assistance in decision making when exercising the authorities of parental responsibility. This was another clear intention of the act described in the Department of Health Introduction as “...the belief that children are best brought up in the family with both parents playing a full part...the local authority duty to provide support for children and families...”

Web Sources

1. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rez6mOzjDi8>
2. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Child_abus
3. <https://ipfs.io/ipfs/QmXoyvizjW3WknFiJnKLwHCnL>

Child Abuse and Neglect in the Media

D.Kanmani

M.Ed. II Year, Mangayarkarasi College of Education, Madurai

OPEN ACCESS

Volume: 7

Special Issue: 1

Month: March

Year: 2019

ISSN: 2320-2653

Impact Factor: 4.012

Citation:

Kanmani, D. "Child Abuse and Neglect in the Media." *Shanlax International Journal of Education*, vol. 7, no. S1, 2019, pp. 55–59.

DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.2599787>

Abstract

This paper examines the role of the media about child abuse and child protection and argues that the media have not played essential task in placing the problem of child abuse in the minds of the public and on the political agenda. This paper also tries to find out the reasons for the neglect in the social media regarding the child abuse.

Role of Social Media

Social media networks can be a key avenue for sharing messages and educating the public about the importance of preventing child abuse and neglect. Centres for Disease Control and Prevention (2016) Offers a social media toolkit designed to provide guidance and to share lessons learned from integrating social media into CDC health communication campaigns, activities, and emergency response efforts. The guide includes information on how to get started using social media, developing governance, determining which social media channels to use, and how to create a social media strategy.

Definition

Child abuse, it may be argued, is no different. According to Goddard (1994): "Every development in knowledge of the problem of child abuse has been accompanied by disagreements about definitions to be used, the incidence of the problem, theoretical approaches to causation, the perpetrators of abuse, the effects on victims, efficient approaches to practice, the adequacy of child protection policies, and the appropriateness of methodologies chosen to ascertain the 'truth' about all of the above."

Discourses of Child Abuse: Media, Professional and Human Rights

The conceptual language of child abuse takes some distinct discursive forms. First, there is the descriptive language of moral condemnation contained in traditional words like 'cruelty,' 'neglect,' 'ill treatment,' 'indecency,' 'incest' and, latterly, 'torture,' 'grooming,' and 'exploitation,' that have framed popular media conceptualizations of child abuse. This is the language adopted by the media in reporting child abuse cases. It reflects to the public its own moral outrage and condemnation, which some commentators

argue can form moral panics (Fitzgibbon, 2012). Second, during the 1960s the professionalization of child protection led to the emergence of a new medico-legal language (physical abuse, neglect, emotional abuse and sexual abuse), which has become the dominant official discourse (Kempe and Kempe, 1978). This discourse is articulated in official guidelines, procedural manuals, professional training and student texts. The third discursive form is the language of universal human rights, which has challenged traditional thinking about childhood. Human rights discourse emerged out of the atrocities associated with the Second World War and the emergence of totalitarian societies. Article 1 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) boldly proclaimed ‘all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights’. The UN Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) became the first international treaty to improve basic standards regarding the treatment of children. Also, the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR) has established basic standards within the European Union regarding the treatment of citizens, which are enforced by the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR).

Public Response

All three discourses inform public responses to child abuse in quite distinct ways in case reportage. The mass media tends to use the populist language of moral outrage and condemnation. For example, in the UK trial of Daniel Pelka, a four-year-old abused and killed by his parents, the Daily Mail (1 August 2013) declared ‘the Polish monster who tortured and killed his four-year-old stepson had been jailed in this country three times ... But despite his serial offending he was never put on a plane back to Poland.’ The Daily Express (4 August 2013) informed its readers ‘Daniel Pelka’s evil mother is being cruel.

Poverty

The mass media’s reportage stands in sharp contrast to the medico-legal language of public enquiries. The Ryan Report (2009), which was examining a historical event in the sense that its investigation of child abuse in Irish industrial and reformatory schools was about institutions that have been closed for many years, chose to adopt a medico-legal approach: physical abuse, neglect, emotional abuse and sexual abuse. While physical abuse was the dominant mode of abuse identified by the survivors in their evidence, sexual abuse featured heavily in media reportage, partly because of the moral paradox of clergy sexually abusing children, which became a media ‘angle.’ Finally, the human rights approach to the conceptualization of child abuse is part of a humanistic discourse that challenges unaccountable adult power. It confronts society with much deeper questions that cannot be easily accommodated in media conceptualizations. The media plays a key role in leading the debate for constitutional change through its reportage of the inquiries’ findings. However, there are profound issues arising from plural childhoods, in which many children become victims of child abuse because of poverty, which the media does not address.

Parental Employment Status and Child Abuse

Family structure and parental employment status matter as well. An increase from 10 percent to 15 percent in the fraction of children with a working mother and absent father is predicted to increase substantiated cases of maltreatment by 21 percent. Likewise, an increase from 10 per cent to 15 percent in the fraction of children with two unemployed parents is expected to increase maltreatment by 26 per cent. However, children with absent fathers and non-working mothers do not appear to be at higher risk for maltreatment than children with two working parents, or a working father and non-working mother.

Absent fathers, unemployed fathers, and increased poverty are all associated with increased maltreatment. Poverty has a bigger impact on neglect than on physical abuse, though. If single mothers work, child maltreatment is considerably more likely, possibly because single working mothers are more neglectful or abusive, or because their children are left in the care of someone who is neglectful or abusive. This raises the issue of the impact of welfare benefit cuts on child maltreatment. Where welfare benefits are relatively high, mothers may be more able to stay home and look after their children.

The Media, Child Abuse and Civil Society

While it is undoubtedly selective with the news, the mass media has had a powerful influence in augmenting children's rights within civil society, simply by reporting child abuse. Survivors of child abuse become the spokespersons. Their narratives enable us to assemble an account of the child's historic experience in care. Inevitably, the presentation of the issues shapes the public response - demanding more effective services for children. But there are also deeper issues involved, notably the use and abuse of adult power over children that tend to be framed in terms of accountability within the public realm. Justice must be done and seen to be done. This is, of course, right and proper. There is, however, a missing link in this nexus, which centres on the role of civil society in framing social and moral discourse of adult-child power relations. The socio-cultural context of the debate is often lost in the public discourse of condemnation and denial.

Neglect in Tamilnadu Magazines

A popular magazine called *Anantha vikatan* published a series called "aanpaal,penpal". The magazine spoke about the general exploitations done to the female in a superficial manner. At the same time the co-magazine of it called the junior *vikatan* discussed the major reasons for the neglect of the news in media. The most circulated magazine is *Anantha vikatan* when compared to junior *vikatan*. If the information has been given through the most circulated and common journal, most of the public would have known about the deteriorative effects of the problem. But, there is always hidden information regarding the news in our media, both in the printed media and electronic media. They are not pointing out the criminals with their forefinger, even after knowing the criminals. In some cases, the pointed out criminals are focused only for certain time, and the media are conveniently trying to turn the concentration of the public to some other information.

Children Homes in Tamilnadu

The government has closed 500 homes since 2011, citing mismanagement, a lack of registration and misconduct but human rights groups say abuse is rife across the 1,500 government and state institutions. Rights groups have long complained that most children's homes are poorly regulated, not inspected often enough, and that many privately-run institutions can operate without a license leaving thousands of children open to mistreatment. The scope of the problem was outlined in a petition filed in Chennai High Court by A Narayanan, the director of advocacy group CHANGE INDIA. "Not a week passes without news of neglect, physical violence such as torture and branding with iron, sexual abuse including rape, murder and suicides in child care homes in Tamil Nadu," the affidavit said. But this news was not focused by our media, even though the government channel like DD podhigai. The media now –a – days are widely used for spreading the information what the owners of the particular channel wants to spread. The channel owners use their channel as the advertising provision, as they know it is the most effective and efficient way of capturing the attention of the viewers. The major reason for neglect is that, most of the channel owners are related to any one of the political party, either directly or indirectly. They are taking at most care that, any of their news should not affect their political party at any cost.

Pull of Good Education

Child rights campaigners estimate that 200,000 children in Tamil Nadu are residents of private orphanages, state-supported care homes, Islamic madrassas, temples and hostels. Many children are not orphans but placed in institutional care by their parents too poor to feed, clothe and shelter them. “An increasing number of these children are from marginalized families,” CHANGEindia’s Narayanan told the Thomson Reuters Foundation.

“The parents are lured by the pull of good education and promise of better care for their children. They are relying on institutional care.” Various reports submitted to the government in the past five years have warned of shoddy conditions in children’s homes - from poor lighting and cramped accommodation to violence. In the majority of reported cases, the perpetrators of abuse have been wardens, watchmen, cooks and other staff.

Tamil Nadu government officials have said in court that they were looking at the recommendations made by campaigners, which include better monitoring of homes, individual child care plans, more counsellors and encouraging the idea of foster care. In one of the latest closures, state authorities shut down after another privately-run institution housing 32 children near the port city of Chennai last month after complaints of mismanagement. “These organisations have become organized rackets,” Narayanan said. “There are many organisations which have a valid registration but no child care plan, no counsellors and no expertise on how to fulfil a child’s emotional needs.”

So, here comes the religious faith to be the reason for neglect in the media. If a particular organization run by the particular religion is under consideration of the problem, the media about the concerned religion would try to neglect the news. Not only ending with that, but they would also try to disperse the concentration of the public towards some other news.

Misrepresented

Children rescued in a separate operation on June 30, from an institution in Tambaram, near Chennai, described being made to clean toilets and eat “unpalatable” food, according to RN Manikandan, chairman of a local child welfare committee. He also said the children shared the same space as residents of a nursing home run by the same organisation, which also caused concern. Child welfare committee members also raised questions about the babies they found in the premises during an earlier inspection, who are now missing.

According to Narayanan’s affidavit, many children from poor families were shown as destitute orphans in the records and “paraded” before potential adoptive parents and donors funding these homes. In December, an unregistered home in Tiruchy was taken over by the social welfare department after a court directive. The home had 90 children in its custody but no records with any government agency.

A wave of claims by people saying they were the children’s parents prompted a local court to rule that all the children should undergo DNA testing to establish their real families. “Not all children in these homes are in need of the care they promise,” said Andrew Sesuraj, a director at the Tamil Nadu Child Rights Observatory. He said there was no need for so many homes. “Foster care or support for the families to enable them to send their children to school is what is required.”

Conclusion

The neglect in the media could be wound up, not only by the expectations of the public, but the channel owners and the editors and the publishers of the printed media should have a motive to spread the truth. This neglect in the media paves the way for the criminals to be bold enough to do the crimes. When the neglect regarding child abuse has been ploughed out, then our planet would be a safe place the tender little human beings to live for.

Web Sources

1. <https://aifs.gov.au/cfca/publications/child-abuse-and-media>
2. <https://www.childwelfare.gov/topics/preventing/com>
3. https://www.childresearch.net/papers/rights/2015_01.html
4. <https://www.migrationpolicy.org/article/frances-expulsion-roma-migrants-test-case-europe/>
5. <https://www.nber.org/digest/jan00/w7343.html>
6. <https://www.indiatoday.in/india/story/tamil-nadu-care-homes-for-children-are-more-like-scare-homes-332042-2016-07-29>
7. <https://in.reuters.com/article/india-children-homes/indian-orphans-face-abuse-neglect-in-tamil-nadu-care-homes-activists-say-idINKCN1090BY>
8. <https://www.usnews.com/news/world/articles/2018-08-07/police-rescue-24-girls-from-indian-care-home-arrest-four>

Child Abuse and Neglect in the Media

Mrs. Remsiya

M.Ed. II Year, Mangayarkarasi College of Education

OPEN ACCESS

Volume: 7

Special Issue: 1

Month: March

Year: 2019

ISSN: 2320-2653

Impact Factor: 4.012

Citation:

Remsiya. “Child Abuse and Neglect in the Media.” *Shanlax International Journal of Education*, vol. 7, no. S1, 2019, pp. 60–62.

DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.2599797>

Introduction

Childhood is a period when memories form, emotional, social, and cognitive development happens, and when children become sensitive to their surrounding environments. Their experience later shapes up who they become as adults and influences their well-being career, and life, in general.

Child abuse and neglect are considered some of the leading causes of fatalities and death in the world. Most often, there is no single contributor to child neglect stems from multiple factors such as environment, communities, parents, inadequate policies, and poverty, societies and communities experience higher rates of crime and violence through an increased number of cases related to child abuse and neglect.

The media plays a vital role in reporting on child abuse and neglect and the operation of the child production system. Media coverage helps to raise awareness of this issue of great public interest among victims and parents; it has an important role in prevention and in highlighting new and emerging issues and the media can also hold agencies and policy makers to account when necessary. However any media scrutiny of a situation involving the death or injury of a child should also respect the rights and dignity of the children and families involved.

What is Child Neglect?

Globally speaking, about 2/3rds of reports coming to child productive services constitute and neglect, according to community surveys in 2006. Child neglect has substantial long-term effects on a child’s mental health and physical/cognitive development.

Simply put, child neglect is when a child undergoes abuse related to having their basic needs not met such as a lack of adequate healthcare, the deficit in nutrition and educational needs ,and a lack of personal safety/security.

Some Issues and Questions Around the Reporting of Child Abuse and Neglect

What's the reality of the danger children face from abuse and neglect?

Death in childhood is an increasingly rare event and the death of a child from abuse or neglect is very rare. Over the past 40 years, the numbers of children who die from abuse and neglect have decreased significantly as a result of better public awareness and a more robust and responsive child production system. In spite of everyone's best efforts, it may not be possible to predict, and therefore prevent, every incident that might result in a child's death. However, professionals have a duty to reflect on whether there may be learning to be gained about the way parents can be supported to care for their children and how professionals work together to keep children safe when families are known to be experiencing difficulties.

When are Children taken into Care?

While some children are admitted to care for a variety of reasons, the vast majority of child production problems are dealt with in the community with children remaining with their families. The children order 1995 requires that children are only taken into care when they are at significant risk of harm and directs professionals to early preventive interventions.

How difficult is it to protect children from harm?

Everyone has a role to play in keeping children safe, including parents, extended family, the wider community and professionals. Every day staff in health, social care, education and criminal justice have to make evidenced-based decisions about risk and put in place measures to protect and manage this risk to children. Careful judgment needs to be exercised in balancing a parent's right to care for their own child alongside a child's right to be safe. Official comment provided from health and social care trusts or the DHSSPS. Some media coverage will be short and to the point while other outlets will be able to give more time, space and thought to their articles. It is in the public interest for wider issues of concern related to some individual cases to be highlighted and brought to the fore.

Learning from Practice Experience

The current child production system has evolved over the past four decades as a result of the learning gained from a range of sources including inquiries, research and service improvement processes such as audits and inspections. Professional organisations have contributed much to this learning and subsequent development, resulting in better informed staff and more effective responses to the needs of children and families. Identifying whether aspects of the child production system need refined and developed can take place when tragedies occur.

The Media and Child Abuse

While it is undoubtedly selective with the news, the mass media has had a powerful influence in augmenting children's rights within civil society, simply by reporting child abuse. Survivors of child abuse become the spokespersons-'the child's voice' as victims of adult power (Ryan Report, 2009; Deetman, 2011). Their narratives enable us to assemble an account of the child's historic experience in care. Inevitably, the presentation of the issues shapes the public response-demanding more effective services for children. But there are also deeper issues involved, notably the use and abuse of adult power over children that tend to be framed in terms of accountability within the public realm. Justice must be done and seen to be done. This is, of course, right and proper. There is, however, a missing link in this nexus, which centres on the role of civil society in framing social and moral discourse of adult-child power relations. The socio-cultural context of the debate is often lost in the public discourse of condemnation and denial.

However, civil society is not monolithic. There are various strands within civil society: conservative, liberal and radical (powell,2013). The conservative strand defends traditional values, organised religion and class interests. It finds its media voice through populist newspapers. These national organs have many local imitators. liberal civil society on the other hand tends to be more progressive, reflecting the liberal views of the middle class intelligentsia, through broadsheet newspapers like The New York Times, The Guardian, etc. These are very much the minority in terms of newspaper sales, but they are highly influential in terms of shaping elite public opinion. On the other hand, the voice of radical civil society tends to be expressed through the fringe media and protest. Television and radio, which have a much larger audience, present news to mass audiences in increasingly tabloid form. However, there are key programmes, such as the British Broadcasting corporation(BBC) Radio 4 Today programme, the BBC Two programme News night, the RTE television programme primetime and channel 4 News, which offer deeper news analysis and discussion of current affairs aimed at the intelligentsia.

Conclusion

The complexity involved in finding child abuse reminds us that it is a socially constructed concept. Child abuse is not stable in its ultimate meaning but influenced by media and popular discourse. The media played a key role in the construction of child abuse as a major social problem during the latter part of the 20th century. From a largely unacknowledged issue (prior to the 1960s) reportage of child abuse has now reached saturation point (Kitzinger,2004:36). Moreover, the issue has been covered across a range of genre (including news programmes, television drama, films, call-in shows and soap operas) thereby reaching a diverse range of audiences. While acknowledging the importance of the media in raising awareness, a number of commentators have also noted that the media’s interest is very recent and has generally relied on others (example, activists, professional groups) to lay the groundwork. Rather than being in the vanguard, the media has generally brought up the rear.

Web Sources

1. <https://www.safeguardingni.org/sites/default/files/sites/default/files/imce/Child%20abuse%20and%20neglect%20-%20Guidance%20for%20media%20reporting.pdf>
2. <https://parenting.firstcry.com/articles/child-neglect-causes-effects-and-prevention/>
3. https://www.childresearch.net/papers/rights/2015_01.html

Child Abuse Neglect in the Media

Mrs.D.Manoja

*Assistant Professor in Computer Science
Mangayarkarasi College of Education, Madurai*

OPEN ACCESS

Volume: 7

Special Issue: 1

Month: March

Year: 2019

ISSN: 2320-2653

Impact Factor: 4.012

Citation:

Manoja, D. "Child Abuse Neglect in the Media." *Shanlax International Journal of Education*, vol. 7, no. S1, 2019, pp. 63–65.

DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.2599826>

Introduction

Abuse and neglect is defined as "injury, sexual abuse, sexual exploitation, negligent treatment or maltreatment of a child". It must be circumstances that indicate that the child's health, welfare, and safety is harmed. While the injury inflicted upon a child may be instantly available, it can have result in lasting trauma that is both physical and psychological. The impact of this trauma is experienced not only by the child, but also by other children, families, and society.

It is also not possible to define the specific kind of abuse, as it can be simultaneously physical, psychological, behavioural, and societal terms in its impact.

Signs of child abuse

The presence of child abuse and neglect can be assessed with the following signs: The child: "shows sudden changes in behaviour or school performance; has not received help for physical or medical problems brought to the parents' attention; has learning problems (or difficulty concentrating) that cannot be attributed to specific physical or psychological causes; is always watchful, as though preparing for something bad to happen; lacks adult supervision; is overly compliant, passive, or withdrawn; comes to school or other activities early, stays late, and does not want to go home."

Risk Factors of Abuse and Neglect

Most child abuse occurs within the family. Risk factors include parental depression or other mental health issues, a parental history of childhood abuse, and domestic violence.

Child neglect and other forms of maltreatment are also more common in families living in poverty and among parents who are teenagers or who abuse drugs or alcohol. More children are abused by a caregiver or someone they know, than abused outside of the home by a stranger.

Child neglect can include physical neglect (failing to provide food, clothing, shelter, or other physical necessities), emotional neglect (failing to provide love, comfort, or affection), or medical neglect (failing to provide needed medical care). Psychological or emotional abuse results from all of the above, but also can be associated with verbal abuse, which can harm a child's self-worth or emotional well-being.

Signs and Symptoms

It is not always easy to recognize when a child has been abused. Children who have been maltreated are often afraid to tell anyone, because they think they will be blamed or that no one will believe them. Sometimes they remain quiet because the person who abused them is someone they love very much, or because of fear, or both.

Parents also tend to overlook signs and symptoms of abuse, because they don't want to face the truth. This is a serious mistake. A child who has been abused needs special support and treatment as early as possible. The longer he continues to be abused or is left to deal with the situation on his own, the harder it is for children to be able to heal and develop optimally physically and mentally.

There are no behaviours that relate to a particular type of child abuse or neglect. Here is a short list of physical signs and behavioural changes in children who may have experienced abuse or neglect:

Physical Signs

- Any injury (bruise, burn, fracture, abdominal or head injury) that cannot be explained
- Failure to gain weight (especially in infants) or sudden dramatic weight gain
- Genital pain or bleeding
- A sexually transmitted disease

Other Changes that Should Raise Concern

- Fearful behaviour (nightmares, depression, unusual fears)
- Abdominal pain, bed-wetting (especially if the child has already been toilet trained)
- Attempts to run away
- Extreme sexual behaviour that seems inappropriate for the child's age
- Sudden change in self-confidence
- Headaches or stomachaches with no medical cause
- Abnormal fears, increased nightmares
- School failure
- Extremely passive or aggressive behaviour
- Desperately affectionate behaviour or social withdrawal
- Big appetite and stealing food

Preventing Abuse and Neglect

The major reasons for physical and psychological maltreatment of children within the family often are parental feelings of isolation, stress, and frustration. Parents need support and as much information as possible in order to raise their children responsibly. They need to be taught how to cope with their own feelings of frustration and anger without venting them on children. They also need the companionship of other adults who will listen and help during times of crisis.

Personal supervision of and involvement in your child's activities are the best ways to prevent physical and sexual abuse outside the home. Pay careful attention to your child's reports about and reactions to his experiences at child care and school. Always investigate if your child tells you he's been maltreated or if he undergoes a sudden unexplained change in behaviour.

Although you don't want to frighten your child, you can teach him some basic rules of safety in a non-threatening manner. Teach him to keep his distance from strangers, not to wander away from you in unfamiliar territory, to say “no” when someone asks him to do something against his will, and always to tell you if someone hurts him or makes him feel bad.

The Impact of Child Abuse and Neglect

i. Psychological issues

After spending their formative years in depression and anxiety, an individual is more likely to indulge in smoking, and alcohol and drug abuse. This can lead to physical health problems. Low self-esteem, depression, and relationship difficulties can arise from a childhood of abuse and neglect, as well as difficulties during infancy. Children who were abused at a young age commonly show signs of depression, and abuse and neglect can also cause psychological and emotional conditions such as panic disorder, dissociative disorders, attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder, depression, anger, posttraumatic stress disorder, and reactive attachment disorder. Low results in cognitive capacity, language development, and academic achievement are also seen in children placed in foster homes or out-of-home care.

ii. Physical health consequences

Psychological issues can result in a destructive streak among children. However, there are also immediate physical issues inflicted upon children, such as bruises, cuts, or broken bones. These can cause a lifetime of both physical and psychological issues. Victims of child abuse also suffer from higher incidence of allergies, arthritis, asthma, bronchitis, high blood pressure, and ulcers.

iii. Societal consequences

Child abuse and neglect touch across all aspects of development - personal, societal, and national. It hampers children's survival, development and participation. Therefore, a mandate of child protection is essential, to ensure stability in children's health, education and well-being, enabling them to contribute to society as future citizens. According to NGO Save the Children, 'child protection' is defined as a set of measures and structures to prevent and respond to abuse, neglect, violence and exploitation affecting children. Donate to NGO fundraising to ensure that every child, irrespective of their circumstances.

Conclusion

The NGO acts as a major key independent child protection body, and has extensive experience in partnering with civil society organisations, child-led initiatives, governments and other key stakeholders to stop all forms of violence against children. Its strong alliances with local governance enable the NGO to intervene in situations where child labour and abuse is suspected. It helps move survivors of child labour and abuse to rehabilitation, giving them medical care. It conducts regular raids to free child labour, and transitions these children to environment that happier. It supports preschool to primary school transition to mainstream education. Donors to the NGO receive a substantial donation tax rebate, and the satisfaction that they've made a difference.

Web Sources

1. <https://www.savethechildren.in/resource-centre/articles/what-is-child-abuse-and-neglect>
2. <https://healthychildren.org/English/safety-prevention/at-home/Pages/What-to-Know-about-Child-Abuse.aspx>
3. <http://www.shemagazinepk.com/lifestyle/self/you-can-stop-child-abuse/>

Child Pornography

P.Surya, M.Sc.,M.Ed.,M.Phil

Assistant Professor in Physical Science

Mangayarkarasi College of Education

OPEN ACCESS

Volume: 7

Special Issue: 1

Month: March

Year: 2019

ISSN: 2320-2653

Impact Factor: 4.012

Citation:

Surya, P. “Child Pornography.” *Shanlax International Journal of Education*, vol. 7, no. S1, 2019, pp. 66–69.

DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.2599828>

Introduction

Pornography is a serious issue that will never be ignored or dismissed - focusing directly with child pornography. Pornography, viewed by an adult is a pill stimulating the mind, inducing sexual arousal and pleasure, but when a child views pornography, an affect of social behaviour starts. This child not only represents him or herself in the world, but also represents the worlds youth altogether. Often pornography is the first exposure children have to sexually explicit subject matter, so it can set the standard for normal or appropriate sexual behaviour. Teenage boys are the biggest consumers of pornography. Teenagers dont just look they learn from pornography. The use of sexual media is clearly associated with sexually aggressive behaviour. Some believe that it can cause addiction or compulsive sexual behaviour, and almost all believe that it facilitates, maintains or reinforces it. This is particularly true if the pornography is arousing, if it is coupled with masturbation and subsequent orgasm.

Children today are growing up whose earliest sexual imprinting derives not from a living human being but from fantasies of their own. From the lack of knowledge and maturity, children use pornography literature and illustrations to teach them how sexuality really is. It is hard for a child to come forth and search the answers from their parents.

When a child’s interest in aimed toward sex education, the easiest solution to learning is to seek a source that will inform the most and with the lease moral resistance. Twenty-nine per cent of boys rated pornography over parents, teachers, and books, school and peers as their source for the most useful information about sex

Children and Online Pornography

The volume and easy availability of online pornography have given rise to recurrent public concerns and occasional moral panics especially related to child pornography and children’s access to materials deemed adult (e.g., Patterson, 2004: pp. 104–105). As early as in 1995, the Times ‘cyberporn’ issue liberally categorized over 80% of all photographs online as pornographic. Since only an estimated 16 million people used the Internet globally at that point, the issue, with its inflated and unsubstantiated estimates, was

effective in shaping the national imagination concerning the new medium and its contents in the United States (Chun, 2006: pp. 77–80). Due to prosecution, child pornography has nevertheless not been a visible feature on the Web and P2P networks for file sharing among users have been heavily regulated (Greenfield, 2004; Coopersmith, 2006: pp. 14–15). Child pornography is mainly distributed in closed networks and in the so-called deep web that is inaccessible to search engines and therefore excluded from mass consumption.

Child protection remains a central strand in debates on online pornography, often in connection with acts of regulation. In the summer of 2013, Prime Minister David Cameron’s government in the United Kingdom announced that, in the name of child protection, all Internet service providers in the country are to block access to online porn unless the customer specifically sets the filters off. In Australia, online content is classified for similar ends. In countries where such centralized filtering is not in place, local regulation can be bypassed by hosting the illegal content on a server located in another country.

Kinds of Child Pornography

Here are some examples of the different kinds of child pornography

- visual representation (that is, a photo, film, video or another image) of a minor taking part in a clearly sexual activity
- visual representation of certain parts of a minor’s body for a sexual purpose
- encouraging, showing (for example in a photo, film, video or another image) or describing a sexual activity with a minor that is forbidden

Child pornography can be in different forms, for example, in pictures, videos, written material or sound recordings.

Effects of Child Pornography

The vast majority of children who appear in child pornography have not been abducted or physically forced to participate. [32] In most cases they know the producers may even be their father and are manipulated into taking part by more subtle means. Nevertheless, to be the subject of child pornography can have devastating physical, social, and psychological effects on children. [33].

The children portrayed in child pornography are first victimized when their abuse is perpetrated and recorded. They are further victimized each time that record is accessed. In one study, [34] 100 victims of child pornography were interviewed about the effects of their exploitation at the time it occurred and in later years. Referring to when the abuse was taking place, victims described the physical pain (e.g., around the genitals), accompanying somatic symptoms (such as headaches, loss of appetite, and sleeplessness), and feelings of psychological distress (emotional isolation, anxiety, and fear). However, most also felt a pressure to cooperate with the offender and not to disclose the offence, both out of loyalty to the offender and a sense of shame about their own behaviour. Only five cases were ultimately reported to authorities. In later years, the victims reported that initial feelings of shame and anxiety did not fade but intensified to feelings of deep despair, worthlessness, and hopelessness. Their experience had provided them with a distorted model of sexuality, and many had particular difficulties in establishing and maintaining healthy emotional and sexual relationships.

Effects on Users

The effects of pornography on users have been extensively researched but results are contentious. There are at least five possible relationships between pornography use and the sexual abuse of children:

- Pornography use is an expression of existing sexual interests. An individual who sexually abuses children seeks out child pornography as part of his/her pattern of sexual gratification. [35] The offender’s sexual interests cause his/her pornography use rather than the other way around.
- Pornography is used to prime the individual to offend. An individual deliberately views child pornography immediately before offending. Pornography is used in the short term to sexually stimulate the offender in preparation for offending.[36]
- Pornography has a corrosive effect. An individual becomes increasingly interested in child pornography, is attracted to images of increasing severity, and becomes desensitized to the harm victims experience. Use of pornography in the long term may also increase the risk that the person will sexually abuse a child.[37]
- Pornography has a cathartic effect. Viewing child pornography is the sole outlet for an individual’s sexual attraction to children. Pornography use may substitute for, or even help the individual resist, engaging in hands-on offending.[38]
- Pornography is a by-product of paedophilia. Pornography is created in the process of carrying out sexual abuse or is used to groom potential victims and prepare them for abuse. [39] Pornography is incidental to the abuse suffered by the victim.

In all likelihood, the effects of child pornography vary among users, and all of the above relationships may apply depending upon the individual in question.

Possible Crimes that Deal with Child Pornography

The Criminal Code forbids activities that deal with child pornography. For example, it is forbidden to do these things:

- make child pornography
- print child pornography
- publish child pornography
- distribute child pornography
- transmit (send) child pornography
- make child pornography available
- sell child pornography
- import child pornography
- export child pornography
- possess (have) child pornography
- access (look up or get hold of) child pornography
- advertise child pornography

The law says that Internet service providers have to tell the police as soon as possible if they think someone is using their services for child pornography, for example, through Internet connections, hosting services (using Internet servers) or email. Internet service providers are the companies that sell you your internet service.

Child Pornography in India

Child pornography is a crime in India. Information Technology Act, 2000 & Indian Penal Code, 1860 protects child pornography. Child is the person who is below the age of 18 years.[12]

In February 2009, the Parliament of India passed the Information Technology Bill which made creation and transmission of child pornography illegal. The newly passed Information Technology Bill is set to make it illegal to not only create and transmit child pornography in any electronic form, but even to browse it. The punishment for a first offence of publishing, creating, exchanging,

downloading or browsing any electronic depiction of children in “obscene or indecent or sexually explicit manner” can attract five years in jail and a fine of Rs 10 lakh.[13]

Section 67 of the existing act deals with “publishing obscene information in electronic form”. It is a generally worded section that does not specifically define “pornography” or make it an offence, and does not mention “child pornography” at all. But in its amended avatar, Section 67B proposes specifically to punish involvement in sexually explicit online or electronic content that depicts children. It will also be an offence to “cultivate, entice or induce children to online relationship with other children for a sexual act.”[14].

Punishment for first conviction with imprisonment which may extend to 3 years & fine which may extend to 5 lakhs rupees. And for subsequent offence imprisonment which may extend to 5 years & fine which may extend to 10 lakhs rupees. Section 292 of the Indian Penal Code, 1860 does not per se deal with obscenity online.[15].

Conclusion

Developing a precise definition for the term ‘obscenity’ is difficult. What may be considered as obscene in one country may not be considered as obscene in another. It mainly depends on the moral and ethical values of the people who belong to a specific country. However, the generic definition of obscenity refers to an act or speech or item that is likely to corrupt the morality of the general public because of its indecency or lewdness in content or form. The exhibition of something offensive to modesty or decency or expression of unchaste or lustful ideas or being indecent or lewd is considered to be obscene, in most countries. In my opinion to control child pornography in India we should completely ban porn sites. This stringent action can solve the problem to a larger extent. This would give us time to think and plan some new ways to eradicate child pornography from India. Depiction of minors, both real and virtual, as well as adults appearing to be minors, in electronic child pornography should be prevented by Indian law. Stringent measures must be taken to combat such heinous abuse.

Web Sources

1. <https://educheer.com/essays/child-pornography-2/>
2. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/topics/computer-science/production-pattern>
3. <https://www.educaloi.qc.ca/en/capsules/child-pornography>
4. <https://popcenter.asu.edu/content/child-pornography-internet-page-2>
5. <https://www.eaglesnewsmedia.com/2018/06/vast-effect-of-child-pornography-as-it.html>
6. <http://www.manupatrafast.com/articles/PopOpenArticle.aspx?ID=867f45cd-7a2e-4369-a966-f4b4898c38be&txtsearch=Source:%20www.mightylaws.in>

Corporal Punishment is a Boon or A Bane for School Students - A Comparative Study

OPEN ACCESS

Volume: 7

Special Issue: 1

Month: March

Year: 2019

ISSN: 2320-2653

Impact Factor: 4.012

Citation:

Muthukrishnan, C.
“Corporal Punishment
Is a Boon or a Bane for
School Students - A
Comparative Study.”

*Shanlax International
Journal of Education*,
vol. 7, no. S1, 2019,
pp. 70–72.

DOI:

[https://doi.org/10.5281/
zenodo.2599830](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.2599830)

C.Muthukrishnan

*Research Scholar, Department of Education
Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai*

Abstract

The present article explains both the aspects of corporal punishment in school education. It predicts the positive and negative impact over a child. It is a simply comparative study of student's development during the corporal punishments and after banning the corporal punishments. Children are the future generation of India but they should be inculcated in such way to bring overall development in all aspects. The emotional, social, cultural, thinking aspects are essential for making a child into a responsible citizen of India. Discipline is the base of education and education is the base of physical as well as mental development. Without discipline we cannot achieve the goal of education. Punishment and discipline are the two facets of the same coin. Quoting the verdict of Supreme court of India, imposing ban on punishment in schools, Is it possible for the school authority to maintain discipline in the school? How can we bring discipline in schools without punishment?. Children of the schools are well aware of the fact that teachers have no right for cane beating and giving any kind of corporal punishment. So, the children disobey teachers, elders and their parents. Due to imposing ban on punishments, children don't adhere to the rules and regulations of the school and creating indiscipline as much as they can. The whole education system became only for name sake.

Gap between the teacher and student increased

Nowadays, we cannot find any involvement of teacher and students in the teaching-learning process. The role of teachers shrank to minimum extent. Here a question arises, how can you face the challenges of misbehaving children in the school to restore complete discipline in the school. As far as possible, the concerned students are advised but sometimes their deeds go to the level of extreme condition such as physical assault among the children. In such circumstances, the principal or the teacher find no other way except the intrusion of police. There are many incidents of children attacking teachers which is unfortunate for the education. How can you deal with all those situations? So, abide by the Supreme Court order, teachers restrict themselves only to classroom teaching not indulging in other aspects of maintaining discipline or developing other skills. There are many instances where a strong physical assault between two students going on in front of the teacher but what he can do? Other than watching. So, the role of teacher in other areas go to zero levels. Nowadays, one small cane beating dragged the teachers to police station and registered FIR. Such type of immature activities makes education useless and futile.

Corporal Punishment is a Boon for the Students

Even on today, there are million of parents who favour corporal punishment. They can better reason for imposing corporal punishment. How a clay can be moulded into a good statue without touching or beating?. So, without punishment child can't realize the difference between good and bad deeds. Giving over freedom and rights to children will bring a bad impact on the development of children. In the past, a fifth class pass out can read and write a paragraph in English but at present there are many students even at class X who can't read a paragraph in any languages. In majority of cases, the corporal punishment proved and earned a better result. Due to fear of teachers the children kept themselves away from wrong doing. Hence, the corporal punishment helped a lot in improving the discipline in the schools as well as in their career. The children more beaten means more care. In many occasion parents give the whole responsibility of their children to the teachers for making them into a good citizen of India.

Corporal Punishment is a Curse for the Students

There are few groups of people who bat for against the corporal punishment in schools. By analyzing certain aspects, everyone will support for banning of corporal punishment in school. In the modern world, adopting family planning norms, in each family restricts to one or two children. So, the parents love their children and want to give more happiness in their life. Under these circumstances, they cannot tolerate anyone else beating their child irrespective of any reason. Now the parents lost their hope over teacher and they want to nurture their children as they want to be. So, if we go through both the aspects one thing is getting clear here that is time has changed, as a part of it thinking also get changed. There are many incidents which reveals sometimes the teacher has beaten a child severely and lead to coma stage. In one more occasion, a teacher touched a student with red hot iron rod for stealing question papers. Such type of life-threatening punishments moved the supreme court to ban corporal punishment in schools. Nowadays teachers are more oriented to self-centric and thinking of their own but not the betterment of their school children. In many occasion teacher himself not leading a disciplined life then how can they advise their children?

Conclusion

It is a great topic for a good debate. In the past, you can find many dedicated teachers only thinking for the benefit of their children but at present the teachers are more on self-centric. They have no time to think and form some strategy for the improvement of weak students. So, at the past they possessed the right of cane beating approved by their parents. On the contrast, in the present scenario with lot of characterless teachers who are paid for teaching your children. The teacher should be a role model for their children but nowadays you find very few of them. By analyzing the both part of corporal punishment in schools I concluded that corporal punishment is needless but on the other hand it should not be completely wiped off. With the provision in some extreme cases it needs but it can be executed by the Principal or Head of the schools under care and conscious. Above all in my view, it is the responsibility of parents to show the right path for their children. Finally I must say corporal punishment is a curse for the children of India.

Note: This is not to hurt anybody in any way. The term 'Teacher' used here don't indicate all but few. No doubt there are large number of dedicated teachers still existing in the education system. As a research scholar I salute for those responsible teachers who made a remarkable contribution in the upliftment of children.

References

1. Burden, K. (2002). Learning from the bottom up – the contribution of school-based practice and research in the effective use of interactive whiteboards for the FE/HE sector.
2. Retrieved from www.lsda.org. Carbonara, D. (2005). Technology literacy applications in learning environments. London, UK Information Science Publishing. <http://dx.doi.org/10.4018/978-1-59140-479-8> Digregorio, P., & Sobel-Lojeski, K. (2010). uk/files/lsda/regions/8_Bio_KBurden.pdf
3. Morgan, L. (2008). Improving student engagement: Use of the interactive whiteboard as an instructional tool to improve engagement and behaviour in the junior high school classroom. Unpublished doctoral thesis, The Faculty of the School of Education, Liberty University.
4. Moss, G., Jewitt, C., Levañiç, R., Armstrong, V., Cardini, A., & Castle, F. (2007). The interactive whiteboards, pedagogy and pupil performance evaluation. Retrieved 20.06.2011. www.dfes.gov.uk/research/data/uploadfiles/RR816.pdf.
5. Murcia, K. (2008). Teaching for scientific literacy with an interactive whiteboard. *Teaching Science*, 54(4), 17–21.
6. <https://www.indiastudychannel.com/resources/142670-Corporal-punishment-a-boon-or-course-for-education-a-comparative-study.aspx>
- 7.

Web Sources

1. <https://www.indiastudychannel.com/resources/142670-Corporal-punishment-a-boon-or-course-for-education-a-comparative-study.aspx>
2. <https://www.learntechlib.org/p/44743/>
3. http://etec.ctlt.ubc.ca/510wiki/Interactive_Whiteboards

Educational Neglect

Mrs.A.Roseline Annal, M.Sc.,M.Ed.,M.Phil.,
Assistant Professor in Physical Science
Mangayarkarasi College of Education, Madurai

OPEN ACCESS

Volume: 7

Special Issue: 1

Month: March

Year: 2019

ISSN: 2320-2653

Impact Factor: 4.012

Citation:
Roseline Annal, A.
“Educational Neglect.”
Shanlax International
Journal of Education,
vol. 7, no. S1, 2019,
pp. 73–76.

DOI:
[https://doi.org/10.5281/
zenodo.2599840](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.2599840)

Introduction

A child can be abused physically, sexually or mentally. It can be in the form of injury, neglect or negligent treatment, blaming, forced sexual stimulation and activity, incest exploitation and sexual abuse. Child abuse can take place in homes, schools, orphanages, residential care facilities, on the streets, in the workplace, in prisons and in places of detention.

53% of children in India face some form of child sexual abuse. According to the National Crime Records Bureau, the cases of rape and murder of children increase every year. The growing complexities of life and the changed social economic conditions have exposed the children to new and different forms of abuse. But the sad state of the affairs is that such heinous acts are reported less. It has such a psychological impact on the mind of the child that he seldom gathers the courage to speak about the act being committed against him. If even if he confides the fact with someone, the social factors let the fact being dumped under the fear of family reputation and other related issues. In fact child abuse is a violation of the basic human rights of a child.

Child Abuse is a physical, psychological harassment to a child by their parents or-else of caretakers. It also includes the leaving and neglecting of child or children by their own parents. Many NGO's and Government rules are trying to reduce the Child Abuse, but unfortunately it was unable to stop totally in somewhat minimized. A Child has been compared like a god in India, but many people are harassing the child in both physically and mentally. Many children are facing physical harassment very badly, especially the girl children where they are facing sexual harassment too. Here we are submitting this article with the, in what ways the child has been abused, Government rules and regulation to protect the children from the child abuse.

Objectives

The main objective of this article is what the ways that the child has been abused are. The emotional depression of a child due to psychological abuse. The physical and mental causes which the children has been faced. The Government rules and policy act to protect child from the abuse, and the role of NGO's in the child abuse.

Definition

Childhood, especially the years from 0–6, establishes the foundation of a person’s life. Emotional, physical and sexual abuse can have an impact across an entire lifetime. Abuse and neglect happen to young children and teenagers. Child abuse is any form of physical, emotional and/or sexual mistreatment or lack of care that causes injury or emotional damage to a child or youth

Types

Physical Abuse

Intentional use of physical force against the child that results in – or has a high likelihood of resulting in - harm for the child’s health, survival, development or dignity. This includes hitting, beating, kicking, shaking, biting, strangling, scalding, burning, poisoning and suffocating. Much physical violence against children in the home is inflicted with the object of punishing.

Corporal punishment involves hitting like smacking, slapping, spanking of children, with the hand or with an implement – whip, stick, belt, shoe, wooden spoon, etc. But it can also involve, for example, kicking, shaking or throwing children, scratching, pinching, biting, pulling hair or boxing ears, forcing children to stay in uncomfortable positions, burning, scalding or forced ingestion (for example, washing children’s mouths out with soap or forcing them to swallow hot spices).

Most nations with child abuse laws deem the deliberate infliction of serious injuries, or actions that place the child at obvious risk of serious injury or death, to be illegal. Bruises, scratches, burns, broken bones, lacerations - as well as repeated “mishaps,” and rough treatment that could cause physical injuries can be physical abuse. Multiple injuries or fractures at different stages of healing can raise suspicion of abuse.

Sexual Abuse

Child sexual abuse (CSA) is defined by the Keeping Children and Families Safe Act of 2003 and which involves

- (a) The employment, use, persuasion, inducement, enticement, or Coercion of any child to engage in, or assist any other person to engage in, any sexually explicit conduct or simulation of such conduct for the purpose of producing a visual depiction of such conduct
- (b) The rape, and in cases of caretaker or interfamilialrelationships, statutory rape, molestation, prostitution, or another form of sexual exploitation of children, or incest with children.

Child sexual exploitation includes ownership, production, and supply of sexually explicit images of children; using the Internet to lure children into sexual acts; prostitution of children; and child molestation.

Sexual Assault includes any attempted or competed sexual acts with a child or adult who is coerced or forced to engage against their volition. This includes forcible sex offences such as rape and sodomy.

Children under the age of 18 contribute to 44.4% of India’s current population, half of which are not provided with basic education, nutrition, and health (Indian National Family Health Survey 2005-2006). Furthermore, India’s vast population of children is susceptible to various forms of child maltreatment (Carson et al., 2013; Chawla, 2004; Deb, 2005, 2009; Priyabadini, 2007). Specifically, the problem of child sexual abuse (CSA) extends into India’s early history and is considered a deep-rooted societal concern (Deb, 2002, 2009; Deb and Mukherjee, 2009; Iravani, 2011). The heightened public awareness of child sex trafficking has become an important human rights issue for policy makers.

Psychological Abuse

Emotional and psychological abuse in children is defined as behaviours, speech, and actions of parents, caregivers, or other significant figures in a child's life that have a negative mental impact on the child.

Examples of emotional abuse include

- name calling
- insulting
- threatening violence (even without carrying out threats)
- allowing children to witness the physical or emotional abuse of another
- withholding love, support, or guidance

It's very difficult to know how common child emotional abuse is. A wide range of behaviours can be considered abusive, and all forms are thought to be underreported.

Child abuse occurs in all types of families. However, reported abuse appears to be most common in families that are

- having financial difficulties
- dealing with single parenthood
- experiencing (or have experienced) a divorce
- struggling with substance abuse issues

Signs of emotional abuse in a child may include

- being fearful of a parent
- saying they hate a parent
- talking badly about themselves (such as saying, "I'm stupid")
- seeming emotionally immature when compared to peers
- exhibiting sudden changes in speech (such as stuttering)
- experiencing a sudden change in behaviour (such as doing poorly in school)

Signs in a parent or caregiver include

- showing little or no regard for the child
- talking badly about the child
- not touching or holding the child affectionately
- not tending to the child's medical needs

Causes

Child abuse is a complex phenomenon with multiple causes. No single factor can be identified as to why some adults behave violently toward children. The World Health Organization (WHO) and the International Society for Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (ISPCAN) identify multiple factors at the level of the individual, their relationships, their local community, and their society at large that combine to influence the occurrence of child maltreatment. At the individual level, such factors include age, sex, and personal history, while at the level of society; factors contributing to child maltreatment include cultural norms encouraging harsh physical punishment of children, economic inequality, and the lack of social safety nets. WHO and ISPCAN state that understanding the complex interplay of various risk factors is vital for dealing with the problem of child maltreatment.

Parents who physically abuse their spouses are more likely than others to physically abuse their children. However, it is impossible to know whether marital strife is a cause of child abuse, or if both the marital strife and the abuse are caused by tendencies in the abuser. Sometimes, parents set expectations for their child that is clearly beyond the child's capability. When parents' expectations are far beyond what is appropriate to the child (e.g., preschool children who are expected to be

totally responsible for self-care or provision of nurturance to parents) the resulting frustration caused by the child’s non-compliance is believed to function as a contributory if not necessary cause of child abuse.

Children resulting from unintended pregnancies are more likely to be abused or neglected. Also, unintended pregnancies are more likely than intended pregnancies to be associated with abusive relationships, and there is an increased risk of physical violence during pregnancy. They also result in poorer maternal mental health, and lower mother-child relationship quality.

The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act

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

NGO’S

There are several NGO who rescuing and providing the necessary needs for the child who suffered from Abuse. Also many NGO’s are fighting against the child abuse.

Conclusion

The only way to minimize the Child Abuse is parenting their kids in the right way, it will lead to betterment of growth of their children. Since every child has a unique talent, Parents has to identify the talents in the child and must cultivate it without demotivating. Many sexual harassments also can be minimized, if the child growth should be in good society atmosphere.

Web Sources

1. <http://www.helpline.law.com/employment-criminal-and-labour/CAII/child-abuse-in-india.html>
2. <https://www.redcross.ca/how-we-help/violence-bullying-and-abuse-prevention/educators/child-abuse-and-neglect-prevention/definitions-of-child-abuse-and-neglect>
3. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Child_abuse
4. <https://www.law.cornell.edu/uscode/text/42/5106g>
5. <https://www.parentcircle.com/clipbook/effects-of-emotional-abuse-in-children/>
6. <https://www.healthline.com/health/child-neglect-and-psychological-abuse>
7. <https://campus360gh.com/uncategorized/say-no-child-abuse/>
8. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Child_sexual_abuse_laws_in_India

Child Trafficking and Sale of Children

T.Suganya, M.Sc., M.Ed.,
Assistant Professor

OPEN ACCESS

Volume: 7

Special Issue: 1

Month: March

Year: 2019

ISSN: 2320-2653

Impact Factor: 4.012

Citation:

Suganya, T. "Child Trafficking and Sale of Children." *Shanlax International Journal of Education*, vol. 7, no. S1, 2019, pp. 77–80.

DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.2599842>

Abstract

Child trafficking, including commercial sexual exploitation (CSE), is one of the fastest growing and most lucrative criminal activities in the world. The global enslavement of children affects countless numbers of victims who are trafficked within their home countries or transported away from their homes and treated as commodities to be bought, sold, and resold for labor or sexual exploitation. All over the world, girls are particularly likely to be trafficked into the sex trade: Girls and women constitute 98% of those who are trafficked for CSE. Health and safety standards in exploitative settings are generally extremely low, and the degree of experienced violence has been linked with adverse physical, psychological, and social-emotional development. The human-rights-based approach to child trafficking provides a comprehensive conceptual framework whereby victim-focused and law enforcement responses can be developed, implemented, and evaluated.

Introduction

Trafficking of children is a form of human trafficking and is defined as the "recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring, and receipt" of a child for slavery, forced labor and exploitation. This definition is substantially wider than the same document's definition of "trafficking in persons. Children may also be trafficked for adoption.

The first major international instrument dealing with the trafficking of children is part of the 2000 United Nations Palermo protocols, titled the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, especially Women and Children. The definition for child trafficking given here applies only to cases of trafficking that are transnational and involve organized criminal groups; in spite of this, child trafficking is now typically recognized well outside these parameters. The International Labour Organization expands upon this definition by asserting that movement and exploitation are key aspects of child trafficking. The definition of "child" used here is that listed in the 1989 U.N. Convention on the Rights of the Child which states, "a child means every human being below the age of 18 years, unless, under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier. The distinction outlined in this definition is important, because some countries have chosen to set the "age of majority" lower than 18, thus influencing exactly what legally constitutes child trafficking.

Types of Trafficking

Types of Child Trafficking

Child Trafficking has been classified into different categories. Here is a look at some types of child trafficking in detail:

Domestic Slave

Children and their families in the rural areas are often tricked for the lure of higher wages in the cities. In reality the children are sold for certain amount and are forced to work as house help for no wages at all. In most of the child marriages young females are exploited as domestic slave and sexually assaulted. Such crimes are hardly ever exposed as they take place in private homes.

Child Labour

Children from rural areas often migrate or are trafficked for employment in industries like hotels and restaurants, construction industries, spinning mills etc. Victims are also physically and mentally exploited. They are forced to work for very low or no wages at all under threatening conditions.

Bonded Labour

Bonded labors are the labors that are forced to pay the family debt. Parents give away their children when they are unable to pay debts. Also children are sold for some amount due to poverty and lack of basic resources.

Sexual Exploitation

Sexual Exploitation is the bitter truth in rural as well as urban areas in India. Young females are trafficked and are forced to work as prostitute. Children are also exploited for commercial sex for the exchange of drugs, food, shelter etc. Unwanted pregnancy, HIV, STD's and even deaths are the common after-effects faced by these victims.

Illegal Activities

Children are also trafficked for illegal activities such as begging and organ trade as they are more sympathized by people as weak. In some unfortunate conditions, their body parts are damaged or cut off by the criminals as those injured make more money.

Trafficking for Organs

Demand for organs is higher than supply. This results in the illegal trade of organs and trafficking. Organs such as eyes and kidneys in particular are high in demand. There are criminal groups that exploit children for personal profits. Child organ trafficking is a dark reality in today's world.

Child Soldiers

Many children under the age group of 18 are trafficked and are being exploited as child soldiers. Other children are also forced to work as guards, cooks, servants etc. The children are forced to work hard as a result they are deprived from the childhood, love and care of their families.

Child Trafficking: Supply and Demand

Supply: Those who are trafficked compose the supply. The various supply factors are poverty, natural disasters, unemployment, domestic violence etc.

Demand: The traffickers and those who benefit from the child exploitation provide the demand. The most common demand factors are migrations, demand for cheap labor, organ trade, sex tourism, brothels, organized crime etc.

Effects of Child Trafficking

Isolation

Children trafficked are moved away from the family environment and are departed from the shield of love, care and protection by parents. They have to work under hazardous conditions and are exploited in several ways. Child trafficking is child abuse and has shattering and traumatic impact on a child. There is no one they can turn up to in such trauma.

Education

Most of the children trafficked are from poor and uneducated families where children support their families for income; they hardly ever go to school. Such children are tricked by traffickers for the lure of high wages and are transported to other destinations to work in industries for cheap wages or are sold for some amount. Young Girls are forced into prostitution and the work environment in the sex organizations is such that restricts child's mental growth. Girls are sexually assaulted and are not encouraged for education.

Physical Health

Child trafficking victims experience inhumane living conditions, Poor diet and hygiene, physical abuse and beating and are deprived of the basic health care rights. Some of them are used for organ trade; others get injured at workplace. Children sexually assaulted are at the risk of unwanted pregnancies, sexually transmitted diseases, infections and abortions. Acid is poured into the eyes of some children to blind them for begging as they make more money. The life of the victims is always in danger in such working conditions.

Behavior

Victims of child trafficking have adverse behavior signs. Their voices are shut and hearts wounded which affects their relationship with others. Some might isolate themselves and cause harm and pain to oneself physically. They might get panic and anxiety attacks. Some may also excuse the reality by taking drugs and alcohol. Victims may loss interest in life and might try to escape away or commit suicide.

Causes of Child Trafficking

Girls as the Object of Desire

Girls are often seen as the objects of desire and demand from customers for young girls in prostitution is much higher, as a result female children are bought and sold for prostitution and sexual exploitation.

Unemployment

Unemployment rate in India is high due to which there are less financial opportunities. To support family needs or under pressure of family members children are bound to work. Often they are tricked for work and subjected to slavery, begging and sexual exploitation. Children from rural areas in poor condition are trafficked to cities for employment in industries such as spinning mills, hotels, restaurants, and construction for little or no pay at all. They are often physically and mentally exploited by the employers and have to work under hazardous conditions.

Bonded Labour

Bonded labor is also known as debt labor. Some parents sell their children as bonded labor for cash or are bound by debt to force their children to work as a bonded labor. Children are forced to work as bonded labors or do domestic work to pay family debts.

Lack of Education and Awareness

Lack of education is the major reason for lack of awareness which makes families surrender to traffickers. Each year millions of children are born without any birth registration making it impossible to track in any system. These children become the easy target for child traffickers.

Poor Function of Laws

Child trafficking in India has also increased due to poor functioning of the law. Child traffickers are at lower risk as there is no serious action taken against them.

Natural Disasters

Natural disasters like earthquake or flood in a particular state or city is the time when traffickers are attracted. Traffickers can act as a relief worker and trick children by offering food, work or shelter. They exploit the children under extremely vulnerable condition. Children who lose their families in natural disasters are bound or forced by traffickers to take uncertain decisions.

Child Marriages

Many girls are forced by families or sold by traffickers for child marriage. In most cases the condition of girls in early marriages is like slaves. They are exploited physically and mentally.

Conclusion

Child trafficking is a fast-growing network and has to be stopped. Government has to work with the help of NGO's to develop, evaluate and implement laws and provisions to stop the crime. The exploiters have to be punished rather than the exploited. Creating awareness and educating people is important. We need to stop supporting the act by refraining from donating to the beggars on the street as helping them encourages the crime even more.

Web Sources

1. <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1111/ajop.12056>
2. <https://www.slideshare.net/aburahihan/terrible-issue-faching-by-children-home-and-abroad>
3. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Trafficking_of_children
4. <https://www.indiacelebrating.com/essay/child-trafficking-essay/>

Sex Crime and The Media: Sex Offending and The Press in a Divided Society

OPEN ACCESS

Volume: 7

Special Issue: 1

Month: March

Year: 2019

ISSN: 2320-2653

Impact Factor: 4.012

Citation:

Murugeswari, K. "Sex Crime and The Media: Sex Offending and The Press in a Divided Society." *Shanlax International Journal of Education*, vol. 7, no. S1, 2019, pp. 81–85.

DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.2599844>

K.Murugeswari, M.Sc., M.Ed.,

Assistant Professor in Biological Science

Abstract

Sex crime has become one of the most intense areas of public and political concern in recent decades. Media representations give important clues as to how we should perceive the nature and extent of sex crime, how we should think and feel about it, how we should respond to it, and the measures that might be taken to reduce risk. Understanding the media construction of sex crime is central to understanding its meaning and place in our everyday lives. The study shows how increased market competition and tabloidisation has altered fundamentally the way in which news is produced, communicated and consumed discusses representations of the full range of sex crimes from consensual homosexual offences and prostitution to serial rape and sex murder draws upon extensive empirical research in India, while addressing issues relevant to advance capitalist societies across the globe.

Introduction

In media representations, the term sex crimes most frequently refer to rape and child sexual abuse, although it can include a wider range of acts such as exhibitionism and voyeurism. While the majority of these crimes receive little media attention, certain sensational sex crimes are prominent topics in news and entertainment media. Media attention tends to focus on violent crimes committed by "dangerous" strangers, largely defined as poor men of colour, and crimes committed against white and middle-class victims. These representations provide a distorted image of the reality of sex crimes, which most frequently occur in private settings, by someone known to the victim. Media coverage has also been criticized for focusing on the actions and responsibility of victims, suggesting that victim behaviour, such as drinking, flirting, or being in the "wrong place at the wrong time" precipitates sexual violence. Sex crimes have become a highly controversial and contested area, and media coverage reflects this, sometimes supporting progressive social and cultural change and sometimes providing a vehicle for "backlash" sentiments. Social media has been a driver of changes in the media landscape around sexual violence in recent years has provided a new forum for survivors to disseminate their stories but has also been marked by online harassment and abuse.

Sex Crime Law and Legal Definition

Sex crimes refer to criminal offences of a sexual nature. Commonly known sex crimes include, rape, child molestation, sexual battery, lewd conduct, possession and distribution of child pornography, possession and distribution of obscene material, prostitution, solicitation of prostitution, pimping, pandering, indecent exposure, lewd act with a child.

Sex Offenders

A sexual offender can be any gender, any race, any religion, any age, and also any social class. A sexual offender is an individual who commits a crime that is considered to be sexually as legally defined in his or her own legal jurisdiction. A sexual offence involves participating in illegal sexual behaviour (this is defined by criminal statutes). It is important to be aware that there are major differences throughout the world in regards as to what is considered as a sexual; every place has different laws and regulations. Paraphilia is an erotosexual condition that can occur in both men and women react to, or rely on, any irregular or socially insufferable stimulus in either imagery or fantasy for erotic-sexual arousal and the achievement of an orgasm.

Characteristics of Persistent Sexual Offenders

A meta-analysis of eight-two recidivism studies (1,620 findings from 29,450 sexual offenders) identified various sexual presences and antisocial orientation, which is considered to be predictors of sexual recidivism for both adults and adolescent sexual offenders. Some of the active risk factors that could be useful to treatment targets are sexual preoccupations and general self-regulation problems. Elements that are usually brought up and addressed in sexual offender programs (psychological distress, denial of sex crime, victim empathy, stated motivation for treatment) had either little or no relationship with sexual and violent recidivism.

Juvenile Sexual Offenders

Youths between the ages of 12-18 who have been either officially charged with a sexual crime or have performed an act that could be officially charged, or committed sexually abusive and/or aggressive behaviour are those who are considered to be juvenile sexual offenders. Some examples of a sexual crime can include child molestation, rape, exhibitionism, voyeurism.

Assessments for juvenile sexual offenders is a procedure of information collections. The information will include evaluations conducted by psychologists, psychiatrists, social workers or other to develop successful intervention strategies for that specific juvenile, making placement choices, and/or informing legal or social service agencies if necessary. The treatment of juveniles is a set of different interventions based on a specialized assessment that can include psychotherapy, family therapy, medical treatments, or other psychical interventions. Probation supervision and residential placement are not considered treatment for this specific age group. However, they are still important aspects of intervention with juvenile sexual offenders.

Silence and Sensationalism

Sexual violence has historically been a taboo topic, marked by silence and denial. At the same time, sensationalized reporting of a small number of cases of sexual violence has been a feature of media reporting at least since the inception of mass newspapers sexual violence often masks deep-seated silences about the most common conditions under which sex crimes occur and the effects on their victims. Surette’s “law of opposites,” where media representations of crime are almost directly opposite to statistical realities, is particularly true in the case of sex crimes (Surette, 1998). While media representations typically depict attacks by violent strangers, that the vast majority of

crimes of a sexual nature are committed by intimates or acquaintances. These crimes are largely hidden; extremely under-reported, and often not recognized as crimes at all.

The disproportionate focus on sex crimes committed by strangers is accompanied by significant differences in the extent and nature of media coverage given to crimes committed against victims of different races and social classes. Far more media attention is given to middle- and upper-class victims, and to victims from dominant racial and ethnic groups, while sexual assaults against victims from lower-class or minority ethnic backgrounds are largely ignored. At the same time, mainstream media tend to over-represent perpetrators from lower-class and minority racial and ethnic backgrounds, reinforcing stereotypes of ethnic and lower-class male criminality and misrepresenting the realities and dangers of sexual violence.

Representations of Rape

Rape, or sexual assault, is the most archetypal of sex crimes, and the one most subject to media misreporting. Media responses to rape have historically been dominated by what have come to be known as a series of “rape myths.” myths produce a distorted understanding of sexual violence that sees some types of rape as more harmful or “real” than others, and that reinforces gender, racial, and class stereotypes to deny legitimacy to certain victims and falsely label minority ethnic and lower-class men as more prone to commit sexual violence.

Child Sexual Assault

Child sexual abuse was, before the 1970s, deemed to be rare and the province of “perverted” strangers. In the 1970s, however, feminist activists began to draw attention to the prevalence of child sexual abuse alongside their campaigns around adult sexual assault.

Since that time, the issue of child sexual assault has been subject to highly sensational reporting around the danger of “pedophilic” strangers. In many ways this mirrors the media misrepresentation of rape, with the emphasis on “stranger danger” obscuring the fact that the vast majority of perpetrators are family members or close acquaintances of the victims (Furedi, 2013; Jewkes & Wykes, 2012).

The Dangers of Social Media and Child Sex Crimes

Social media sites with easy access for children, as well as predators, are creating a high risk for dangerous child sex crimes. Social media has increased incidents of child abductions, sex trafficking, pornography, and sexual assaults against children.

Social Media Sites Increase Risks

Due to advances in technology and easy online access, the number of children who spend daily time on the internet and social media sites is increasing day-by-day. The number of online predators who are seeking young victims is also increasing each day. According to studies, 96% of teenagers use social media sites like Facebook, Snap Chat, MySpace, Tinder, Instagram, and Kik daily. Over 60% of children between the ages of 13 and 17 have at least one profile posted on a social networking site where they spend more than two hours each day.

Online research shows that 99% of children between the ages of 12 and 15 spend time on social media sites. In 2013, the average time spent online for 12-15-year-old children was 17 hours a week. Studies also show that 96% of children between the ages of 8 and 11, and 82% of children between the ages of 5 and 7 spend daily time on social networking sites. A 24-hour lawyer who handles criminal sex cases sees crimes perpetrated against children even young than five.

Sex Offences by Computer Committed with Children

The Internet has attracted many of the children most vulnerable to predators. After identifying a victim, the predator, sometimes posing on-line as a teenager, then tries to develop a relationship that can turn sexual. Some states have laws, which vary by state, governing the use of a computer to lure or entice child for sexual purposes. Such laws generally apply if the computer transmission involved originated in or was received in the state.

In general, a person is guilty of solicitation of a child by a computer if the person is an adult and the person knowingly, with the intent to commit an unlawful sex act, entices, induces, persuades, seduces, prevails, advises, coerces, or orders, by means of a computer, a minor, to meet with the defendant or any other person for the purpose of engaging in sexual intercourse, sodomy, or to engage in a sexual performance, obscene sexual performance, or sexual conduct for his or her benefit. It may also be a crime to transmit obscene material to a child using any computer communication system allowing the input, output, examination, or transfer of computer programs obscene material for the purpose of initiating or engaging in sexual acts with the child.

Online Predators

In the past three years, the number of online sexual predators and offences seen by criminal lawyers has more than doubled. Investigations and arrests show that 82% of child sex crimes originate from online social media sites where predators gain knowledge of their victims’ likes and habits. According to FBI child crime investigations, over 65% of online sex offenders use social media sites to gain information about a victim’s home and school activities, daily schedule or location, and friend networks.

Although both males and females are at risk, statistics show that 75% of sex crimes initiated over the internet is against young girls between the ages of 12 and 15. Since online predators commonly disguise their age and identity with fake photos of attractive young males, preteen and teenage girls often think they are talking to a cute, interested boy within their peer group. Both males and females in this age group are particularly vulnerable to predators involved in sexual assaults, child pornography, and sex trafficking and prostitution.

Conclusion

Overall, this paper has documented the profound harm and sheer costs of sexual assault. While people and communities do and will recover from sexual assault, sexual assault is a trauma that is preventable, and significantly more effort needs to be made in this direction. It is simply not good enough for sexual assault to continue to be largely privatised and a taboo topic. Awareness-raising about these issues needs to be such that talking about sexual assault becomes commonplace. Strategies to prevent sexual assault need to be increased, including strategies that focus on creating greater respect for women and other disempowered people, and on communicating the social unacceptability of all violence. Non-violence should be promoted as a fundamental social and community value.

Web Sources

1. https://books.google.com/books/about/Sex_Crime_and_the_Media.html?id=1OKGdYGtFAAC
2. <http://oxfordre.com/criminology/view/10.1093/acrefore/9780190264079.001.0001/acrefore-9780190264079-e-118>.

3. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/International_Association_for_the_Treatment_of_Sexual_Offenders
4. <https://morning.pk/story/7342>
5. <https://kellerlawoffices.com/dangers-of-social-media/>
6. <https://definitions.uslegal.com/s/sex-offenses-by-computer-committed-with-children/>
7. <https://aifs.gov.au/publications/ripple-effects-sexual-assault/conclusion>

Impact of Child Pornography and Selfies

M.Nethravathi & V.Kavitha

M.Ed. Scholar, II Year

J.J.College of Education, Pudukkottai

OPEN ACCESS

Volume: 7

Special Issue: 1

Month: March

Year: 2019

ISSN: 2320-2653

Impact Factor: 4.012

Citation:

Nethravathi, M., and V. Kavitha. “Impact of Child Pornography and Selfies.” *Shanlax International Journal of Education*, vol. 7, no. S1, 2019, pp. 86–89.

DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.2599848>

Abstract

Possession and distribution of child pornography is a sex crime that is punishable under both state and federal laws. This crime typically occurs over the Internet or by downloading files from the Internet that contain illegal images. Since files may be mislabelled, or individuals may be directed to Internet sites that they did not intend to visit, claims of possession of child pornography may be incorrectly made against innocent individuals. For this reason, this paper talks about the important to understand the elements of child pornography crimes and defenses.

Introduction

Child pornography is considered to be any depiction of a minor or an individual who appears to be a minor who is engaged in sexual or sexually related conduct. This includes pictures, videos, and computer-generated content. Even altering an image or video so that it appears to be a minor can be considered child pornography.

Definitions of Child Pornography

Since technology moves much faster than the law, crimes committed via social media are often prosecuted by applying existing statutes. Under federal law, child pornography is defined as any visual depiction of sexually explicit conduct involving a minor, which is the standard that would apply to selfies. The U.S. Department of Justice prosecutes child pornography offenses occurring across state or international borders and almost anytime it involves the Internet. Federal charges need not be exclusive as a person could also face criminal liability under state child pornography laws, which are largely similar to, and sometimes more comprehensive than, federal laws. Many states further define elements of the crime, such as what constitutes sexually explicit conduct or who is considered a minor. For example:

- Massachusetts extends its child pornography laws to include participating, with lascivious intent, in the depiction of a nude minor in any visual material.
- In South Carolina, the judge or jury may infer that the participants in alleged child pornography are minors based on the material’s title or text.
- Utah’s definition of “sexually explicit content” includes actual or simulated “explicit representation of defecation or urination functions.”

Child Pornography and Selfies: When Children Can Commit the Crime

If an adult takes a sexually explicit picture of a minor and shares it via social media or text message, that adult will likely have run afoul of child pornography laws. But what about a minor who takes selfies and sends them discreetly to another teen? What if the receiver then forwards the photos to others? Have they violated any laws? In many states, the answer is yes.

Though their laws were created to protect minors from exploitation caused by others, states are prosecuting minors under child pornography statutes for sending nude or otherwise lurid self-portraits, even when the minors sent the selfies without coercion. The common quirk in the laws is that there is no exception for taking or distributing sexually explicit pictures of oneself. Thus, a high school student sending a racy selfie to a boyfriend or girlfriend could subject both themselves and the receiver to prosecution for child pornography. If the picture makes its way around other social circles through online or direct sharing, anyone who received or distributed the photo could also find themselves open to charges.

Direction of Future Laws

The overall trend on both the federal and state levels is toward broader definitions of child pornography with increased prosecutions and harsher penalties for those connected to it. One of the gray areas in the age of social media is what constitutes “possession” of child pornography. Most social media sites can now store large caches of images indefinitely on the Internet, lessening the need for viewers to download files to their computers. Other services, such as Snapchat, can be used to distribute selfies that auto-delete themselves after a few seconds (though the receiver may take a screen shot before the image disappears).

Since merely viewing child pornography is illegal in many states, browsing a website or knowingly receiving illegal images would be criminal activity in those jurisdictions. Other states’ child pornography laws, however, have “possession” requirements that are somewhat archaic in the digital age. States have since taken steps to close such loopholes and expand the reach of their child pornography laws to include developing and future technologies, but this is an area of law that is rapidly evolving to meet the times. For teens sending or exchanging risqué pictures, their concern can no longer be limited to whether it may bring embarrassment or even parental and academic discipline. Instead, they need also to consider whether that sexually explicit selfie can get them prosecuted under child pornography laws.

Effects of Child Pornography

The effect of child portrayed is vast majority of children who appear in child pornography have not been abducted or physically forced to participate. In most cases they know the producer it may even be their father and are manipulated into taking part by more subtle means. Nevertheless, to be the subject of child pornography can have devastating physical, social, and psychological effects on children.

The abuse was taking place, victims described the physical pain (e.g., around the genitals), accompanying somatic symptoms (such as headaches, loss of appetite, and sleeplessness), and feelings of psychological distress (emotional isolation, anxiety, and fear). However, most also felt a pressure to cooperate with the offender and not to disclose the offense, both out of loyalty to the offender and a sense of shame about their own behavior.

The Internet and Other Forms of Child Sexual Abuse

In addition to child pornography, the Internet facilitates child sexual abuse in the following ways:

- It allows networking among child abuse perpetrators. The Internet facilitates a subculture of pedophiles, who may share information and tactics and support each other’s belief systems.
- It may be used to seek out and groom victims. Perpetrators may enter children or teens chat rooms under an assumed identity to access and establish relationships with potential victims.
- It may be used in cyber-stalking. Children may be sexually harassed via the Internet.
- It may be used to promote child sexual tourism. Information is made available to help individuals locate child-sex tourism operators or to make direct contact with child prostitutes.
- It may be used in trafficking children. Mail-order children are available over the Internet.

Kinds of Child Pornography

Here are some examples of the different kinds of child pornography:

- visual representation (that is, a photo, film, video or another image) of a minor taking part in a clearly sexual activity
- visual representation of certain parts of a minor’s body for a sexual purpose
- encouraging, showing (for example in a photo, film, video or another image) or describing a sexual activity with a minor that is forbidden
- Child pornography can be in different forms, for example, in pictures, videos, written material or sound recordings.

Punishment for Child Pornography

- Anyone who makes, prints, publishes, makes available, sells, imports, exports or advertises child pornography, or has child pornography to make it public, can be sent to prison for up to 14 years. The minimum punishment is 1 year in prison.
- Anyone who has, looks up or gets (accesses) child pornography can be sent to prison for up to 10 years. The minimum punishment is six months in prison.

Conclusion

It’s important to realize that people close to your children can be a greater threat than strangers. Follow your instincts - if someone who has access to your children makes you uncomfortable, end that relationship. Also, tell your children to never allow anyone to touch them in a way that makes them feel scared, uncomfortable or confused. Parents can provide the information and support for children to grow-up able to have loving and healthy relationships. Help them see that pornography use doesn’t offer them the practice, insight or pathway they need toward loving, caring connections.

References

1. <https://www.justia.com/criminal/offenses/sex-crimes/child-pornography/>
2. <http://archive.boston.com/business/articles/2012/07/29/>
3. <https://preventchildabuse.org/resource>
4. <https://www.educaloi.qc.ca/en/capsules/child-pornography>

Web Sources

1. <https://www.justia.com/criminal/offenses/sex-crimes/child-pornography/>
2. <https://criminal.findlaw.com/criminal-charges/child-pornography-and-selfies--what-you-need-to-know.html>
3. <https://popcenter.asu.edu/content/child-pornography-internet-page-2>
4. <https://www.peachstatelawyer.com/serious-injury-by-vehicle/>
5. https://www.boston.com/business/articles/2012/07/29/what_is_child_pornography_and_how_can_i_protect_my_children/
6. <https://preventchildabuse.org/resource/understanding-the-effects-of-pornography-on-children/>

Preventions Method for Child Abuse

V.Vinitha Sri & K. Ravichandran

M.Ed. Scholar, II Year

J.J.College of Education, Pudukkottai

OPEN ACCESS

Volume: 7

Special Issue: 1

Month: March

Year: 2019

ISSN: 2320-2653

Impact Factor: 4.012

Citation:

Vinitha Sri, V., and
K. Ravichandran.

“Preventions Method
for Child Abuse.”

*Shanlax International
Journal of Education,*

vol. 7, no. S1, 2019,
pp. 90–92.

DOI:

[https://doi.org/10.5281/
zenodo.2599852](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.2599852)

Abstract

Child abuse or child maltreatment is physical, sexual, and/or psychological maltreatment or neglect of a child or children, especially by a parent or other caregiver. Child abuse may include any act or failure to act by a parent or other caregiver that results in actual or potential harm to a child, and can occur in a child’s home, or in the organizations, schools or communities the child interacts with. These papers is talk about the how to prevent the child from child abuse

Introduction

Child abuse is any behavior that harms a child (in this case anyone under 18). It can take many forms, including physical, sexual and emotional abuse, as well as neglect and exploitation.

The terms child abuse and child maltreatment are often used interchangeably, although some researchers make a distinction between them, treating child maltreatment as an umbrella term to cover neglect, exploitation, and trafficking.

Different jurisdictions have developed their own definitions of what constitutes child abuse for the purposes of removing children from their families or prosecuting a criminal charge.

Types of Child Abuse

Child abuse happens when someone harms a child’s body or emotional health, development, and well-being. There are 4 main types.

- Physical abuse
- Sexual abuse
- Emotional abuse
- Neglect

Physical abuse

Any use of physical force against a child that doesn’t happen by accident and causes injury. Hitting, beating, shaking, punching, biting, burning, scratching, strangling or choking a child are all examples of child abuse.

Sexual abuse

Any type of sexual involvement or contact between a child and an adult. Sexual abuse can be voyeurism (spying on or watching a child), sexual acts and incest (sex between family members). For more information on sexual abuse, read about sexual assault.

Emotional abuse

A pattern of denying a child love, approval and security, or mistreating a child in the way an adult speaks to them or acts towards them. Bullying, yelling, isolating, criticizing, terrorizing, ignoring and shaming are all types of emotional abuse.

Neglect

Failing to provide a child with the things they need to grow, such as shelter, food, hygiene, supervision, medical attention, education or safety.

Why are children abused?

Child abuse is never okay, irrespective of the reason. Some reasons people give as to why they abuse children include:

- a desire to feel powerful and they themselves experienced abuse as children
- they don't understand that children have a right to feel safe
- They think it's okay or appropriate (it's not, ever).

Effects of Child Abuse

If you've been abused as a child, it can lead to:

- shame/self-blaming
- anger towards the abuser
- fear of getting close to and trusting people
- sadness, confusion and low self-esteem
- flashbacks, nightmares and reliving the abuse
- denial that it happened
- Trouble at school with learning new things and socializing with others.

Preventions Method for Child Abuse

A support-group structure is needed to reinforce parenting skills and closely monitor the child's well-being. Visiting home nurse or social-worker visits are also required to observe and evaluate the progress of the child and the caretaking situation.

The support-group structure and visiting home nurse or social-worker visits are not mutually exclusive. Many studies have demonstrated that the two measures must be coupled together for the best possible outcome.

Studies show that if health and medical care personnel in a structured way ask parents about important psychosocial risk factors in connection with visiting pediatric primary care and, if necessary, offering the parent help may help prevent child maltreatment.

Children's school programs regarding "good touch ... bad touch" can provide children with a forum in which to role-play and learn to avoid potentially harmful scenarios. Pediatricians can help identify children at risk of maltreatment and intervene with the aid of a social worker or provide access to treatment that addresses potential risk factors such as maternal depression.[145] Videoconferencing has also been used to diagnose child abuse in remote emergency departments and clinics.[146] Unintended conception increases the risk of subsequent child abuse, and large family size increases the risk of child neglect.[119] Thus, a comprehensive study for the National Academy of Sciences concluded that affordable contraceptive services should form the basis for child abuse prevention.

Child sexual abuse prevention programmes were developed in the United States of America during the 1970s and originally delivered to children. Programmes delivered to parents were developed in the 1980s and took the form of one-off meetings, two to three hours long. In the last 15 years, web-based programmes have been developed.

Child Abuse and the Law

Child abuse is illegal and should be reported. If you’ve been abused talk to someone you trust, who can help you through the process. You don’t have to face your abuser and talk about it in court. You can give evidence on video, without having to sit through the trauma of a court case.

Getting Help

There are things you can do to deal with child abuse and its effects.

- Talk to someone you trust about it. This could be a friend or family member. It could also be a police officer, doctor, counselor, psychologist, psychiatrist, trusted teacher, other family member or health worker.
- Remember that it’s not your fault. If you look at kids who are the same age as you were when it happened, you can understand how defenseless you were at the time.
- Learn about child abuse and its effects.
- Talk to other people who have experienced child abuse. Support groups for child abuse victims are a good place to meet other survivors who know how you feel. You don’t have to deal with this on your own.

Support Services

If you require assistance, or would like to talk to a trained professional about child abuse and how to report it please call one of these services:

- Kids Helpline on 1800 55 1800
- Lifeline on 13 11 14
- Childwise on 1800 99 10 99

Conclusion

If you see any signs of abuse in someone you know, or if you yourself are involved in an abusive relationship, get help right away. If you suspect child abuse, it’s important to report it. It isn’t a private matter or a family problem. A child’s physical and emotional well-being, and maybe even her life, could be at stake. You don’t need proof to report abuse. If you suspect it, call your local child protective services, police, a hospital, Remember that child abuse often repeats itself in the next generation. By doing what you can to prevent it today, you can help save children’s lives far into the future.

References

1. <https://www.urmc.rochester.edu/encyclopedia/>
2. <https://www.childhelp.org/child-abuse/>
3. <https://au.reachout.com/articles/what-is-child-abuse>
4. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Child_abuse

Web Sources

1. https://www.revolvy.com/main/index.php?s=Childhood%20abuse&item_type=topic
2. <https://au.reachout.com/articles/what-is-child-abuse>
3. <https://amedleyofpotpourri.blogspot.com/2018/09/child-abuse.html>
4. https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Child_abuse
5. <https://www.webmd.com/children/child-abuse-signs>
6. <https://www.childhelp.org/child-abuse/>
7. <https://www.urmc.rochester.edu/encyclopedia/content.aspx?contenttypeid=1&contentid=1565>

Problems Faced by Street Children in India

R.Dhanalakshmi & M.Durgadevi

M.Ed. Scholar, 1 Year

J.J.College of Education, Pudukkottai

OPEN ACCESS

Volume: 7

Special Issue: 1

Month: March

Year: 2019

ISSN: 2320-2653

Impact Factor: 4.012

Citation:

Dhanalakshmi, R.,
and M. Durgadevi.
“Problems Faced
by Street Children
in India.” *Shanlax
International Journal of
Education*, vol. 7,
no. S1, 2019, pp. 93–96.

DOI:

[https://doi.org/10.5281/
zenodo.2599856](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.2599856)

Abstract

Street children are the most unprotected group in any society and their problem is a global one and exists in both, the developed as well as developing countries though differing in size and magnitude. Street and working children are a universal sight in industrial and civilized cities and they have been accepted as a necessary evil and the product of urban poverty, overpopulation and breakdown of family system and are labeled as Children in difficult circumstances by UNICEF. Issue of street children has become a serious social problem. If proper steps are not taken, one-day social stability will be at stake. Thus, the paper highlights an overview of street children in India. Street children are deprived of minimal basic facilities in life.

Introduction

India has an estimated one hundred thousand or more street children in each of the following cities: New Delhi, Kolkata, and Mumbai. Mainly because of family conflict, they come to live on the streets and take on the full responsibilities of caring for themselves, including working to provide for and protecting themselves. Though street children do sometimes band together for greater security, they are often exploited by employers and the police.

Their much vulnerability requires specific legislation and attention from the government and other organizations to improve their condition.

There are believed to be about 11 million street children in India. No two children’s stories are identical, but there are some clear common factors at the root of : poverty, hunger and abuse.

Reason Behind children’s Lives in Streets

India has made massive strides in fighting poverty over the last couple of decades, reducing the rate to about 20%. But huge problems remain, made worse by rapid population growth. Despite major development in some of northern India’s poorer states, thousands of villages continue to lack the facilities that are available in cities.

Tens of millions of children remain out of school, or are enrolled but in places without adequate teachers or facilities. All these factors help push a constant stream of children towards the big cities. Others are pulled by the lure of employment, friends or perhaps the distant dream of Bollywood stardom.

UNICEF

UNICEF is defined as United Nations Children’s Fund, formerly (1946–53) United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund, special program of the United Nations (UN) devoted to aiding national efforts to improve the health, nutrition, education, and general welfare of children. According to UNICEF street children fall under two categories:

- Children of the street
- Children on the street

“Children of the street” are homeless children who live and sleep on the streets in urban areas. They are on their own and do not have any parental supervision or care though some do live with other homeless adults.

“Children on the street” earn a livelihood from streets such as street urchins and beggars. They return home at night and have contact with their families. The distinction is an important one because children of the street lack emotional and psychological support of a family. street children in India

The Problems of Street Children

- Abuse
- Child Labour
- Gender Discrimination
- Health
- Homelessness
- Poverty

Abuse

Many of the street children who have run away from home have done so because they were beaten or sexually abused. Tragically, their homelessness can lead to further abuse through exploitative child labor and prostitution.

Many of the abused children I-India encounters are traumatized and some refuse to speak for months. To aggravate matters, children often feel guilty and blame themselves for their mistreatment. Such damage can take years to recover from in even the most loving of environments; on the streets it may never heal.

Child Labour

Most Indian street children work. In Jaipur, a common job is rag-picking, in which boys and girls as young as 6 years old sift through garbage to collect recyclable material. The children usually rise before dawn and carry their heavy load in a large bag over their shoulder. Rag-pickers can be seen alongside pigs and dogs searching through trash heaps on their hands and knees.

Other common jobs are the collecting of firewood, tending to animals, street vending, dyeing, begging, prostitution and domestic labor.

Children that work are not only subject to the strains and hazards of their labour, but are also denied the education or training that could enable them to escape the poverty trap.

Gender Discrimination

In Indian Society females are often discriminated against. Their health, education, prosperity and freedom are all impacted. The problem is worse in conservative Rajasthan than almost anywhere else in India.

Gender discrimination is particularly evident in education where boys are more likely to attend school and to do so for more years.

The traditional place of the woman is in the home and so many parents and children consider education for girls to be a waste of time, especially when the child can instead be working or performing domestic chores..

Child Marriage is another way in which girls are disadvantaged. In addition to limiting educational possibilities and stunting personal development, early marriage carries health risks. A girl under 15 is five times more likely to die during pregnancy than women in her twenties; her child is also more likely to die.

Health

Poor health is a chronic problem for street children. Half of all children in India are malnourished, but for street children the proportion is much higher. These children are not only underweight, but their growth has often been stunted;

for example, it is very common to mistake a 12-year-old for an 8-year-old.

Street children live and work amidst trash, animals and open sewers. Not only are they exposed and susceptible to disease, they are also unlikely to be vaccinated or receive medical treatment.

1. Only two in three Indian children have been vaccinated against
2. TB, Diphtheria, Tetanus, Polio and Measles
3. Only one in ten against Hepatitis B.

Most street children have not been vaccinated at all. They usually can not afford, and do not trust, doctors or medicines. If they receive any treatment at all it will often be harmful, as with kids whose parents place scalding metal on their bellies as a remedy for persistent stomach pain.

Homelessness

Street children in India may be homeless because their family is homeless through poverty or migration, or because they have been abandoned, orphaned or have run away. It is not unusual to see whole families living on the sidewalks of Jaipur, or rows of individual children sleeping around the railway station.

Homeless children have the odds stacked against them. They are exposed to the elements, have an uncertain supply of food, are likely miss out on education and medical treatment, and are at high risk of suffering addiction, abuse and illness. A single child alone on the streets is especially vulnerable.

Poverty

Poverty is the prime cause of the street children crisis. Children from well-off families do not need to work, or beg. They live in houses, eat well, go to school, and are likely to be healthy and emotionally secure.

Poverty dumps a crowd of problems onto a child. Not only do these problems cause suffering, but they also conspire to keep the child poor throughout his/her life. To survive, a poor child in India will probably be forced to sacrifice education and training; without skills the child will, as an adult, remain at the bottom of the economic heap.

Ways in which Help Street Children

- Talk to them in a positive tone, and inquire about their well-being
- If the child looks distressed then report to local Child Welfare Committee or police
- Volunteer at a Centre for street children
- Donate to charity and do fundraising for NGOs
- Campaign for NGOs

Conclusion

Due to the increasing number of urban street children, the incidence of crimes like trafficking and kidnapping increases. It is fuelled by a disruption in schooling and lack of parental care. Presence of Indian and international NGOs is essential in such a scenario, working with local authorities to ensure that these children don't find themselves trapped in substance abuse or victims of abuse and exploitation. Without the knowledge of their rights, they experience torture, harassment and even sexual abuse. You can give a precious few minutes of your time, and work with Save the Children to make a difference. The NGO ranks among an illustrious list of organizations which have shown commitment to making a difference to lakhs of underprivileged children.

References

1. <https://www.savethechildren.in/resource-centre/articles/top-5-ways-in-which-you-can-help-street-children>
2. <https://www.friendsofsbt.org/street-children/>
3. <https://www.britannica.com/topic/UNICEF>
4. <http://childlineindia.org.in/street-children-india.htm>

Web Sources

1. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8CP-WvW6K-g>
2. <https://www.friendsofsbt.org/street-children/>
3. <http://childlineindia.org.in/street-children-india.htm>
4. http://www.i-indiaonline.com/sc_crisis_theproblem.htm
5. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IBMg6qSzFDQ>
6. <https://steemit.com/life/@koushikbiswas/the-problems-of-street-children>
7. <https://www.savethechildren.in/resource-centre/articles/top-5-ways-in-which-you-can-help-street-children>

Role and Responsibilities of Indian Media about Child Abuse

OPEN ACCESS

Volume: 7

Special Issue: 1

Month: March

Year: 2019

ISSN: 2320-2653

Impact Factor: 4.012

Citation:

Kamilas Rose
Mary, S., and K.
Kanimozhi. "Role and
Responsibilities of
Indian Media about
Child Abuse." *Shanlax
International Journal of
Education*, vol. 7,
no. S1, 2019, pp. 97–99.

DOI:

[https://doi.org/10.5281/
zenodo.2599858](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.2599858)

S.Kamilas Rose Mary

M.Ed. Scholar, 1 Year

J.J.College of Education, Pudukkottai

K.Kanimozhi

M.Ed. Scholar, 1 Year

J.J.College of Education, Pudukkottai

Abstract

The media has played a key role in the construction of child abuse as a major social problem. From a largely unacknowledged issue reportage of child abuse has now reached saturation point. Moreover, the issue has been covered across a range of genre (including news programmes, TV drama, films, call-in shows, soap operas) thereby reaching a diverse range of audiences. While acknowledging the importance of the media in raising awareness, some commentators have also noted that the media's interest is very recent and has generally relied on others (e.g. activists, professional groups) to lay the groundwork. So this paper is discussed about the how the media play an important role in strategies to prevent child abuse

Introduction

Abuse and neglect are defined as "injury, sexual abuse, sexual exploitation, negligent treatment or maltreatment of a child". This abuse can be of several kinds according to the World Health Organisation (WHO) – physical, mental, emotional, psychological or in the form of neglect or exploitation. It brings about circumstances causing harm to a child's health, welfare, and safety. Child abuse, in its various forms can be found everywhere in India - in cities and rural homes, in the homes of the rich and the poor, and in the streets and schools. Wiping out child abuse in India requires a complex strategy that will require multi-stakeholder support.

Role of Indian Media in Child Abuse

Indian Media is an extremely important and powerful tool in achieving the civil society goals of ensuring child rights and exerting pressure to hold government accountable for them. The Indian media is repeatedly criticized for its lack of adequate, balanced coverage on child-related issues, and the absence of children's voices in news reporting.

Indian media is not just accused of not doing enough for the child rights besides they are questioned regularly for insensitive representation of children in their news stories.

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000 is clear that no child who conflicts with law should be named or his photograph published. In 2007, the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights had received complaints on the use of the name and photographs of an 8-year old boy in Begusarai, Bihar, who is alleged to have killed three children, was referred to in reports as a ‘serial killer’ and a ‘tyrant’. The TOI headlines of Jun 1, 2007, reads, “Eight-year-old ‘serial killer’ held after third murder”.

According to a report by child rights NGO CRY, sexual offense is committed against a child in India every 15 minutes and there has been an increase of more than 500 percent over the past ten years in crime against minors.

“While Uttar Pradesh tops the list with 15 percent of recorded crimes against children, Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh closely follow with 14 percent and 13 percent respectively,” the report said.

Responsibilities of Media About Child Abuse in India

Upholding the principles of its role as the fourth pillar of democracy, the media has a responsibility to bring the issue of child sexual abuse into the realm of public debate. It is integral that the issue gets highlighted, is given due attention and recognized by masses as a gruesome offense against children.

Albeit the responsibility bestowed upon the media, it is saddening to see the sensationalisation that the media at large is engaging in instead of sensitive reporting, as is expected of it.

Some of the headlines from reports that have come out in the print media in the recent past.

1. Girl ‘raped’ by youth in Thane
2. 11-year-old rape victim gives birth to child
3. 6-year-old girl raped in crèche, owner’s husband booked
4. Eighteen-month-old child raped by her uncle in Uttar Pradesh
5. 4-year-old ‘raped’, left bleeding on street
6. Nine-year-old critical after rape, undergoes surgeries

The news stories go on to talk about the details of the incident and at times even divulge personal details of the child and the family, in complete violation of the principles of confidentiality under the POCSO Act, 2012 and the JJ Act.

While reporting sexual abuse, the media needs to keep in mind the best interest of the child, namely:

1. Highlight the perpetrator his/her demography, background, brutality of his/her act rather than the demographics of the victim
2. Bring blame and shame towards the perpetrator rather than highlight the stigmatization of the child who was abused.
3. When reporting on sexual violence against children also report on the steps taken by the authorities to address and prevent such incidents; as well as the responsibility of adult citizens in intervening and preventing abuse.
4. Simultaneously run programs that highlight the fact that ensuring the safety and dignity of children is the responsibility of adults, as well as help adults learn how to teach Personal Safety to small children without instilling fear or distrust of adults.
5. Follow up the case/s intermittently until the trial is completed.
6. Moral and sex education should be made compulsory in schools and colleges.
7. Pornographic literature and blue films should be banned.
8. Sexual predators should be treated using psychological or medical techniques.
9. Separate tribunals/courts should be constituted specifically for cases of sexual abuse. Penalties should be severe to discourage those who might be contemplating such an act.

10. Awareness of sexual abuse could be created through mass media.
11. School officials could learn about signs and symptoms of childhood sexual abuse identification purposes. Further, specific action in reporting such cases should be outlined.

Impact of Media on Children

The influence of the media on the psychosocial development of children is profound. Television has the potential to generate both positive and negative effects, and many studies have looked at the impact of television on society, particularly on children and adolescents.

Most researchers agree that aggressive children and adolescents are more prone to the negative effects of TV violence than those who are not aggressive. Moreover, the harm is much greater for children who are preadolescent, especially those younger than eight years of age, as they still face some amount of difficulty in separating fantasy from reality. However, many studies show that all children are susceptible to harm from exposure to TV violence.

Conclusion

Child protection involves both the accommodation of cultural diversity while assuring equitable standards of care and protection for all children. Neighbourhood-based strategies to reduce and prevent child maltreatment will be enhanced by understanding Also, the presence of social networks and supports in the lives of children and families is a crucial factor in child well-being and the prevention of all forms of child abuse

References

1. <https://www.savethechildren.in/resource-centre/articles/child-abuse>
2. <https://www.indianmediastudies.com/children-and-the-media>
3. <https://www.cram.com/essay/The-Role-Of-Mainstream-Media>

Web Sources

1. <https://discoversociety.org/2014/09/30/the-media-and-child-abuse/>
2. <https://www.savethechildren.in/resource-centre/articles/child-abuse-in-india-and-how-it-can-be-prevented>
3. <https://www.indianmediastudies.com/tag/media-child-reporting/>
4. <https://www.news18.com/news/india/every-15-minutes-a-child-is-subjected-to-sexual-offence-in-india-cry-report-1723653.html>
5. <https://kmsnews.org/news/2018/04/20/child-in-every-15-minutes-subjected-to-sexual-offence-in-india/>
6. <https://www.soolegal.com/roar/media-reporting-on-child-sexual-abuse>
7. <http://enfoldindia.org/uncategorized/media-reporting-child-sexual-abuse/>
8. <https://www.ucanews.com/news/sexual-predators-a-growing-menace-for-indian-children/83963>

Bridging the Gap in the Educational Neglect of Girl Children

OPEN ACCESS

Volume: 7

Special Issue: 1

Month: March

Year: 2019

ISSN: 2320-2653

Impact Factor: 4.012

Citation:

Indhumathi, P.

“Bridging the Gap in the Educational Neglect of Girl Children.”

Shanlax International Journal of Education, vol. 7, no. S1, 2019, pp. 100–02.

DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.2599869>

Mrs.P.Indhumathi

Assistant Professor in Mathematics

Mangayarkarasi College of Education, Madurai

Introduction

Girl children and Adolescent girls are exploited throughout their lives. Since time immemorial girl children are abused, neglected and their rights are always ignored, rather denied. In India, girls are always confined to domestic work like bearing children and caring the family members. But times are changing fast in urban areas of our country due to modern education and awareness of the gender equality. Gender disparities are common in rural areas. In this situation we can bridge the gap through proper education on the rights of girl children for education health and sustainable development.

Objectives of the Paper

1. To analyze and assess the existing gap in education support to disadvantaged girls for development.
2. To find out the means to improve the educational support in various educational institutions, so that gender disparity eliminated.
3. To refer the millennium development goals about child development and improve the support.

Educational Neglect-Present Condition

In a family law context, “Educational Neglect” refers to a parent’s failure to provide for a child’s basic needs with regards to school and education. In most cases, this refers to younger children who are still claimed as dependents of the parent. It can also include any adult who is legally responsible for the child, such as a stepparent, legal guardian, or custodian of the child. Educational neglect is often classified under child abuse and neglect laws.

For an adult to be held liable for educational neglect, it needs to be proven that the parent has failed to provide an education for the child that is consistent with state requirements. Thus, educational neglect laws may vary depending on the family and education laws in each particular region.

Education neglect generally implies the parent’s failure to perform certain duties on behalf of the child and their educational needs.

These can include:

1. Failing to ensure that the child receives proper educational care and attention
2. Failing to enrol the child in school
3. Allowing the child to continually miss school, be delinquent, or truant
4. Deliberately interfering with the child's educational development

In some states, educational neglect only applies to children of a certain age, which is generally from the ages 7-14 (the ages may vary by state). Also, there may be separate neglect provisions that specifically address children who are being home-schooled. Strategies for overcoming educational neglect

We can overcome the above difficulties by educating our children, Parents, Teachers through awareness ICT, Social media etc., Social media place a vital role in shaping our society. Girl children are always over exploited in the media. This should be prohibited. Some of the steps needed are given below

Fundamental Rights of Girl Children

Human Rights are universal, and civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights belong to all human beings, including children and young people. Children and youth also enjoy certain human rights specifically linked to their status as minors and to their need for special care and protection. Girl-children are particularly vulnerable to certain human rights violations, and therefore require additional protections.

The human rights of children and the girl-child are explicitly set out in the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the most widely ratified human rights treaty in history. They are also contained in other human rights documents including the Universal Declaration, the Covenants, CEDAW, and other widely adhered to international human rights treaties and Declarations.

Girl's Education and Millennium Development Goals

The millennium development goals have targeted eight key areas - poverty, education, gender equality, child mortality, maternal health, disease, the environment and global partnership. Each goal is supported by 21 specific targets and more than 60 indicators.

These goals are to be translated into Tamil language and distributed in all schools, colleges and other educational institutions educate our educational authorities.

Audio-Visual will help in achieving the MDG Goals among student community.

Social Media Today

Girl children today have been given too much of liberty either parents in both urban and rural areas. Usage of cell phones has spoiled students community in our country. Social media like Facebook have become platforms for wrong paths and thousands of girl children are exposed to pornography and sexual exploitation. For example the recent sexual abuse (POLLACHI ISSUES) of girl children through Facebook has shocked the entire Tamilnadu. Four youngsters have spoiled the life hundreds of girls who are on facebook. The misuse of Facebook should be restricted by parents, teachers and all concerned.

Another case which challenged the safety of women in the country surfaced in Tamil Nadu. The Tamil Nadu police arrested the kingpin of a gang which used to blackmail women on pretext of sharing their videos on social media. The police arrested the leader of the gang.

The man was arrested for sexually assaulting several girls and then blackmailing them. The accused allegedly used to threaten girls by telling them that he would share their videos on social media. The accused used to blackmail girls for money and sexual favours.

Bridging the Gap-Conclusion

1. Families of disadvantaged girl children should be requested to give necessary support and guidance instead of dropout in schools.
2. Sponsorship programmes should be encouraged for basic education, medical care and continuous education.
3. You are enabling effective implementation of education provisions for girl’s rights and empowerment of poor girls from marginalised society to ensure gender-responsive environment.
4. Dropout in schools should be minimized with the help of teachers and parents.
5. Educational neglect in school should be thoroughly analysed so that various support programmes for the full development of girl children are worked out.
6. Girl children in orphanages and homes should be strictly monitored so that child abuse, exploitation, child trafficking will be eliminated.
7. Regular awareness programmes on girls rights should be conducted in schools in rural areas with participation of parents of girl children. Audio-visual shows will be very effective.

Web Sources

1. <https://www.legalmatch.com/law-library/article/educational-neglect.html>
2. https://www.pdhre.org/rights/women_girl_child.html
3. <https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/datablog/2015/jul/06/what-millennium-development-goals-achieved-mdgs>

Child Abuse & Neglect

A.Nancy

*Mangayarkarasi College of Women's Education
Paravai, Madurai*

OPEN ACCESS

Volume: 7

Special Issue: 1

Month: March

Year: 2019

ISSN: 2320-2653

Impact Factor: 4.012

Citation:

Nancy, A. "Child Abuse & Neglect." *Shanlax International Journal of Education*, vol. 7, no. S1, 2019, pp. 103–09.

DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.2599871>

Abstract

Child abuse and neglect, is the extent to which society is not well known; most of the times that are hidden, many more victims do not mention in a public health problem. Abused and neglected child reaches very few therapeutic institutions. Generally, the cases remain hidden in the family. If the situation was brought in the emergency department is often heavy, life-threatening complications.

The World Health Organization (WHO) defines child maltreatment as "all forms of physical and emotional ill-treatment, sexual abuse, neglect, and exploitation that results in actual or potential harm to the child's health, development or dignity." There are four main types of abuse: neglect, physical abuse, psychological abuse and sexual abuse. Abuse is defined as an act of commission and neglect is defined as an act of omission in the care leading to potential or actual harm. Neglect may include inadequate health care, education, supervision, protection from hazards in the environment, and unmet basic needs such as clothing and food. Neglect is the most common form of child abuse. Physical abuse may include beating, shaking, burning, and biting. The threshold for defining corporal punishment as abuse is unclear. Psychological abuse includes verbal abuse, humiliation, and acts that scare or terrorize a child, which may result in future psychological illness of the child. Sexual abuse is defined as "the involvement of dependent, developmentally immature children and adolescents in sexual activities which they do not fully comprehend, to which they are unable to give consent, or that violate the social taboos of family roles." Some cases of sexual abuse do not need to involve oral, anal, or vaginal penetration and may include exposure to sexually explicit materials, oral-genital contact, genital-to-genital contact, genital-to-anal contact, and genital fondling.

Many approaches were identified in the broad health literature; however, there has been limited application of these approaches to child maltreatment. The most common use was recruiting participants or engaging existing participants using online methods. From the broad health literature, social media and internet-based approaches to surveillance and epidemiologic research appear promising. Many of the approaches are relatively low cost and easy to implement without extensive infrastructure, but there are also a range of limitations for each method. Several methods have a mixed record of validation and sources of error in estimation are not yet understood or predictable. In addition to the problems relevant to other health outcomes, child maltreatment researchers face additional challenges, including the complex ethical issues associated with both internet-based and child maltreatment research. If these issues are adequately addressed, social media and internet-based technologies may be a promising approach to reducing some of the limitations in existing child maltreatment data.

Keywords: Child abuse, child maltreatment, child protective services, news media, neglect, child sexual abuse, Saint-Jacques, M.- C., Villeneuve, P., Turcotte, D., Drapeau, S., Ivers, H. (2011). The role of media in reporting child abuse. *Journal of social service research*, 1-13.

Introduction

Collecting child maltreatment data is a complicated undertaking for many reasons (World Health Organization, 2016). Although governmental and other social data records are the gold standard for the data of many disciplines, social data records for child maltreatment have several significant issues. First, the definition of child maltreatment differs substantially depending on the geographic region, agency or organization, and purpose for data collection. Human memory is a function of various heuristic strategies so participant reports are influenced not only by characteristics of the event in question but also the experiences before, during, and after the event (Kahneman et al., 2000; Smallwood & O’Connor, 2011). In addition to these general issues with self-reported data, studies of child maltreatment may face additional limitations due to the sensitive nature of the questions. Individuals may intentionally withhold information related to child maltreatment due to social desirability, embarrassment, or concerns about confidentiality and the repercussions of reporting abuse (Everson et al., 2008). Concerns about repercussions may be especially prominent when talking to parents about their children’s experiences because many

institutional review boards and universities require researchers to report suspected child maltreatment to child protective services. Researchers may also directly ask minors about their experiences. This approach reduces the issues associated with retrospective report but is debated because children may not have the necessary perspective to recognize their experiences as abusive or to critically process the potential costs and benefits of disclosure (International Society for the Prevention of Child Abuse & Neglect, 2016). As cell phones have increased in popularity, more people are unreachable through a landline number. Also, cell phone service has not been equally adopted across the population so random digit dialing is likely to miss young people, people with low socio-economic status, and males (Lee et al., 2011). Stories about child maltreatment are making the headlines in newspapers because child abuse and neglect has become a recognized social problem whose consequences are being increasingly documented and discussed (Clément & Dufour, 2009; Franklin & Parton, 2001; Gilbert et al., 2009). Many people believe that publishing horror stories about children has contributed to the social recognition of maltreatment, the adoption of laws, and the creation of institutions with more efficient mechanisms for detecting and protecting mistreated children (American Humane Association, 2006; Franklin & Parton, 1991; Johnson, 1995; Watkins, 1990).

Literature Review Methods

We searched PsychInfo, PubMed, ScienceDirect, and Academic Search Elite using two search frameworks. The first framework was broadly focused on how social media and other forms of internet-based technology were used for health surveillance, which also included some broader epidemiologic research. The second framework focused on the use of social media for child maltreatment research. For each framework, one author reviewed the title and, if available, the abstract of all articles found through the search framework. Articles were considered possibly relevant if social media or internet-based approaches to health research or surveillance were discussed in the abstract. Articles with possibly relevant content were downloaded and the full text of the article was reviewed. For this review, social media was conceptualized using the Bright, Margetts, Hale, and Yasserli (2014) definition as “a means of communication, based around a website or internet service, where the content being communicated is produced by the people using the service.”

There has been little empirical research looking into the impact of the media on child protection. It is therefore necessary to consider studies conducted some time ago and others that have examined the impact of the media’s coverage of criminality. As Goddard and Saunders (2000) pointed out,

“Much of the literature that reviews the media and child abuse is critical rather than evaluative, and is based on approaches with little basis in theory” (p.121). When research into the coverage of child maltreatment in the print media is examined, two themes in particular stand out, that is the events that prompted the media to cover this theme and the nature of the content.

Child Abuse

Child abuse and neglect is 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 of a child. It is an act or failure to act which presents an imminent risk of serious harm to a child. (U.S. Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act) These types of abuse are more typically found in combination than alone. A physically abused child, for example, is often emotionally abused, and a sexually abused child also may be neglected.

Physical Abuse

Physical child abuse is the non-accidental infliction of physical injury to a child. They are characterized by injury, such as bruises, lesions and fractures that result from hitting (hand, stick, strap, or other object), punching, shaking, kicking, beating, choking, burning (with open flame or hot objects – boiling water, cigarettes), throwing, stabbing or otherwise harming a child. The parent or caretaker need not have intended to hurt the child for it to constitute physical abuse. Child abuse happens when a parent or other adult causes serious physical or emotional harm to a child. In the United States, the laws defining what constitutes child abuse vary from state to state, but generally speaking, child abuse can take these forms: physical abuse. Sexual abuse.

Physical abuse Indicators Include When the Child

- Reports injury by a parent or another adult caregiver.
- Has unexplained burns, bites, bruises, broken bones, black eyes, or welts in the shape of an object (wire hanger, stick, belt, etc).
- Has fading bruises or other noticeable marks.
- Seems frightened of the parents and protests or cries when it is time to go home.
- Flinches or cowers at the approach of adults. Consider the possibility of physical abuse when the parent or other adult caregiver:
- Offers conflicting, unconvincing, or no explanation for the child’s injury.
- Describes the child as ‘evil,’ or other negative way.
- Uses harsh physical discipline with the child.

Sexual Abuse

Any sexual behavior with - or sexual exploitation of - a child. There are three types of sexual offenses against children: Rape, molestation, distribution or production or possession of child pornography. Any vaginal or anal intercourse with a child is rape. A child cannot legally give consent to sexual activity. Sexual abuse is never a child’s fault.

Child sexual abuse includes a wide range of behaviors, including:

- Rape: vaginal or anal penile penetration.
- Oral sex by or to any adult.
- Genital contact with no intrusion.
- Fondling of a child’s breasts or buttocks.
- Indecent exposure.
- Production, distribution or possession of child pornography.
- Sexual Exploitation: Use of a child in prostitution, pornography.

Emotional Abuse

Emotional abuse is the ongoing emotional maltreatment of a child. It's sometimes called psychological abuse and can seriously damage a child's emotional health and development. Emotional abuse can involve deliberately trying to scare or humiliate a child or isolating or ignoring them.

Educational Abuse

Child maltreatment is common and takes many forms. From physical or emotional abuse, to child labor and other practices that violate their most basic rights. ... And at the same time, educational outcomes affect violence – education has been identified as a tool to reduce violence against children.

Neglect

Neglect is a pattern of failing to provide for a child's basic needs. It is abuse through omission; of not doing something resulting in significant harm or risk of significant harm.

There are four types of neglect: physical neglect, medical neglect, educational neglect and emotional neglect.

1. Physical neglect: Failure to provide food, weather appropriate clothing, supervision, a safe and clean home.
 2. Medical neglect: Failure to provide the necessary medical or dental care for a child's condition.
 3. Educational neglect: Failure to enroll a school-age child in school or to provide necessary special education. Allowing excessive absences from school.
 4. Emotional neglect: Failure to provide emotional support, love, and affection to a child
- Emotional.

The Content of Newspaper Articles on Maltreatment

It is worth noting that a very small proportion of all child abuse and neglect cases receive media attention. The stories reported on are often sensational and may involve tragic outcomes such as injuries or even death (for example, see Meunier, 2011). Indeed, when the media report on child maltreatment, it mainly covers events that are rare, unusual, or unpleasant (Aldridge, 1994; Franklin & Parton, 1991; Galilee, 2005; Laliberte, Larson, & Johnston, 2011; Saint-Jacques et al., 2010). The types of maltreatment that fall into these categories mainly include sexual and physical abuse. This sort of media coverage paints a distorted portrait of maltreatment, since child welfare agencies intervene most often in cases of negligence and exposure to domestic violence, which each represent 34% of maltreatment recorded in Canada (Public Health Agency of Canada, 2010 Studies by Saint-Jacques, M.-C., Villeneuve, P., Turcotte, D., Drapeau, S., Ivers, H. (2011). The role of media in reporting child abuse. *Journal of social service research*, 1-13.

Impact of the News Media on The number of Child Maltreatment Reports to CPS

At the time the present article was written, only one study (McDevitt, 1996) had empirically examined the impact of the media coverage of child maltreatment on the number of reports made to child protective services (CPS). Analyzing the titles of articles, this researcher counted up the number of articles per year dealing with abused children in two American newspapers, one national and one local, from 1963 to 1989. The counting of the number of abused children was conducted using national data brought together by the American Humane Association and the National Committee for the Prevention of Child Abuse. At the local level, the data were collected

by counting the number of new cases at the Allegheny County Children and Youth Services. The Saint-Jacques, M.-C., Villeneuve, P., Turcotte, D., Drapeau, S., Ivers, H. (2011). The role of media in reporting child abuse. *Journal of social service research*, results show that both the number of articles and the number of cases reported to welfare agencies steadily increased during this period.

Media Reports

Online media reports may also be used for public health surveillance. Individual researchers may monitor online reports or researchers may use databases that are automatically created or curated by other researchers. Examples of automated databases include HealthMap (Barboza et al., 2014; Brownstein et al., 2010; Chanlekha & Collier, 2010; Collier, 2010, 2012; Freifeld, Mandl, Reis, & Brownstein, 2008; Lyon, Nunn, Grosse, & Burgman, 2012); GENI-DB (Collier & Doan, 2012); Project Argus (Nelson, Li, Reilly, Hardin, & Hartley, 2012; Torii et al., 2011); ProMed-mail (Zhang, Dang, Chen, Thurmond, & Larson, 2009); MiTAP (Zhang et al., 2009); and Bio Caster (Lyon et al., 2012). In addition to existing databases, researchers may use text mining (Collier, 2011) or human analysts to identify media reports (Collier, 2011; Nerlich & Koteyko, 2012). Textmining of media reports may reduce the sources required for identification of articles but may not perform as well as human analysts (Collier, 2011). Human analysts have also been used to identify newspaper and website articles associated with drowning or near-drowning (Ferretti, De Angelis, Donati, & Torre, 2014; Zhu, Jiang, Li, Li, & Chen, 2015) and sudden cardiac death in athletes (Choi, Pan, Pock, & Chang, 2013).

Facebook

Facebook is an online social networking site where users create a profile, add other users to their network, send messages to their network connections, and post messages to their profiles. Users may also join common-interest groups and communicate with businesses. Similar to Twitter, Facebook may be used for active or passive data collection. It has frequently been used to recruit participants (Altshuler et al., 2015; Barratt et al., 2015; Bauermeister et al., 2012; Ben-Ezra et al., 2013; Hernandez-Romieu et al., 2014; Schumacher et al., 2014; Stein et al., 2014; Thomas et al., 2014; van Genderen et al., 2013), but the information created by users has also been used for research. Facebook users have the option of listing interests, such as movies, books, sports teams, activities, their profile. In one study, obesity prevalence in communities was predicted using Facebook interests (Chunara, Bouton, Ayers, & Brownstein, 2013). Geographical areas where a higher proportion of users endorsed activity-related interests, such as health and wellness or outdoor fitness activities, and a lower proportion of users endorsed interests in sedentary behaviors, particularly television watching, tended to have lower rates of obesity. Facebook “likes”, users’ expressions of interest or approval of posts, may also be used to predict health behaviors. The proportion of users by zip code who “like” certain categories of information is available through the advertising program interface. These data were significantly associated with life expectancy and many health conditions reported in the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (Gittelman et al., 2015).

Twitter

Twitter is a microblogging site where users post messages (tweets) that are 140 characters or less. Users may “follow” other users to see their posts on the front page. Users may also respond to tweets posted by other users, share (retweet) messages posted by other users, or approve (like) other posts. Users may use hashtags to categorize their messages. When a large number of users are posting with a hashtag, the hashtag is listed on the Twitter front page and is said to be

“trending.” There are multiple methods of researching with Twitter, including both active and passive data collection methods. As a passive data collection method, researchers may download existing information from Twitter. Alternatively, researchers may use Twitter as a platform for reaching participants. Regardless of the collection method, there are several ways Twitter data may be used for research and surveillance. The content of individual tweets may be examined to determine how people are discussing topics and changes in trending hashtags may be examined to determine how discussions around topics change over time. Social network analysis, examination of the relationships between users, may also be conducted to determine how information moves through networks. These analytic methods can be implemented by automated algorithms (Cao et al., 2015; Denecke et al., 2013; Odlum & Yoon, 2015; Paul & Dredze, 2014; Prieto, Matos, Alvarez, CACHEDA, & Oliveira, 2014; Yom-Tov, Borsa, Cox, & McKendry, 2014) or by human analysts. With life expectancy and many health conditions reported in the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (Gittelman et al., 2015). The content of Facebook groups may also be used to assess individual health behavior. Posts, comments, and photos in Facebook profiles and groups have been used to assess social support seeking among caregivers of children with autism spectrum disorder (MohdRoeei, Abdullah, & Basar, 2015), depressive symptoms (Moreno et al., 2011).

Limitations

This review had several limitations. First, the review excluded articles that were not published in English so important work conducted in other languages would not be included in this review. This limitation is common among reviews conducted by researchers from majority native-English-speaking countries; yet, future reviews may benefit from including other languages. Second, it was possible to define social media, internet-based technology, and surveillance in various ways. Differing definitions may have resulted in a different literature base to review. Finally, the search framework resulted in the inclusion of a variety of research designs, health outcomes, and technology approaches. This variety prevented quantitative comparisons across studies. However, as previously noted, that type of analysis is outside the scoping review framework, which focused on the extent, range, and nature of research concerning a focused topic, as well as the identification of gaps in the literature. As also noted, scoping reviews are ideal for topics with emerging evidence, such as social media.

Conclusions

Social media and internet-based technologies may be a promising approach to address the existing issues with child maltreatment data collection. However, it is necessary to account for the issues within each type of data collection approach and carefully validate the approach. Also, researchers should thoughtfully consider the ethical issues associated with both child maltreatment research and Internet-based research and take steps to protect participants before conducting future studies.

Web Sources

1. http://knowledge.statpearls.com/chapter/cns-child_adolescent%20psych/26823/
2. <https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/pii/S0145213418300267>
3. <https://corpus.ulaval.ca/jspui/bitstream/20.500.11794/741/1/The%20role%20of%20media%20in%20reporting%20Final%20Corpus.pdf>
4. <http://journals.sagepub.com/doi/full/10.1177/1557988315619469>
5. https://assets.publishing.service.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/387591/use-of-social-media-for-research-and-analysis.pdf

6. https://www.winona.edu/counseloreducation/Media/McRae_%20Final%20Capstone.pdf
7. <https://www.abusewatch.net/4%20abuse%20types%20web.pdf>
8. <https://kidshealth.org/en/parents/child-abuse.html>
9. <https://ourworldindata.org/child-maltreatment-and-educational-outcomes>
10. https://www.abusewatch.net/child_types.php
11. <https://engineering.jhu.edu/faculty/dredze-mark/>
12. <https://nostigmas.org/learn/seasonal-trends-in-mental-health-issues>
13. <https://content.iospress.com/articles/technology-and-health-care/thc00819>
14. <https://researchers.mq.edu.au/en/publications/using-social-connection-information-to-improve-opinion-mining-ide>

Child Trafficking and Sale of Children

OPEN ACCESS

Volume: 7

Special Issue: 1

Month: March

Year: 2019

ISSN: 2320-2653

Impact Factor: 4.012

Citation:

Sundaram, A. “Child Trafficking and Sale of Children.” *Shanlax International Journal of Education*, vol. 7, no. S1, 2019, pp. 110–12.

DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.2599873>

Mr.A.Sundaram

*Assistant Professor in History
Mangayarkarasi College of Education*

Introduction

In my paper I would like to say some words what I learnt and known about trafficking and sale of children in Tamilnadu and also India. Trafficking of children is a form of human trafficking and defined as the recruitment transportation, transfer, harboring, and of a child purpose of slavery forced labour and sex exploitation.

Children trafficking and modern slavery are child abuse, children are recruitment moved or transported and then exploitation, forced to work or sold child sexual exploitation. In male children are making beggars to beg in the streets in developed town streets. Female children are sold for sexual exploitation. So we are be careful for the child trafficking and sale of children.

Types of Child Trafficking

I like to the types of child trafficking by the traffickers and sale of children

- Forced to labour
- Sexual exploitation
- Children in armed forces
- Children in drug trades
- Child begging
- Adoption
- Sale of children
- Demographic

Children Armed Forces

A child associated with an armed force or refers to any person below 18 years of age who is, or who has been, recruited or used by an armed force or armed group in any capacity, including but not limited to children, boys and girls, used as fighters, cooks, porters, spies or for sexual purposes. A trafficking child has sent to armed groups to do such works including sexual exploitation

Child Begging

The main cause for begging using children is the widespread poverty among our families. ... Based on the findings, it could be

argued and maintained that the main causes of begging phenomenon involving children as guides were poverty, lack of education, sympathy attraction, lack of proper orientation and laziness

Solutions for Reducing Child Trafficking

1. To paste the Foster the spread of education for anti trafficking,
2. To give awareness among parents and communities,
3. To keep Strict laws in place to prevent child trafficking.
4. To Encouraging business to not use child labour.
5. To give awareness education to children through the school education,
6. To understand and hear the children feeling and emotions
7. To give practice solve the problems of adults

Sale of children

The sale children is related issue for child trafficking .A male or female child trafficking to sale for sexual exploitation.The Optional Protocol on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution and Child Pornography is a protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child and requires parties to prohibit the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography.

The main purpose of sale of children to slaves for house hold works,and brothels or in the homes of families out of poverty and desperation.

The poor parents also voluntarily to sale their children for money .Most of the countries population suffers from poverty. Due to poverty parents cannot afford the studies of their children and make them earn their wages from a tender age in fact,they are well aware of the grief of losing their loved ones to poverty many times

Forced begging involved both boys and girls. The research points towards poverty as a key cause of forced child begging and the wider problem of begging in all of the settings examined. Poverty and its consequences and causes, such as migration and discrimination, are often the root cause of forced child begging.

Adoption

Children may be trafficked for the purposes of adoption, particularly international adoption. Children are sourced from orphanages or kidnapped, or parents may be tricked. In India there are a lot of illegal adaptation to trafficking children for foreign countries. The poor parents willing to sale their children for money and other demands of their own life to illegal adaptation.

Solutions of Trafficking and Sale of Children

- To make voluntary group like Lions, Rotary, social welfare groups to avoid the problems in meetings held annually.
- To make a special team for anti-trafficking and contact school seminars and awareness programmes also.
- To spread the advertisement to keep their children their parents attention.
- To instruction for school administration to keep the students in proper attention with regular attention.
- To check the school management and headmaster whether the students reach the house safely.
- To make sure if the students go or come their parents or not.
- To protect the Adult children in school campus, and also give suggestions to their parents keep their safe in house and surroundings.

- To contact proper meetings for child abuse, trafficking and sale of the children in school for blocklevel and district levels.
- To arranged district level team,with a police higher official for child abuse,trafficking and sale of the children.
- To give the awarenessmessage through the social medias like facebook, whatsapp, twitter also...

Conclusion

Child trafficking is a fast growing network and has to be stopped. Government has to work with the help of NGO’s to develop, evaluate and implement laws and provisions to stop the crime. The exploiters have to be punished rather than the exploited. Creating awareness and educating people is important. We need to stop supporting the act by refraining from giving donation to the beggars on the street as helping them encourages the crime even more. The society and government needs to focus on Prevention, Prosecution and Protection. The government should adopt proper measures to prevent severe kind of child trafficking. Awareness in the society has to be created by educating and informing people and the victims of child trafficking about the causes and effects of the different forms of child trafficking. The government needs to redefine laws and make sure the laws are implemented efficiently. Government needs to make continuous efforts with the help of NGOs and society to abolish all forms of child trafficking. Serious action needs to be taken against the trafficking chain and everyone involved in the crime must be punished by law. We must teach about child abuse and trafficking among the students in the classroom.In the school compass we must add for CCTV previllage to watch the students activities and also outsiders activities...

Portrayal of Disability in Media

Dr.Ragitha Radhakrishnan

Head, Department of Psychology

Dr.MGR.Janaki College of Arts & Science for Women, Chennai

OPEN ACCESS

Volume: 7

Special Issue: 1

Month: March

Year: 2019

ISSN: 2320-2653

Impact Factor: 4.012

Citation:

Radhakrishnan,
Ragitha. "Portrayal of
Disability in Media."
*Shanlax International
Journal of Education*,
vol. 7, no. S1, 2019,
pp. 113–16.

DOI:

[https://doi.org/10.5281/
zenodo.2599875](https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.2599875)

Abstract

The portrayal of any kind of disability in the media plays a significant role in molding the general public perception of disability. This article studies the representation of people with disabilities in popular media with special reference to Indian media. The mindset of the public towards disability and how the media can influence that is discussed. The implications of positive representations in media are also discussed.

Disability as Perceived by the Public

Disability can be any continuing condition that can include physical, psychological, sensory, emotional or cognitive impairment or a combination of any of these. The depiction of any kind of disability within the media plays a significant role in molding the general public perception of disability. Perceptions that appear in popular media directly influence how the people with disabilities are generally treated in current society. The media is an integral part of human life. Media platforms have been cited as a key site for the reinforcement of negative images and ideas in regard to people with disabilities (Hardin, 2001)

The media typically depicts individuals with disabilities in accordance to common stereotypes like pity and valour. Disability advocates usually refer to this social scenario as the "pity/heroism trap" or "pity/heroism dichotomy" (Ralston, 2009). Paul Hunt (1991) has identified 10 stereotypes that the media use to portray disabled people. These are, "The disabled person as pitiable or pathetic", "An object of curiosity or violence", "sinister or evil", "the super cripple", "as atmosphere", "laughable", "his/her own worst enemy", "as a burden", "as non-sexual" and "being unable to participate in daily life"

Negative day-to-day reporting may occur chiefly by depicting a given person or people with a disability as a burden or drain on society (Barnes, 2017). There are different models that are used in describing disability in the media. The "super-crip" model, in which subjects are portrayed as heroically overcoming their afflictions, is also often used when reporting on people with disabilities. The social model tends to be used for reporting on the activities of disability rights activists if the report is positive (Johnson, 2017). The media throughout history has pictured incapacity through the utilization of impairment. The media has focused on portraying impairment through the influence of the medical model of disability (Murada,2012).

When we mention the term media, we mean to include television, movies, radio, magazines, newspapers, the Internet, social media and other forms. All these forms of media play an important role in influencing public opinion and attitudes about disability. The way of explaining, usage of disability related terms, images and messages can influence attitudes and behaviours of the general public. It may also outline what will or will not influence people and also the world around them.

How people with disabilities are depicted in media and also the frequency with that they appear in the media has a colossal impact on however they will be regarded in society. Eventhough there may be disability-specific media programmes, such as television documentaries, disabled people rarely appear as part of mainstream programmes. When they are shown on media, they are often stigmatized or stereotyped, and may appear as either objects of pity or super heroic accomplishment and endurance.

Helping for their inclusion in regular programmes on television and radio in addition to other types of media can help provide fair and balanced representation and helps to counter commonplace stereotypes that perpetuate negative perceptions of disabled persons. Portraying individuals with disabilities with dignity and respect within the media will definitely facilitate promote more tolerant and inclusive societies. This is important because people with disabilities make up approximately 10 per cent of the global population. As a group, they may often be subject to discrimination or exclusion from basic services such as health, education, training and work opportunities. This leaves many disabled people and their families among the world’s poorest and most marginalized populations.

Second, in several countries, disabled persons often lack access to information about policies, laws and improvements in programmes and services that directly affect them. This knowledge gap perpetuates their exclusion from social, economic and political life. Promoting the inclusion of people with disabilities needs the support of all people as full members of society and readiness to respect of all their rights. Inclusion conjointly involves guaranteeing the participation of individuals with disabilities in most of the basic services offered to the overall population and also the removal of barriers – physical, attitudinal, legal, regulatory, policy, communication – that thwart them from working together in society.

How the media portray disability can help increase awareness throughout society about the realities faced by disabled persons, reduce stereotypes, prejudices and harmful practices, and promote awareness of their capabilities and contributions. When (peak versus non – peak times), how and how often disability is presented and the language used can nurture positive perceptions, foster respect for the rights and dignity of persons with disabilities and promote inclusive societies.

Representation of Disability in Media

There are many TV shows that have spoken about disability. Satyamev Jayate by Aamir Khan pointed out the problems faced by the individuals with disability. Channels like Doordarshan and Puthiya Thalamurai have news in sign language which helps in inclusion of individuals with hearing loss. Reality shows like Indian Idol Junior and Star Singer have had participants with disability. Seeing the individuals with disability performing on stage can be a motivating factor for the many disabled viewers. Movies that deal with disability or disabled people are common in most of the Indian regional languages. Some of the examples are Peranbu, Daivathirumakal, Haridas, Maa in Tamil; Black, Taare Zameen Par, Paa, My Name is Khan, Barfi, Kaabil, Fanaa in Hindi; Beautiful, Meerayude Dukhavum Muthuvinte Swapnavum, Albuthadweepu in Malayalam to name a few. How can the media support positive portrayal of disability and persons with disabilities

The Convention on the Rights of Disabled People recommends bringing awareness on disability to the public (United Nations, 2007). The media should raise awareness of the challenges facing

people with disabilities and issues surrounding disability, and factors that contribute to the problem and that can lead to stigmatization of people with disabilities. Bringing discussion about persons with disability into common conversation to challenge the concept of it as a taboo subject is useful. The popular media should feature people with disabilities as sources of support for their families and communities and as people with experience, services and assistance.

There has to be more valid and meaningful discussions about the exclusion of persons with disability from general social, economic and political life and overcome lack of access to most areas of development, including health, education, food, shelter, employment and land. The media should also promote policies, products, services and environments that support the full participation and development of all people, including disabled people. The media should also disseminate the contact information of various governmental and non-governmental support services.

Printed media can include applicable sources of support at the top of an editorial or a programme to assist make sure that persons with disabilities and their families get the knowledge they have, as well as facts about improvements in national policies and programmes. Moreover the media should promote the message that individuals with disabilities are a gift in each community and they too can actively contribute to the society if they are given an opportunity. Persons with disability should be portrayed as having the same complexity of personality and experience as others.

Implications

The disabled continue to suffer in varied manners even though the media have been representing their issues for amicable solutions. Since the media and society are interdependent on each other, problems in representing the disabled, causes a ripple effect in the society. There is no doubt that media and the information it portrays plays a very important role in modern human life. Moreover, the Information Technology (IT) possesses the power to shape up the individual and collective life of a given society. The difference of accessibility between two communities creates the state of digital divide. In the light of issues of the disabled, the mainstream debate has failed to address adequately their information accessibility issues (Chaudhry & Shipp, 2005).

The issue of technological inaccessibility for the disabled has remained low profile discussion in the discipline of communication. As a result, they have been subjected to deprivations in terms of information needs. Since the disabled is not mainstreamed, it creates an invisible state of minority in social, cultural and economic spheres. As a result, they are yet to be in the process of inclusive development. Moreover, the marginalisation is greater to the visually impaired persons. The state known as ‘_Digital Disability’ is often criticised (Goggin and Newell, 2003). Here, technologies have become liabilities instead of assets for them due to inaccessibility issues.

The rapid technological innovations have provided impetus to social, economic and cultural arena. Information technology as an agent of boosting growth at global level, has accepted at all the levels. However, to some, the advent of information technology has intensified the magnitude of digital divide (Chaudhry & Shipp, 2005). Since the disabled are lagging behind in applying the basic and existing technological tools, information revolution has proved disadvantages for them, especially for the visually-impaired persons. The more is the momentum in technological advancements, the more is the gap between the disabled and non-disabled society. (Goggin & Newell, 2003, Warshauer, 2003).

The state of information inequality has led to the broader issue of under-representation and under-participation of the disabled in the process of production and distribution of information. However, some argue that the use of video and animation in the World Wide Web can resolve the complex issues and can make the technologies disabled-friendly (Ellis & Kent, 2010). In fact, managing their e-space inclusion is not an easy task. So, it is imperative to understand the interplay of disability,

information technology, political economy, social and cultural parameters. The inequality in the domain of communication pertaining to under-representation and misrepresentation of the disabled has paved the way to look for and consider the alternative media.

References

1. Barnes, C. (2017). “Disabling Imagery and the Media” (PDF). Disability Studies. Retrieved 10 February 2017.
2. Chaudhry, V., & Shipp, T. (2005). Rethinking the Digital Divide in relation to Visual Disability in India and the United States: Towards a Paradigm of “Information Inequity”. *Disability Studies Quarterly*, 25(2). Retrieved December 17, 2014, from <http://dsq-sds.org/article/view/553/730>.
3. Ellis, K., & Kent, M. (2011). *Disability and New Media*. Routledge, NY, 144-164.
4. Goggin, G., & Newell, C. (2003). *Digital Disability: The social construction of disability In new media*. Lanham, MD: Rowman & Littlefield.
5. Hardin, M. M. (2001). The ‘Supercrip’ in sport media: Wheelchair athletes discuss hegemony’s disabled hero, *sosol:Sociology of Sport Online*, 7(1)”. *Physed.otago.ac.nz*. May 2001. Archived from the original on 20 December 2012. Retrieved 18 June 2012.
6. Indiana University School of Journalism (1988-02-08). “Archive “The “super-crip” stereotype “ Ethics cases online””. *Journalism.indiana.edu*. Retrieved 2012-06-18.
7. Johnson, M (2017). “Press victimization of disabled people”. Indiana University Bloomington. Retrieved 10 February 2017.
8. Murada, P. O. (2012). *Role of Media in Disability*. Presentation at Institute of Rural Research and Development (IRRAD) on December 19th, 2012. Retrieved from <https://chai-india.org/wp-content/uploads/2012/12/media-and-disability-Hyd.pdf>
9. Ralston, D. Christopher; Ho, Justin (19 September 2009). *Philosophical Reflections on Disability*. Springer Science & Business Media. ISBN 9789048124770. Retrieved 10 February 2017.
10. United Nations. (January 24, 2007) *Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities: resolution/adopted by the General Assembly [Brochure]*. Retrieved 16 January 2015, from <http://www.refworld.org/docid/45f973632.html>
11. Warschauer, M. (2003). Demystifying the Digital Divide. *Scientific American*, 289(2), 42-47.

India's Response to Combating Child Pornography

OPEN ACCESS

Volume: 7

Special Issue: 1

Month: March

Year: 2019

ISSN: 2320-2653

Impact Factor: 4.012

Citation:

Meenambal, C. "India's Response to Combating Child Pornography." *Shanlax International Journal of Education*, vol. 7, no. S1, 2019, pp. 117–22.

DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.2599877>

C.Meenambal

*Assistant Professor in Biological Science
Mangayarkarasi College of Education*

Introduction

The treatment of children as sexual objects is not a new phenomenon. It has existed in the society from time immemorial through the medium of erotic literature and drawings which involved children. The modern sense of pornography came into existence with the invention of video and digital cameras, computers, software and most important of all the development of internet. The growth of information and technology has rendered the making of child pornography cheap and has also made the distribution and production an easy task. The internet has become a repository to a large amount of information and data and is becoming a major medium of transmission of pornographic materials.

Because of the trans-national nature of internet, paedophiles can easily access child pornography from other countries also.

The other problem lies is about the jurisdiction as the problem is trans-border one the state as consideration of the sovereignty as the most important feature generally disallow any other country or state to interfere with their problem.

Child pornography being an illegal business, determining its actual worth is not possible. Governments across the globe have condemned children being subject to pornography and have been taking measures to regulate the internet. Lately, even Indian Government has put in efforts to curtail child pornography, but all the efforts are failing. The efforts put by the government are in proper direction or not that is the matter of the more serious concern. This research is done in consideration with these things in mind. This present research article shall discuss the various national and international responses to child pornography and shall also discuss the whether the existing laws sufficiently tackle this heinous crime.

The Concept of Child Pornography and its Impact

Internet is said to be mode of Global Communication but with the benefit it imparts there are various evils which are easily spread through it. The biggest of the evil being Pornography which not considered as evil in most of the developed nation and considering the same to be the part of being free speech and expression right but

even in this nation the law related to banning of child pornography has been made as there are limitation as to what the content can be considered as part of right to speech and expression. Now to understand what do we mean by Child Pornography we need to understand what actually it is and how the Internet actually helps in progress of the same. To define Pornography is a tedious task as the perception of the inclusion of various persons and to what extent of obscenity can be the consideration of what to include in the definition.

Child pornography is deliberated as the sexual exploitation of children. Sexual exploitation of children has been defined as “the use of children to meet the sexual needs of others, at the expense of the child’s emotional and physical needs. Child Sexual Abuse is defined as the involvement of a child in sexual activity that he or is incapable of wholly understanding by the World Health Organization. India in it steps to define Child Pornography under Section 13 of The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act 2012 which state how and when a child is sexually abused for porn would be treated as an offender for child pornography. Thought the act provides with the Penal Punishment for the commission of the offence but still it basically covers the basic acts of crime which are defined in the particular POCSO Act. The implementation policy also suffers hugely because of the exclusivity of the definition and the problem of the parents of not coming out because of the causal thinking that the particular information if leaked out would lead to severe repercussions and in turn would harm the future of the child.

The use of internet for the propagation of the Pornography is quite well known as it is actually the biggest shareholder which makes up for the viewing of the porn material available. The industry has actually seen a humungous approach because of the actual explosion of the usage of the internet. Instead of this the propagation of Child Pornography has also been seen as the controls of these websites seem to be a difficult task for the various nation states to tackle out. Alongside with the particular problem of easy availability of the porn material the problem of Jurisdiction also plays part. The Internet has created some encounters to the concept of jurisdiction in respect of many crimes. The inherent architecture of the Internet means that questions have been raised as to whether ‘cyberspace’ should be recognised as a new form of international space. Child Pornography is easily transmitted because of Internet as paedophiles can easily access the Internet and download any illegal picture or movie from any source in the world. It becomes very difficult for the law to control that as the location can be very hard to track as there are various chat rooms in the world where transmission of photos, images and live videos are served which are very helpful for the Paedophiles. Because there is a lack of an international boundary for the usage of Internet the paedophiles can easily access and download the material from anywhere in the world so actually the country which restricts this are incapable as the material is not generally produced in that particular country. As Child Pornography is illegal so it is generally hidden on the web which makes the task of the regulatory bodies and implementing bodies to actually track the children who are involved in this particular form of indecent act and rescue them. There has been an estimated revenue collection of about several million to a billion that this industry generates so there are various people who are involved and actually earning bread and butter to this. The crime of Child Pornography is not considered crime in itself but because it depicts abuse of children so it leaves a grave and a deep impact on the society. The law in this regard try to destroy the available material or to ban available websites to prevent it the exploitation and further depictions of sexual abuse of children. It is commonly seen in third world Nations where actually most of these videos are made. The biggest problem in stopping this crime is that there are very limited sites on which these offensive materials are displayed and as the sites are limited in number to take action the state refuses as this does not form a majority concern for them although National and International they have made conventions and laws for it. The other problem is that the children who are involved in

this particular crime are themselves victim of this crime so they need special care and protection. The authorities rather than rescuing the children from this inhuman treatment are busy in capturing the culprit who themselves are very difficult to find and catch hold because of the jurisdictional problem and the difficulty in finding them. The society problem is also that the children who are involved or forced to be in the pictures and video for any form of pornographic material are ill-treated by the society and are subjected by them even though they were never at fault.

India's Legislative Response to Child Pornography

The rapid growth of internet and technology has resulted in the rise and availability of child pornography in India. In the light of these technological advancements and otherwise, the Indian Government has enacted various reforms to strengthen the legal frameworks. India had blocked around 857 pornographic websites in 2015 because of the concerns about child pornography. This particular decision was taken under the Information Technology Act and in consonance with Article 19(2) of the Constitution of India that allows the Government to impose restrictions on the grounds of decency and morality. However, this complete ban was later lifted and only implemented to those websites containing child porn. This part shall explore the current state of laws concerning child pornography in India.

POCSO Act, 2012

Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012 (POCSO Act) is the main legislation that deals with child sexual abuse in general which includes offences of sexual assault, sexual harassment and pornography. Chapter III specifically makes the use of a child in any form of media for sexual gratification an offence. The Act covers the offences of preparation, production, offering, transmitting, publishing, facilitation and distribution of the pornographic material. The overall aim of the POCSO Act is the protection of children from sexual exploitation and degradation, as child pornography can be considered as one of the extreme forms of exploitation of children. There is no legal definition available of the term child pornography. Moreover, it is to be noted that before the POCSO Act there is no specific mention of the terms 'child' and 'pornography' within a single legislation. The Act defines a child as any person below the age of 18 years and protects them. On the other hand child pornography includes representation of sexual organs of a child, usage of child engaged in sexual acts and indecent and obscene representation of child through any program or advertisement in television channels or the internet. The Act punishes the use of child for pornographic purposes with an imprisonment of five years and/or fine. Moreover, in the event of any subsequent conviction may result in an imprisonment of not less than ten years or may extend to life imprisonment and shall also be liable for a fine. In order to grant extreme level of protection, the Act also punishes the storage of pornographic material involving a child for commercial purposes with an imprisonment of three years and/or fine.

Information Technology Act, 2000

The information technology Act of 2000 punishes the publishing or transmission of any obscene material in electronic form. The earlier Act did not have any specialised provisions regarding child pornography; all the instances of pornography were treated under Section 67 of the earlier Act. Though, it is important to note that the IT Act, 2000 was an important step forward from the earlier legislations. Earlier all the instances of pornography whether online or not were treated under the Indian Penal Code 1860 and the Indecent Representation of Women (Prohibition) Act 1986. The transmission or publishing of obscene material is punishable by imprisonment of two years and five which may extend up to five Lakhs rupees and any subsequent conviction by an imprisonment of five years and fine which may extend up to ten lakhs rupees.

The subsequent amendment to the 2000 Act in 2008 specifically punishes child pornography. The Act of publishing or transmitting material depicting children in sexually explicit act is punishable. Moreover, it also punishes browsing, collection, distribution, and creation of any sexually explicit material containing children. Inducing online relationship with children, facilitating child abuse online and recording sexual abuse of children in electronic form is a punishable offence. The Act provides for a punishment with an imprisonment of five years and a fine up to five lakhs rupees and the second conviction is punishable with an imprisonment of seven years and a fine up to ten lakhs rupees. The offence made under the Act is non-bailable and cognizable. Section 67C imposes liability on intermediaries for the retention and production of information. Section 79 was also amended; it specifies the condition under which liability will not be imposed on intermediaries. Even after having such elaborate legal provisions punishing child pornography, curtailing child pornography is a challenging task.

The present technology is not so developed to churn out child pornography from the wide area of pornography. As the matter of Pornography has to be seen in consonance of Right to freedom of Expression it is a task to differentiate them on the digital media. Though the legislation has been made under the different statutes but the basic problem of implementation is a serious issue as in the physical world the implementation can be possible due to stricter approach by the government but as for the digital sphere the government seems to have a little bit of concern and even these institutions who are accorded with the duty to do so are not even funded properly, so in actually to curb the problem a serious approach is required.

Judicial Approaches Towards the Problem

Though the laws have been made by the legislation but still the implementation of the same is to be looked by suspicious eyes. As Section 15 of the POCSO act 2012 which deals with storage of pornographic material involving a child for commercial purposes has not been registered any case in High Court or Supreme Court till now. So the implementation or the authorities dealing with the issue seems to be little ineffective in its work. Judiciary has tried to sort the problem related to the Child Pornography whenever the matter related to it has surfaced with strict approach as the availability of evidence in these cases are abundant but the real issue lies in actual coming out of the matter related to it. Most of the places person tends to avoid the issue. There are very few judgements at the level of High Court and the Supreme Court dealing with the matter. Some of them are discussed below.

In the case of State of A.P. V. Mangali Yadagir the matter was in High Court of Hyderabad where a SC/ST girl of 14 years was raped by few persons and then pictures were taken. She was even threatened that if she comes out then the perpetrators said that they would make it public so she was hindered from complaining for some time. Here the matter was referenced to the High Court that the case shall be tried in POCSO special court or SC/ST Court, here the court made that it shall be tried in the POCSO Special Court. In a case of P. Shanmugavel Raj v. State and Ors. This was a Criminal Revision petition for against the committal of trial of the case of the rape of a 13 years old girl. Here the matter was pending in the session court but as the act provided for the special court to be established in the act so the High Court of Madras ordered the same to be tried in that court. The matter of Special Prosecutor was also made to which court agreed with the previous conclusion. In the case of Hector Firdaus Kothavala v. State of Maharashtra the matter was of anticipatory bail in offence related to POCSO act. Here in the heinous case the father of 2 children was making sexual advancement towards them. Children being of age 4 and 6 years did not have greater understanding about the same did not mention but the heinous act was found out by her wife and the case was made. That accused got the anticipatory bail from the court. In the case of Shashi and Ors. v. T

he State of Karnataka where the facts are that some friends of victim's father came to their house and then asked victim to collect firewood from the Jungle where afterwards the perpetrators went and raped her and also made video of the preposterous act. They were charged under POSCO and IT Act and the matter was made but the High Court of Karnataka granted them with bail and the final order is still awaited. In the case of Ishan v. State of M.P.t facts were that the victim went to her friend house and there the friend brother dragged her raped her and made a video of her. The incident was narrated by her to her parents to whom the case was filed. Here as the perpetrator was a juvenile so the matter went to JJB and later the revision petition was filed in the High Court of M.P. where the accused was released on bail.

Suggestions & Conclusion

India being one the youngest nations in the world has a large population of Children to account for. In this regard the laws should be made in consonance and for the betterment of the children as they serve as the future of this country. There is various form of exploitation that a child of tender age could meet with but sexual exploitation is the more severe one as it leaves a deep and mammoth impact on the child for the rest of the life, so laws should be framed in accordance so that this problem can be tackled out. The problem related to regulation of the same are huge and some suggestions in this regard are

1. Acquire technical knowledge and expertise in Internet pornography.
2. Establish links with other agencies and jurisdictions.
3. Establish links with ISPs.
4. To strengthen the central authority and a proper communication channel to be setup.
5. To know the peculiarities of law and the POCSO court working in resonance with the IT Act. The development of computer technology and the internet has a far-reaching impact on the circulation of child pornography. The fight against child pornography on the internet can only be accomplished by a combination of statutory measures, filtering technologies and self-regulation. Governments across the globe have pledged to eliminate child pornography completely. It is important to have an international understanding and consolidated effort to abolish child pornography. As discussed above, a lot of international and national initiatives have been taken place in this century to curtail child pornography. But even now a lot has to be done to achieve this goal. The present technology needs to be improved to churn out child pornography from the internet.

Moreover, the law enforcement officials, much like technology must evolve from time to time so as to meet the needs of the society and protect the interests of the children.

Bibliography

Articles

1. Marvin R.V. Storrow, CHILD PORNOGRAPHY AND FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION, 64 Advocate Vancouver 625 2006.
2. KHALID KHAN, CHILD PORNOGRAPHY ON THE INTERNET, 73 Police J. 7 2000.
3. Lesli C Esposito, Regulating the Internet: The New Battle Against Child Pornography, 30 Case W. Res. J. Int'l L. 541 (1998).
4. FIGHTING CHILD PORNOGRAPHY AND EXPLOITATION ON THE INTERNET THE EXPLOSION OF THE INTERNET, 19 Child. Legal Rts. J. 74 1999.
5. E-Sources: -[1] ANKUSH BHARGAVA, CHILD PORNOGRAPHY: A NATIONAL AND GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE AVAILABLE AT

6. <http://www.mightylaws.in/477/child-pornography-national-global-prespective-menace> (last accessed Feb 24, 2016).
7. MINISTRY OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT, GOVERNMENT OF INDIA (2007) : A STUDY ON CHILD
8. ABUSE: INDIA 2007 AVAILABLE AT <http://wcd.nic.in/childabuse.pdf> (last accessed Feb 24, 2016), p.94. [3] Aurora, Neeraj, “Regulating Child Pornography on Computer-Legal Issues,” <http://www.neerajaarora.com/regulating-childpornography-on-computer-legal-issues/>. Visited on 21st Feb, 2016 at 10:30 AM.

Web Source

1. <https://www.ijedr.org/papers/IJEDR1704190.pdf>

The Sexualisation of Childhood Sexual Hazards Faced by Female Infants in India: A Study

OPEN ACCESS

Volume: 7

Special Issue: 1

Month: March

Year: 2019

ISSN: 2320-2653

Impact Factor: 4.012

Citation

Revathi, G. "The Sexualisation of Childhood Sexual Hazards Faced by Female Infants in India: A Study." *Shanlax International Journal of Education*, vol. 7, no. S1, 2019, pp. 123–26.

DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.2599879>

G.Revathi

Assistant Professor in English
Mangayarkarsi College of Education

Abstract

Recent survey said, "One in every five children does not feel safe because of the fear of being sexually abused in India". The survey conducted by humanitarian aid organization World Vision India with a sample of 45,844 respondents also revealed that one in every five do not feel safe because of the fear of being sexually abused.

The child can be taught personal safety, personal space rules, and safe and unsafe touch, just as we teach our children about how to protect the body from heat, cold, fire and injury. Ask the child to come and tell you if anyone ever breaks the body rules. Give the training and prevent activities to the uneducated Parents for against the now day children abuse.

NA very small percentage of child victims of sexual abuse actually reports it (12%). The reporting is often ambiguous because the young child may not have the vocabulary to explain what has happened or feels too shy to narrate the incident clearly. We can encourage the child to disclose by accepting and understanding what the child is trying to convey.

Parents must educate their children about sexual advances or threats and protects them from abuse through the concept of unacceptable "bad touch". We conduct pan-India programs engaging parents, teachers, communities and even children about sexual abuse. Adolescents are involved in elaborate projects on Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH). They are implementing the online system for children to report sexual abuse.

Introduction

Sexual violence is common for all human begins the universal crime, very complex with no understanding of demographics, urban/rural, educated/not educated, rich/poor, nothing whatsoever. It is essentially a crime embedded in society, even though it certainly does have its psychological and criminal dimensions. This understanding needs to be the met text for any engagement with child sexual abuse. Sexual violence is viewed primarily as a law and order problem whereas a higher reportage of sexual violence particularly CSA shows perhaps a greater degree of confidence in the system. In 2007, Ministry of Women and Child Welfare, supported by United Nations Children's Fund, save the children and Prayers conducted a study to understand the magnitude of child abuse in India, they found that 53.22% children faced one or more forms of sexual abuse; among them, the number of boys abused was 52.94%.

This abuse can be of several kinds according to the World Health Organisation (WHO) – physical, mental, emotional, psychological or in the form of neglect or exploitation. It brings about circumstances causing harm to a child’s health, welfare, and safety. Child abuse, in its various forms can be found everywhere in India - in cities and rural homes, in the homes of the rich and the poor, and in the streets and schools. Wiping out child abuse in India requires a complex strategy.

Aim

Sexual abuse is affected to the all human. We made the awareness of all level of people and controlled the step by step child abuse in society.

Method

India’s Protection of Children against Sexual Offences Act of 2012 (POCSO) and Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act have been recently strengthened in their aim of fighting child rights violation. There has also been a corresponding increase in the number of child abuse cases filed, due to awareness about legal recourse, translating to an increase in some convictions. In 2016, the National Crime Records Bureau also spoke about the relationship of victims and accused in rape cases.

In case of both physical and emotional trauma, the immediate impact is immediately felt. However, it can also result in lasting lifelong physical and psychological trauma. Other children, families, and society also experience this trauma in the way the afflicted child communicates with them. Research has indicated direct neural impact from abuse - as seen in the emotional lobe, memory center, decision-making center and other brain functioning areas. As adults, victims of childhood abuse are more vulnerable to mental health trauma. The topic guide for semi-structured interview is as follows:

- Do you think counseling or psychotherapy could be helpful or useful to the victim and the family?
- If no is your answer, substantiate the reasons.

Result

Collaborative child response unit, a MDT, to tackle Sexual child abuse in a general hospital received 3 referrals of male Child abuse among the 27 referrals in 20 months [Table 1]. India houses 40% of children in its total population but is ranked as the sixth most unsafe country for children. In 2007, Ministry of Women and Child Welfare, supported by United Nations Children’s Fund, save the children and Prayers conducted a study to understand the magnitude of child abuse in India; [2] they found that 53.22% children faced one or more forms of sexual abuse; among them, the number of boys abused was 52.94% and of girls was 47.06%.

Qualitative analysis was done, using “frame work” method. The hypothesis/framework were that barriers to psychiatric treatment were exhibited by all the stake holders. Combination or purposeful mixed sampling (in qualitative analysis, the sample that reflects the barrier to treatment is selected) was made; using both stratified purposeful sampling of subgroup (focus group) and intensity sampling was done choosing information-rich cases that manifest the phenomenon intensely.

The main theme of the barrier that was generated by interviewing the stakeholders of male child victims of abuse was the misconception of superiority of a male victim due to gender (patriarchy); hence, an expectation that he will outgrow the experience. Minimization of abuse as his development ensured that he would be a dominant partner in the social world.

Case 1: AsifaBano at Kashmir

On the morning of 17 January, Muhammad Yusuf Pujwala was sitting outside his home in Kathua when one of his neighbors came running towards him. He stopped in front of Mr.Pujwala and broke the news: they had found his eight-year-old daughter, AsifaBano. Her body lay in bushes in the forest, a few hundred meters away.”I knew something horrible had happened to my girl,” Mr.Pujwala, a 52-year-old with deep sunken eyes, told the BBC in an interview recently. His wife, NaseemaBibi, sat beside him, faintly crying while repeatedly murmuring “Asifa”.

Mr.Pujwala belongs to a community of Muslim nomadic shepherds called Gujjarswho crisscross the Himalayas with their goats and buffaloes.The crime has shocked the community, exposing the fault lines between Hindu-majority Jammu and the Muslim-majority Kashmir valley in a sharply divided state. The Kashmir valley has a tumultuous relationship with India - there has been an armed revolt in the region against Indian rule since 1989.

When she went missing on 10 January, her family was living in a village around 72km (45 miles) east of Jammu city. On that afternoon, her mother recalls, Asifa went to the forest to bring home the horses. The horses returned but Asifa did not.MSNausea informed her husband. He and some neighbors started looking for her. Armed with flash lights, lanterns and axes, they went deep into the forest and searched through the night. But they could not find her.

Two days later, on 12 January, the family filed a police complaint. But, according to Mr.Pujwala, the police were not helpful. One of the police officers, he alleges, said Asifa must have “eloped” with a boy. As news of the crime spread, Gujarat staged protests and blocked a highway, forcing police to assign two officers for the search. One of those who was assigned, Deepak Khajuria, was himself arrested in connection with the crime. Five days later, Asifa’s body was found.”She had been tortured. Her legs were broken,” recalled MsNaseema, who had rushed to the forest along with her husband to see the body. “Her nails had turned black and there were blue and red marks on her arm and fingers.”

Case 2

12-year-old raped at Chennai

A 12-year-old girl with hearing impairment was sexually assaulted for seven months in an apartment in Chennai by security guards.The incident came to light when the child informed her mother and sister about the sexual assault she had been facing for the past few months.The mother of the 12-year-old girl has complained with an all-women police station that her daughter was raped by a lift operator and his accomplices in an apartment.Police have detained 18 of the suspects and are searching for others involved in the crime.

According to the complainant, other staff working in the apartment such as security guards, the plumber and the carpenter also raped the girl. The minor has also said that these men were abusing her after sedating her with drugs and threatened to kill her if she revealed this to anyone.

Police claim the 66-year-old lift operator was the first to attack the girl after she returned from school and was cycling around the complex in the gated community.

He allegedly invited the other men, aged between 23 and 66, to rape the child after giving her spiked soft drinks and injections to sedate her. According to local reports, the accused men took the girl to the building’s basement, terrace, gym and public rest rooms to carry out the attacks over the past seven months. They reportedly filmed each other raping the girl while brandishing knives before blackmailing her and threatening to release the videos if she told police. A local police official told AFP,

“This is the initial stage of investigation and we have to go in-depth to ascertain the details” India has a grim record of sexual violence but the incident has still rocked the country to its core.

Indian television channels ran lengthy news segments with banner headlines which read, simply, “Chennai Horror”. Rohini Singh, an Indian journalist, wrote on Twitter, thus, “An entire community got together to rape a child. I cannot even fathom the depravity and horror of this act,”.

Web Sources

1. <https://www.hindustantimes.com/india-news/one-in-every-two-children-victim-of-sexual-abuse-says-survey/story-spc4MsZTJsmjyrlTZJep7L.html>
2. <http://www.thealternative.in/society/child-sexual-abuse-commonly-asked-questions/>
3. <https://www.savethechildren.in/resource-centre/articles/child-abuse-in-india-and-how-it-can-be-prevented>
4. http://www.india-seminar.com/2018/711/711_vidya_reddy.htm
5. <https://calio.dspacedirect.org/handle/11212/3450>
6. <https://timesofindia.indiatimes.com/videos/city/kochi/why-this-silence-about-sexual-abuse-of-boys/videoshow/63334941.cms>
7. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sGO9eLsBS8k>
8. <http://www.todayspak.com/asifa-bano-the-child-rape-and-murder-that-has-kashmir-on-edge/>
9. <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-india-43722714>
10. <https://www.indiatoday.in/india/story/12-year-old-raped-for-7-months-in-chennai-18-detained-1287667-2018-07-17>
11. <https://www.news.com.au/world/asia/chennai-horror-18-men-accused-of-repeatedly-raping-11-year-old-girl-for-months/news-story/1a48dd0c8a078247b57739f920dcba82>

A Study of Attitude towards Corporal Punishment among the High School Students

OPEN ACCESS

Volume: 7

Special Issue: 1

Month: March

Year: 2019

ISSN: 2320-2653

Impact Factor: 4.012

Citation:

Allimuthu, N., and R. Annadurai. "A Study of Attitude towards Corporal Punishment among the High School Students." *Shanlax International Journal of Education*, vol. 7, no. S1, 2019, pp. 127–31.

DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.2599881>

Dr.N.Allimuthu

Assistant Professor in Education, Mother Teresa College of Education Mettusalai, Illuppur-Po, Pudukkottai

Dr.R.Annadurai

Assistant Professor and Director (i/c), Centre for Educational Research Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai

Abstract

The study was intended to find out the Attitude towards Corporal Punishment among the high school students in Pudukkottai districts, Tamilnadu. Random sampling techniques were used to select sample of 258 high school students. The Mean, Standard Deviation, 't' test and F test statistical techniques have been used in the present study for the analysis of collected data. The result showed that the, there is no significant difference in Attitude towards Corporal Punishment among the high school students with reference to their Gender, Locality of the student and locality of the school. But there is no significant difference in Attitude towards Corporal Punishment among the high school students with reference to their Gender, Locality of the student and locality of the school.

Keywords: Attitude towards, Corporal Punishment, High school students

Introduction

Reward and punishment are the two sides of the coin of Motivation of students to achieve a higher level of concentration in the class room. In the Gurukula form of education punishment occupied a prominent place than reward. The ancient Gurus were very strict. They made the students obey immediately without any consideration or sympathy towards the feelings of the students. The parents of the past also approved these actions of the Gurus, since they opined that the Gurus punished the students only for their betterment. So it was easy to maintain discipline, impose blind obedience in the process of teaching learning. But the students were under the constant fear of the Gurus. The punishments given to the students were very severe and sometimes beyond imagination. The students were beaten, canned sometimes were made to hang from the branch of a tree under which a bush of thorns of fire was kept. But the Government does not allow any form of physical violence on the students by the Teachers in the class rooms.

Significance of the Study

In the present educational scenario, the application of Corporal Punishment learning in real classroom depends very much on the skills that the Teacher possesses

The teacher must possess or acquire the skills of teaching the students without using the rod in the classroom. The teacher in the present situation under the norms and rule laid by the Department of Education and the Government must try to disprove the maximum “Spare the rod and spoil child”. This is the felt need of Present day teachers. The teachers must take decisions about the ways of acquiring the skills motivate and promote learning among the students without Corporal Punishments. Teachers have to strengthen this type of skills of face to students of this generation in which most of them are the sensitive to punishment in public or in class rooms. Hence the present study has been undertaken to improve the skills of the teacher not taking up Corporal Punishments.

Statement of the Problem

“A Study of Attitude towards Corporal Punishment among the High School Students”

Objectives of the Study

1. To find out the high school students have high attitude towards corporal punishment.
2. To find out attitude towards corporal punishment among the basis of Gender, Locality of the Students and Locality of the School.

Hypotheses of the Study

1. The High school Students have high attitude towards corporal punishment.
2. There is no significant difference between the attitude towards corporal punishment among the basis of Gender, Locality of the Students and Locality of the School.

Review of Related Literature

In India, Divya Disha, one of UNICEF’s NGO partners, has organised child rights clubs in schools in Hyderabad, the most recent achievement being the development and signing the Child Rights Charter by 12 schools. This Charter outlines the roles and responsibilities and obligations of schools, teachers, parents and students. Corporal punishment is implicit within the charter and recent information from the NGO has indicated that the clubs will soon take up this issue.

India’s National Policy on Education (1986) proposed abolition of corporal punishment in schools but no legislation has been passed banning it. In 1999, the Delhi High Court admitted a petition by the Parents Forum for Meaningful Education (PFME) challenging the practice of corporal punishment in schools. This followed statements by the Delhi Government in favour of retaining provisions in the Delhi Education Act that provide for certain forms of punishment to students over 14 years of age. In December 2000, in response to public interest litigation, the Delhi High Court struck down provisions of corporal punishment in the Delhi School Education Act (1973) as being inhumane and detrimental to the dignity of children.

Maldives’ law on the Protection of the Rights of the Child (1991) recognises the rights of children and their freedom and dignity and aims to create conditions in which they can develop their full potential and look forward to a full and satisfying adult life. It prohibits the beating of children and the use by parents of severe punishment that may harm the child mentally or physically. The law also states that punishment in schools must not affect the child physically or psychologically. With this background, the state party report to the CRC Committee in 1997 stated that corporal punishment is prohibited in schools.

The Nepal “Children’s Act” (1992) prohibits cruel treatment of children, but it allows parents, family members and teachers to beat a child lightly if it is for the purpose of correcting a behaviour. The Law of Land (Muluki Ain) states that guardians and teachers shall not be held responsible if they grievously hurt a child in the course of education or defense; if the beating results in death they shall be punished with a small fine.

Method Adopted

Survey method is selected for the present study.

Population of the Study

The population for the investigation was the high school students of Pudukkottai.

Sample of the Study

The investigator and associates observed the high school students in Pudukkottai. A total of 258 cases formed the sample through random sampling method and the strata were considered according to the population variables.

Tools Used in this Study

In the present study the investigation selected questionnaire is a tool used to collect data form the selected sample.

Scoring and Consolidation of Data

Scoring of the response sheets were done as per the joining scheme. The score obtained in all questionnaires along with the personal data are consolidated and tabulated on consolidation sheet for the purpose of analysis. Each subject was given a specific number the data concerned with the High School Students was entered in the specific line, following a specific order. Strongly Agree 4 marks, Agree 3 Marks, Disagree 2 Marks, Strongly Disagree 1 Mark.

Validity of the Tool

The Content Validity to select the tool Construction. The sample for the final study is drawn from 6 High School Schools in Pudukkottai District with total 258 High School Students. Stratified random sample procedure.

Reliability of the Tool

In the present study the typical study the typical test-retest method was employed to evaluate the stability of the measurement.

Statistical Techniques Used

The Mean, Standard Deviation, ‘t’ test and “F” test statistical techniques have been used in the present study for the analysis of collected data.

Hypotheses Testing

1. The High school Students have high attitude towards Corporal Punishment.

Table 1

A study of Attitude towards corporal punishment among the High School Students level hypothesis: Mean Scores of attitude towards corporal punishment among the High School Students Level

| Score | Number | Mean | S.D |
|-------|--------|--------|-------|
| Valid | 258 | 130.85 | 13.50 |

The above table shows that the mean score of the high school students is found to be 130.85 which is higher than 50% and hence it is concluded that the attitude towards corporal punishment is high level high school students.

- There is no significant difference between the attitude towards Corporal Punishment among the basis of Gender, Locality of the Students and Locality of the school.

Table 2

Significant difference in Attitude towards corporal punishment among the basis of Gender, Locality of the Student and Locality of the school

| Sl. No. | Variables | Categories | N | Mean | SD | Calculated 't' Value | Table Value | Remark |
|---------|-------------------------|------------|-----|--------|-------|----------------------|-------------|--------|
| 1. | Gender | Male | 110 | 130.69 | 14.05 | 1.65 | 1.96 | NS |
| | | Female | 148 | 131.03 | 13.13 | | | |
| 2. | Locality of the student | Rural | 136 | 131.82 | 14.01 | 1.64 | | NS |
| | | Urban | 122 | 129.78 | 12.88 | | | |
| 3. | Locality of the school | Rural | 92 | 128.35 | 11.54 | 1.65 | | |
| | | Urban | 166 | 132.24 | 14.32 | | | |

Since the calculated value of 't' is less than the table value (1.96) at 5% level of significance, there is no significant difference in Attitude towards corporal punishment among high school students with reference to their Gender, Locality of the student, Locality of the school.

Hence the null hypotheses 2.1, 2.2, 2.3 are accepted.

Findings of the Study

There is no significant difference between the attitude towards Corporal Punishment among the basis of Gender, Locality of the Students and Locality of the school.

Educational Implication

Education plays a dominant role in all walks of human life. The overarching education goal for UNICEF is to help children to learn and succeed. The Education department must be well equipped with necessary personnel who can study the reasons for child behaviour and teacher reactions. The State Government today imposed a ban on Corporal Punishment of school Students. Corporal Punishment closes the window into the world of education. Instead of imposing Corporal Punishment to the secondary level student, the teacher can play a vital role to modify the behaviour of the students. The development of this capability is an essential part of the Teacher who has to expertise in handling students without Corporal Punishment. He must acquire a thorough knowledge handling the class, attracting the students and enchanting them to listen to him without Punishments or even harsh words. Thus the investigator taken this problem is developing an attitude of awareness, of the skills of teaching a group of differently skilled students in an effective way.

Conclusion

After analyzing all the facts it has to be noted that corporal punishment is not at all applicable in today's modern world of reform, it tends to bring negativity and make the child resort to violence, the child could possibly use corporal punishment in future date because of his/her past experience. There are many other ways to bring up a child which would produce positive results making a child understand and value human life and dignity making him/or her better individuals and humans. Corporal punishment though may sound like a better alternative and the last resort to inflict punishment but it is highly advisable not to use it either at homes or schools, there are instances to show that it has a far reaching bad effects upon the students because there has been many deaths in the past due to the use of corporal punishment. So, the government should take a strong stand to prevent its use and it should also be wiped off completely from schools.

References

1. Agbenyega, J. S. 2006. Corporal punishment in the schools of Ghana: Does inclusive education suffer? *The Australian Educational Researcher*, 33(3),107-122.
2. Ashton, V. (2001). The relationship between attitudes toward corporal punishment and the perception and reporting of child maltreatment. *Child Abuse & Neglect*, 25, 389–399.
3. Bitensky, S. H. (1998). Spare the rod, embrace our humanity: Toward a new legal regime prohibiting corporal punishment of children. *University of Michigan Journal of Law Reform*, 31, 353–474.
4. Brenner, V., & Fox, R.A. (1998). Parental discipline and behavior problems in young children. *Journal of Genetic Psychology*, 159, 251-256.
5. Cryan, J.R. 1995. The banning of corporal punishment. *Dimensions of Early Childhood*, 23(3), 36-37
6. Clark, J. 2004. Against the corporal punishment of children. *Cambridge Journal of Education*, 34(3), 363-371.
7. Davis, Phillip W. 1999. Corporal Punishment Cessation. In *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*. Vol 14, Issue 5: 492–510.
8. Durrant, Joan E. 2000. A Generation without Smacking. The impact of Sweden's ban on physical punishment. London. Save the Children.
9. Duran, J. E. 2000. Trends in youth crime and well-being since the abolition of corporal punishment in Sweden. *Youth and Society*, 31, 437-455.