

CHILD ABUSE

Child abuse

- **Child abuse or child maltreatment** is physical, sexual, or psychological mistreatment or neglect of a child or children, especially by a parent or other caregiver.
- It 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.

- 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."

Types

- **Physical abuse**
- intentional use of physical force— harm for the child's health, survival, development or dignity.
- This includes hitting, beating, kicking, shaking, biting, strangling, scalding, burning, poisoning and suffocating.
- Attack 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

- Often, physical abuse can lead to physical and mental difficulties in the future, including re-victimization, personality disorders, post-traumatic stress disorder, dissociative disorders, depression, anxiety, suicidal ideation, eating disorders, substance abuse, and aggression.
- Physical abuse in childhood has also been linked to homelessness in adulthood.

Sexual abuse

- Child sexual abuse (CSA) is a form of child abuse in which an adult or older adolescent abuses a child for sexual stimulation
- Sexual abuse refers to the participation of a child in a sexual act aimed toward the physical gratification or the financial profit of the person committing the act.

- Forms of CSA : asking or pressuring a child to engage in sexual activities
- indecent exposure of the genitals to a child,
- displaying pornography to a child,
- actual sexual contact with a child,
- physical contact with the child's genitals,
- viewing of the child's genitalia without physical contact,
- using a child to produce child pornography.
- Selling the sexual services of children

- Effects of child sexual abuse:- guilt and self-blame, flashbacks, nightmares, insomnia, fear of things associated with the abuse ,
- self-esteem difficulties,
- sexual dysfunction, chronic pain,
- addiction, self-injury, suicidal ideation,
- somatic complaints, depression,¹ post-traumatic stress disorder,
- anxiety,¹ other mental illnesses including borderline personality disorder
- increased risk of sexually transmitted infections

- In the United States, approximately 15% to 25% of women and 5% to 15% of men were sexually abused when they were children.
- Most sexual abuse offenders are acquainted with their victims; approximately 30% are relatives of the child, most often brothers, sisters, fathers, mothers, uncles or cousins; around 60% are other acquaintances such as friends of the family, babysitters, or neighbours; strangers are the offenders in approximately 10% of child sexual abuse cases.

Pedophilia

- Pedophilia is a condition in which an adult or older adolescent is primarily or exclusively attracted to prepubescent children, whether the attraction is acted upon or not
- A person with this attraction is called *a pedophile*

Psychological abuse

- **Psychological abuse** or **emotional abuse**
- is a form of abuse, characterized by a person subjecting, or exposing, another person to behavior that may result in psychological trauma, including anxiety, chronic depression, or post-traumatic stress disorder.
- Such abuse is often associated with situations of power imbalance, such as abusive relationships, bullying, gaslighting, and abuse in the workplace.

- "Emotional abuse is any kind of abuse that is emotional rather than physical in nature.
- It can include anything from verbal abuse and constant criticism to more subtle tactics, such as intimidation, manipulation, and refusal to ever be pleased.
- Emotional abuse can take many forms. Three general patterns of abusive behavior include **aggressing, denying, and minimizing**'.

- Blaming, shaming, and name calling are a few identifiers of verbal abuse which can affect a victim emotionally.
- The victim's self-worth and emotional well being is altered and even diminished by the verbal abuse and the result is an emotionally abused victim.
- The victim may experience severe psychological effects.

Neglect

- Child neglect is the failure of a parent or other person with responsibility for the child, to provide needed **food, clothing, shelter, medical care, or supervision** to the degree that the child's health, safety or well-being may be threatened with harm.
- Neglect is also a lack of attention from the people surrounding a child, and the non-provision of the relevant and adequate necessities for the child's survival, which would be a lacking in attention, love, and nurture

- Neglectful acts can be divided into six sub-categories:
- **Supervisory neglect:** characterized by the absence of a parent or guardian which can lead to physical harm, sexual abuse or criminal behavior;
- **Physical neglect:** characterized by the failure to provide the basic physical necessities, such as a safe and clean home;
- **Medical neglect:** characterized by the lack of providing medical care;

- **Emotional neglect:** characterized by a lack of nurturance, encouragement and support;
- **Educational neglect:** characterized by the caregivers lack to provide an education and additional resources to actively participate in the school system; and
- **Abandonment:** when the parent or guardian leaves a child alone for a long period of time without a babysitter.

POCSO

- **Child sexual abuse laws in India** have been enacted as part of the nation's [child protection](#) policies.
The [Parliament of India](#) passed the '**Protection of Children Against Sexual Offences Bill, 2011**'
- Child sexual abuse was prosecuted under the following sections of [Indian Penal Code](#):
 - I.P.C. (1860) 375- Rape
 - I.P.C. (1860) 354- Outraging the modesty of a woman
 - I.P.C. (1860) 377- Unnatural offences

PREVENTIVE MEASURES

- 1. Proper education
- 2. Responsible parenting
- 3. Public awareness programmes
- 4. Role of child line
- 5. Role of NGOs/teachers/
- 6. Strict implementation of laws
- 7. Trail & punishment on time

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY



JUVENILE

- A BOY WHO HAS NOT ATTAINED THE AGE OF 16YRS OR A GIRL WHO HAS NOT ATTAINED THE AGE OF 18YRS



Juvenile

- **Juvenile:** is a child who unlike an adult person, having **not attained prescribed age**, cannot be held liable for his criminal act. The age criteria for being a juvenile vary from country to country, state to state.
- In India Children below 7 years cannot be treated as juvenile delinquents
- **Age limit is: 7 to 18(16 for boys)**
- **Juvenile Justice Act 1986**

- Juvenile Justice Act, 1986 defined a juvenile or child to be a person who in case of a boy has not completed age of 16 years and in case of a girl 18 years of age
- Juvenile is a child who unlike an adult person, having not attained prescribed age, cannot be held liable for his criminal act. The age criteria for being a juvenile vary from country to country, state to state

- Juvenile delinquency refers to the antisocial or criminal activity of the child (below 16 years of age for boys and 18 years for girls) which violates the law. In true context, that same activity would have been a crime if it was committed by the adult.

MAJOR CRIMES BY MINORS

Some heinous crimes committed by juveniles in recent past

Apr 6, 2016 | Two juveniles allegedly shoot an Uber driver in Mundka area and flee with the car after dumping the body

Mar 24 | Four minors found to be involved in a case in which a doctor was beaten to death in Vikaspuri

Feb 4 | A 17-year-old boy, released from a juvenile home for 'good behaviour', strangles an elderly woman in south Delhi's B K Dutt Colony

Dec 24, 2015 | Three shooters, who were borderline juveniles, fire indiscriminately in a room at the Karkardooma Court Complex, killing a policeman

and critically injuring their target—a notorious criminal, who was being produced in the court

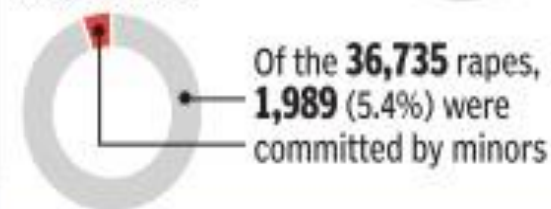
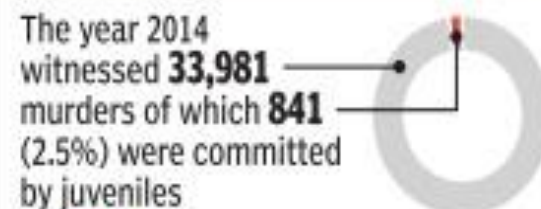
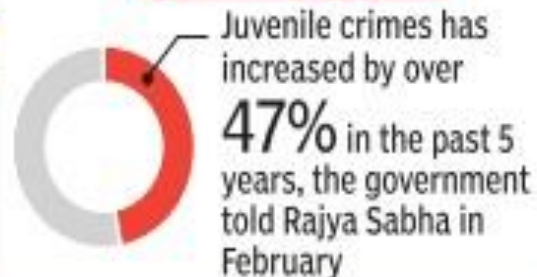
Oct 17 | Two juveniles allegedly rape a toddler after kidnapping her in Nangloi

Nov 29, 2013 | A group of five minors, which escaped from a city juvenile home amid rioting and arson, murders a jeweller's wife in Mayur Vihar and flees with 50kg of silver jewellery and Rs 10 lakh cash from the house

Dec 16, 2012 | Nirbhaya abducted, raped and murdered in a moving bus in south Delhi by a juvenile and his associates



Frightening figures



Causes

- Physical Causes:-
 - 1. Heredity
 - 2. Physical disabilities
 - 3. Excessive physical strength
 - 4. Over sexuality

Social causes

- 1. Broken homes
- 2. parent's attitude
- 3. criminal background of the family
- 4. lack of religious & moral education
- 5. Improper education
- 6. Urbanisation
- 7. Peer group
- 8. Neighbourhood
- Cinema & pornographic literature

Economic

- 1. Poverty
- 2. Unemployment of parents
- 3. Child labour & child abuse
- 4. Over crowding/ Slums
- 5. Isolated areas

Definition of Delinquency

- Delinquency is an act or conduct of a juvenile which is socially undesirable.
- Juvenile delinquency generally means the failure of children to meet certain obligations expected of them by the society
- **Juvenile delinquency**, also known as "**juvenile offending**", is participation in illegal behavior by [minors](#)
- Crime committed by children and adolescents under the age of 18 years, is called delinquency.

Causes of Juvenile delinquency

- Physical causes
 - 1. Heredity
 - 2. Physical disabilities
 - 3. Excessive physical strength
 - 4. Over sexuality

Social causes

- 1. Broken homes
- 2 . Parent's attitude
- 3. urbanisation
- 4.criminal background of the family
- 5. lack of proper education
- 6. Lack of religious & moral education
- 7. Over crowding & Slum area
- 8. Isolated areas

Prevention & control

The three approaches to delinquency prevention are: (1) organising activities that contribute to healthy personality development and adjustment of children,

(2) controlling environment of children contributing to delinquency, and

(3) organising specific preventive services for children.

- 4. Child guidance clinics
- 5. Improving the social envt.
- 6. Beggary & poverty to be eradicated

- i) general improvements in the institutional structure of the society, for example, family, neighbourhood, school, etc.,
- (ii) helping the poverty-stricken families in getting cheap rations and clothes, etc. from the licensed shops
- , (iii) providing job opportunities to children in institutions where they are not exploited,
- (iv) establishing schools,
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- v) improving job conditions,
- (vi) providing recreational facilities in neighbourhoods,
- (vii) improving marital relations through family counselling services and family social work, and
- (viii) imparting moral and social education in schools.

Rehabilitative measures

- Probation:- Juvenile is put under the Supervision of a Probation Officer for their reformation
- Certified Schools:-Gives primary/technical/education
- Auxillary Homes:-attached with certified schools- delinquents are studied by a social worker

- Foster Homes:- Mostly run by Voluntary agencies –grand from the govt.
- Reformatory schools:-For education & vocational training of delinquents
- Borstal institution:-for adolescence offenders –between 15-21 yrs
- Juvenile courts:- its own judicial bench/no advocates

Legislative measures

- 1. Apprecentage Act-1850:- children(10-18 yrs) could be taken as apprentices
- 2.Reformatory School Act 1897:- send youthful offenders to reformatory schools
- 3.Children Acts:- No imprisonment to children/no capital punishment/
- Probation of offenders act:- send them under the supervision of probation officers

• Thank u