CHAPTER-2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

For any worthwhile study in the field of knowledge an effective research work needs an adequate familiarity with the related studies, the development of research problem, background for selection, the procedure and develop methods for interpretation of results. A review of related literature involves a general survey of related studies, their critical analysis and put them logically to involve certain framework and dimensions researcher and learn what others have done and what still remains to be done looking. Review of the related literature allows the researcher to acquaint researcher with current knowledge for missing links in the chain of knowledge continuum. In order to be creative and original one must read intensively and critically as a stimulus to thinking.

Sometimes recommendations of previous researchers provide insight into the selection of variables and details. Reviewed literature related to the present study has been presented in the following texts.

2.1 Some Early Efforts-

- **Belsky (1978)** “based on three basic theoretical models (a) Psychiatric model (b) a sociological model and (c) the effect of care giver model, the etiology of abuse. Concluded that remediation strategy based upon any one cannot be hope to be reduce or eliminate the incidence of child maltreatment eclectic model should be used significant randomly”.

- **Straus (1979)** “on the basis of family patterns and child abuse on a nationally representative American sample of 1,146 children, concluded that each year over 14% American children between 3-17 of age were subjected to abusive violence”.

- **Dubanoski and Karen (1980)** “on the basis of abuse and neglect in Japanese American and Samoan American families in Hawaii. Recommended should included that prevention and treatment programme cultural aspects of the step”.

- **Taitz (1981)** “in a follow up study on effect of support on emotional and intellectual development of 47 children, who were referred to one pediatric
unit and found to be “at risk” of child abuse followed for some time and classified as “Satisfactory” (12) “Unsatisfactory” (14) and “uncertain” (17) on the basis of breakdown of natural parenting, growth failure, developmental delay, behavior disturbance and non accidental injury. Due to poor review practices the other conventional methods though emotional and developmental impairment social work support and some time lead to prevent further deterioration could not to be revised”.

- **Toro (1982)** “in a study on developmental effects of child abuse, indicated that 32% of the abused children were evidenced the “Failure to thrive” syndrome (below the third percentile in height and weight) concluded that abused children mantel retardations (55%), speech difficulties (50%) were mentally retarded (1q<80), poor impulse control (82%) poor self concepts (76%) frequent angry outbursts (38%) had (35%) had clinical personality problem, and had behavioral difficulties in school (18%)”.

- **Peltoniemi (1983)** “in a study on child abuse and physical punishment of children in Finland on a population of 530 older than 14 years of age. The observed a close connection between child battering and social problems, heavy use of alcohol. Physical violence towards small children (30%) and (1%) teenagers. 44%”.

- **Joan (1983)** “on the basis of poor and broke homes 232 males had been convicted for these types conducted that more than 50% of .neglected or abused children were alcoholic, mentally ill, or had died before reaching age 35”.

- **Dubanoski and Melintosh (1984)** “on the basis of comparison in military and civilian families abuse and neglect reported that loss of control and lack of tolerance were two major reasons for abuse by military perpetrators”.

- **Youssef and Atta (1998)** “in their study evaluated school physicians, social workers and teachers for their perceptions of child maltreatment, knowledge of its predictors, ability to identify indicators of abuse and neglect, and their reporting intentions, Their ages ranged from 20 years to 59 years and their work experience varied from a few months to 36 years. A high level of agreement (over 80%) was encountered of child maltreatment, i.e. truancy from home (88.7%) and seeking love and affection from surrounding adults
(84.7%). Were observed age up on only two Significant statistical differences in arrangement for one medicine. Observed among school physicians in all nine situations describing forms of child neglect”.

2.2 Recent Studies-

- **Brown (2003)** “found that 40% of fathers as opposed to 49% of mothers were responsible for the physical abuse of their children. Of respondents experiencing abuse, 26% reported domestic violence in their family; parental sexual abuse, of those reporting neglect (88%), physical abuse (75%), emotional abuse (71 %), and 70% also reported domestic violence”.

- **Hong-Kong and Medical coordinators (2003)** “evaluated, 592 (287 boys and 305 girls) cases of suspected child abuse, of mean age 7.3 years (range, 0-16.7 years) reported (86.6%). Physical abuse, alone or in combination with other forms of maltreatment, of the 320 substantiated cases. In these 78% cases the perpetrators when either, or both, biological parents”.

- **According to US department report (2004)** “use and neglect in Colorado to be approximately 9.1 individual children per 1,000. In 78.5 percent cases perpetrators were biological parents or other family figures”.

- **Trocome and Bala (2004)** “found that more than one-third of maltreatment investigations unsubstantiated, but only 4% of all cases to be intentionally fabricated. Custody or access dispute (12%) in mostly by anonymous reporters and noncustodial parents (usually fathers)”.

- **Deb and Modak (2006)** “in a United States based study, reported primary emotional abuse in case of 26.0% of children while emotional abuse in conjunction with child physical abuse in 14.0% of cases. 100% by both male and female children and among children 10.0% of adolescent’s sexual abuse of all of him of all ethnic groups. With girls 5 times more likely to report abuse than boys. 22% male and 18 % had female history of physical and /or sexual abuse Americans, and focused significantly higher levels of psychological distresses”.

- **Namani (2008)** “in Nigeria found based study 7 percent had been exposed only to minor mole station such as body touching whereas, that half (50%) of the sexually abused girls were involved in ongoing sexual relationship with their abusers”.
- **Omer (2009)** “examined the nature and co occurrence of four forms of child maltreatment including sexual, physical, emotional maltreatment and neglect among Sudanese basic and high school adolescents in both urban and rural settings age generally ranged from 12 to 17. The prevalence estimates of at least one type of physical and emotional maltreatment, neglect and sexual abuse were (47.5%), (39.5%), (29.3%) and (19.7%) respectively. All most equal in urban and rural areas (41.6%) exposed to more than one form of child maltreatment”.

- **Deb and Maeciani (2009)** “reported 20.9% (67/320), 21.9% (70/230) and 18.1% (58/230) whereas psychological, physical and sexual abuse respectively. Female children experienced more sexual abuse Male children were more likely to be victims of psychological and physical abuse. About one- fifth of children from joint (46.2%) and nuclear / single families (53.8%) did experience violence, almost an equal number of the children came from”.

- **Macpherson (2009)** “reported 9% of adults had experienced severe physical and emotional abuse in childhood. Whereas 33% for women and 10% for men.

- **Mathur (2009)** in a study on street children reported (61.8%) Larger numbers of children scored in the “moderate” category of abuse in while 36.6% children indicated abuse in “severe” and “Verbal” and “Psychological” abuse were reported more Boys were significantly more abused than girls. Abused significant positive of correlated between and “age” and “income” of street children”.

- **Wekerle et. al. (2009)** “dating violence founded over half of females (63-67%) and nearly half of males (44-49%). Reported maltreatment, with emotional abuse emerged as a significant predictor of both PTSD symptomatology and dating violence among males and females. PTSD”.

- **Baker and Maiorino (2010)** “revealed that 15.4% of the community samples reported severe to extreme emotional abuse and 13.1% reported severe to extreme emotional neglect. In the clinical samples the rates were 32.2%, 19% for severe to extreme, emotional abuse and emotional neglect and respectively”.

- **Dedel (2010)** “in a review study concluded that neglect is the most common form of child maltreatment, comprising approximately 64 percent of all
substantiated findings. Approximately 16 percent of the substantiated cases involved physical abuse, 9 percent involved sexual abuse, and 7 percent involved emotional abuse. Child fatalities are the most tragic outcomes of maltreatment. Children who died from abuse or neglect, over three-fourths were under four years old”.

- **Feng et. al. (2010)** “in variance of kindergarten teachers’ intention to report child abuse study revealed 22.4% of variance in, attitudes toward child discipline, punishments for perpetrators, and professional responsibility as well as perceived behavioral control”.

- **Fisher et. al. (2010)** “conducted that severe physical abuse from the mother were three times more report that commenced prior to 12 years of age, Psychosis cases. Associations with maternal neglect and childhood sexual abuse disappeared after adjusting for maternal physical abuse and antipathy”. Paternal maltreatment and other forms of adversity were not associated with psychosis.

- **Briony and Saqi (2010)** in a study on child abuse and neglect between the ages of 0–18 years found that 5–10% of children experience physical abuse; around one-in-ten are emotionally maltreated; 12–23% witness family violence; and 4–8% experience serious (i.e., penetrative) sexual abuse.

- **Igarashi et. al. (2010)** in on undergraduate students (N=243) were studied to examine the impact of childhood abuse history on borderline personality traits, negative life events, and depression. Neglect and emotional abuse as well as sexual maltreatment predicted borderline personality traits and baseline depression. Baseline depression as well as the impact of negative life events occurring the week prior predicted depression a week later.

- **Leeson and Nixon (2010)** have documented a range of severe and long-lasting Consequences for children who experience childhood psychological maltreatment. Which include but are not limited to emotional and behavioural problems, low self-esteem, and relationship difficulties.

- **Romero et. al. (2010)** conducted that child neglect and substance abuse co-occur in greater than 60% of child protective service cases, home based family therapies included contingency management, self control, stimulus control, communication and child management skills training exercises, and financial
management components. Indicated improvements in child abuse potential, home hazards, domestic violence, and drug use.

- **Russel et. al. (2010)** studied the relationship between retrospective reports of witnessing domestic violence in childhood and levels of depressive symptoms in young adulthood on a sample of 1,175 young adults (ages 20-24) in Miami, Florida. Multivariate results indicated that frequently having witnessed domestic abuse predicts higher levels of depressive symptoms in adulthood, independently of other risk factor for depression and family violence.

- **Sedlak et. al. (2010)** in a review study on fourth NIS for interested that the United States. Conducted maltreatment a large percentage was abused, while most were neglected. Most of the abused children experienced physical abuse (58% of the abused children). Slightly less than one-fourth was sexually abused (24%), while slightly more than one-fourth was emotionally abused (27%). Almost one-half of the neglected children experienced educational neglect (47% of neglected children, an estimated 360,500 children), more than one-third were physically neglected (38%, an estimated 295,300 children), and one-fourth were emotionally neglected (25%, an estimated 193,400 children).

- **Wilson and Widom (2010)** indicated that victim of child abuse and neglect was at increased risk for all problem behaviors except drug use. In the fall model, only early sexual initiation remained significant as a mediator in the pathway from child abuse and neglect to prostitution.

- **Powers et. al. (2011)** Posttraumatic stress disorder was specifically predictive of 4 (of the 8 SPD) symptoms excessive social anxiety, a lack of close friends or confidants, unusual perceptual experiences, and eccentric behavior or appearance.

- **Wilson and Widom (2011)** revealed that Child abuse and neglect was associated with increased likelihood of risky sexual behavior in middle adulthood, this relationship was mediated by risky romantic relationships in young adulthood.

- **Taussig and Clyman (2011)** in a study on relationships between length of a time living with kin and the outcome variables. In multivariate analyses founded that, longer length of time living with kin was related to: (1) greater involvement in risk behaviors including: delinquency, sexual risk behaviors,
substance use, and total risk behaviors, and (2) poorer life-course outcomes including: Tickets/Arrests and lower grades. There were trends (p<.10) for time living with kin to predict greater trauma symptomatology (β=.17) and suspensions (OR=1.1).

- **Wolff (2011)** approximately 9% of participants reported childhood maltreatment, defined as serious neglect, molestation, or physical abuse occurring before the age of 15 years. Those who experienced childhood maltreatment were 1.74 times as likely to meet AAD criteria compared with males who did not experience childhood maltreatment.

- **Guterman et al. (2013)** the study conducted Mothers receiving parent aide and case management services reported significant improvements from baseline to six-month follow-up in self-reported indicators of physical child abuse risk, as well as improvements on parental stress, mastery, depression, and anxiety, whereas mothers receiving only case management services did not. No discernable improvements were found with regard to indicators of risk for child neglect.

- **Lamela and Figueiredo (2013)** conducted that total effect of the childhood physical victimization on child maltreatment risk was significant. The results also showed significant direct effect from the parents' history of childhood physical victimization to their current maltreatment risk.

- **Aronu et al. (2014)** in study of 372 subjects (192 females and 180 males) of median age 15.0 (12–18) years. 166 (85 females and 81 males) reported that they had been hit repeatedly with an implement, 10 % respondents admitted that they have been forced or persuaded to have sexual experience against their wish as teenagers, about 17% respondents admitted that they have been abused emotionally in one way or the other by either birth parents or other relatives who brought them up.