SUMMARY AND RESULTS
Present work was undertaken in a sample of 300 respondents in urban area of Jhansi city in U.P., to investigate some of the socio-economic and cultural factors, related to the child abuse and maltreatment and to study consequences of these factors on individual, family and community life. Studies population belonged to Nagar Nigam area of Jhansi which was considered to be economically backward area of the Bundelkhand region in U.P. Literacy rate, particularly the families which maltreat and neglect their children was also by ands large, per capita income was also meager. Traditional work of Bidi followed by wage earners and labour etc. As is usually the case with other areas not very homogenous in nature, some of the social tradition and practices on different aspects of life were also not similar in the area. However the studied population respondents characteristics of the Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh. These could be considered to represent any other area of the country that resembles in nature with these population.

For the purpose of the study, 300 children of 6 to 14 age were selected by simple random sampling with probability to proportionate to each group - child labour, street children, house worker and Hotel worker. In community based studies of this nature, the size of the study, sample should usually be sufficiently large to facilitate generalization of the results.

This study was formulated to investigated child abuse and maltreatment in urban area of Jhansi city. In past and even and present the concept of child abuse, neglect and treatment was based on individuals, family and community thinking feeling and doing in relation to children activities, individuals, family and community perception, behest and practices

"Child Abuse and Maltreatment"
also played vital role in promoting child abuse and maltreatment. Socio-economics, psychological and cultural factors also influenced the incidence as well prevalence of child abuse and maltreatment. To day, the situation has changed child abuse neglect and maltreatment was found to be in danger. At present the threat is posted in terms of bia family, malnutrition, on the part of people, unless their past practices related to child abuse and maltreatment are not changed they shall continue to suffer from various neglect, maltreatment and ailments, hence there is a need to change and control over child abuse method and types.

The major objectives of the study were undertaking the socio-economic and demographic back-ground of responds and their families, cause of child abuse and maltreatment, cause i.e. influencing factor responsible for child abuse and maltreatment, consequences on physical, emotional, nutritional social and psychological life, various type and methods of child abuse and association with poverty.

1. RESULT RELATED TO SOCIO-ECONOMICS AND DEMOGRAPHIC FEATURE OF RESPONDENTS.

- **Age**: Majority of respondent were image group of between 13-14 years of age. This may be due to the fact that the respondents who were selected should in between 6 to 14 years.

- **Education**: Most of children who were respondents of study were literature and primary school passed.

- **Caste**: As study was related to child abuse and maltreatment so other background and scheduled caste respondent belonged the OBC/SC.

- **Religion**: Majority of respondents religion was Hindu because India is Hindustan.
- **Occupation**: Majority of respondent were found children who used to work at shops, Hotel and domestic worker. In the sample labour class was specific group which maltreat to this children.

- **Monthly income**: Most of children belong to poor families so there monthly income was Rs. 500-1000 per months.

- **Type of family**: Family structure of the respondents was studied and it was found that majority of which included normally husband, wife and their children.

- **Means of recreation**: Majority of 166 respondents (55.33%) entertain themselves of television.

- **Type of House**: Majority of respondents lived mixed type of house and rest were lived in khchha and very few children lived in pucca house.

- **No. of brother and sister**: Majority of respondent had five or more them five brother and sister excluding themselves.

- **Side of residence**: Majority of 129 respondents (4.3.00%) lived in slums of Jhansi city. 30 percent in market, 19 percent in Jhuggi, Joupadpatti and a few at relative.

2. **Types and Methods of Child Abuse**:

- **Physical abuser**: Majority of physical abuser 177 (59.00%) were whiten family mochas father or mother or both, followed by (41.00%) outsiders i.e. owners in working situations.

- **Method of physical abuser**: Averagely 60 percent pushing by hand, followed by kicking by feet's, beating by stick keeping hungry and burning were applied methods of maltreatment.
• **Emotional abuser**: Majority of emotional abuser were family member either father or mother or parents followed 74 (24.67%) out sides as owners.

• **Method of emotional abuse**: Majority of 84 respondents (28.00%) told insulting, followed 74 (24.67%) Humiliating, 68 (22.00%), ‘Neglecting’, 50 (16-67%) comparison with sibling and 24 (8.00%) told cretizing method were used for maltreatment.

• **Sexual abuser**: Majority of 129 respondent (43.00%) told that they were abused by pear group, followed owners in working condition.

• **Method of sexual abuse**: 85 (28.33%), ‘Talk on sex’ followed by 80 (26.67%) showing dirty pictures, 45 (15.00%), properly kissing, 35 (11.67%) exhibits of reproductive organs, 33 (11.00%), taking masturbation work, 15 (5%), photography child nude” and 10 (3.33%) fingering in anus, were the method of sexual abuse.

• **Method economics abuse**: 72 (24.00%) respondents told that that owners employed, less payment, followed by 68 (22.00%), more work taking, 62 (20.66%), late payment, 50 (16.67%) work without pay and 48 (16.00%), not allowing leave various economics methods of child abuse.

• **Economic child abuse by parents**: 109 (36.33%) respondents used, no pocket money, followed by 93 (31.00%) snatch earning, 50 (16.67%) compel to child labour and 48 (16.00%) compel to beggary, by parents of respondent.

• **Educational child abuse**: 100 (33.33%) respondent, told that their parent, checked school admission, followed by 81 (27.00%), creating
obstacle in fee given, 45 (15.00%), “not purchasing book’, 41 (13.67%) detain education and 33 (11.00%), “no money for stationery” used the educational as child abuse.

- **2.10. Nutritional child abuse**: 84 (28.00%) respondents told that thin parents used adopt partiality in food and merge quantity of food followed by 72 (24.00%) not provide balance diet and 60 (20.00%), non protein energy food, was given to them.

- **Cultural abuse**: 37 (29.00%) respondent told that thin parents did not purchase sport equipments to then followed by 71 (23.67% , detain to play, 60 (20.00%) detain to association with pears, 51 (17.00%), no opportunity to visiting cinema and 31 (10.33%) not allowing fan visiting.

- **Social abuse**: 90 (30.00%) respondent told that, observation of social equality, followed by 78 (26.00%), check to inter in other house, 58 (19.33%), no entry in social competition, 47 (15.67% , lack of social cooperation and 27 (9.00%), lack of social support etc. social maltreatment and neglects were given society.

3. **CAUSES / FACTOR OF CHILD ABUSE AND MALTREATMENT**:  

- **Individual factor**: Majority of 156 respondents, 52 percent of told begabrondy followed by 132 product 44 percent sampling, 145 respondents 48 percent smoking were more in extent individuals factors causes of child abuse and maltreatment.

- **Family factor**: Majority of 104 respondents (34.67%) told big size of family followed by 84 (28.00%) percent of father, 56 (18.67). tension between factor influence child abuse.
- **Social factor**: Majority of 163 (54.33%) told theft, followed by 144 (48.00%) dropout from school, misbehave with other in great extent respondent for child abuse and maltreatment.

- **Economics factor**: Majority of 158 respondents (52.67%) family poverty in great extent influenced for child abuse and maltreatment, followed by 144 respondents (48.00%) not to give salary, 138 respondent (45.33%) taking loan on father name were economics factor respondents.

- **Psychological factor**: Majority 168 respondents (36.00%) of big family, followed by 96 respondent (32.00%) sudden loss lost employment 40 (13.33%) parent frustration, 32 (10.67%) behavioural obsouramality and 24 (8.00%) psyche disorder were psychological course of child abuse.

- **Culture factor**: Majority of 80 respondents (26.67%) told scrolling is necessary thinking of parents, followed by 78 (26.00%) neglect is just of mischief, 73 (24.33%) children is not misbehaved by parent were cultural factor responsible for child abuse.

- **Situational factor**: Majority of 109 (36.34%) respondent told quarrel between parent, followed by 78 (26.00%), 'Quarrel among sibling, 58 (18.00%) failed in exam., 31 (10.33%) more loss by child, 28 (9.33%) missal before relatives were situational causes of child abuse.

- **Local factor**: Majority of 100 (33.33%) respondent told criminal environment followed by 84 (28.00%), slums, 51 (17.00%) cinema taking near home, 36 (12.00%). House near hotel and 29 (9.67%) liquate shape near house were local courses of child abuse.
Other factor: Majority of 98 (31.67%) father drinking behaviour followed by 62 (20.66%) broken families, 60 (20.00%) illiteracy of parents, 51 (17.00%), different of parents, 51 (17.00%) different annunciation and 32 (10.67%) parent emotional instability were other course of child abuse.

4 CONSEQUENCES OF CHILD ABUSE AND MALTREATMENT:

- Effect on lifestyle: 195 (65.00%) respondents told that they developed, more gambling, followed by 193 (64.33%) use of Alcohol and 186 (62.00%) smoking.

- Effect on Behaviour patterns: 193 (64.33%) told that they became bagebond, followed by 189 (63.00%), Juvenile delinquency and 188 (62.67%), quenelle some.

- Effect of life: 231 (77.00%) respondents told that more family tension, followed by 207 (69.00%), depreciated family status and 180 (60.00%), Hindered sibling marriage.

- Effect on society: 201 (67.00%) respondents told that, more conflict episodes evaluated, “followed by 187 (62.33%) lack of social control, 177 (59.00%)” developed economic and 159 (53.00%) lack of conduct emerged.

- Effect on culture of child: 206 (68.67%) respondents told more effect on thinking, followed by 204 (68.00%) developed critical communication, 189 (63.00%), uncivilized behaviour and 192 (64.00%) child becomes undisciplined and 135 (45.00%) adopted deviation in work.
- **Effect on religious faith**: 216 (72.00%) respondents told that they, become more, atheistic, followed by 207 (69.00%) ante-religious and 198 (66.00%) violent.

- **Effect on education process**: 203 (67.67%) respondents told more effect on then education process i.e. discontinuation of study, followed by 181 (60.33%) developed dropout tendency from school, 179 (59.67%) children remained illiterate.

- **Effect on physique**: 187 (62.33%) respondents observed more effect on thin, physical appearance followed by 152 (50.67%), reduce capacity and 143 (47.67%) physical growth.

- **Effect of health**: 213 (71.00%) respondents observed then more poor health status, followed by 171 (57.00%), malnutrition and 149 (49.67%) increased more morbidity in them.

- **Effect on mental health**: 187 (62.33%) respondents felt more, frustration, followed by 173 (57.67%), behavioural disorders, and 171 (57.00%) felt more tension.

- **Effect on psychological**: 182 (60.67%) respondents told that they developed more imparity followed by 179 (59.67%) lack of skills and 177 (59.00%) adjustment with others.

5 ASSOCIATION OF POVERTY WITH CHILD ABUSE:

- **Poverty link with malnutrition**: 273 respondents (91.00%) accepted poverty association with malnutrition.

- **Poverty association with old dress**: 249 respondents (83.00%) agreed poverty association with old dress wearing by them.
- Poverty connected with illiteracy: 260 respondents (86.67%) observed poverty connection with illiteracy.

- Poverty relation with child labour: 231 respondents (77.00%) accepted that poverty compel to child labour practice in society.

- Poverty leads to begrancy: Majority of 162 respondents (54.00%) agreed that poverty leads to beggary.

- Poverty neglect treatment: Majority of 216 respondents (72.00%) accepted that poverty denied treatment of children.

- Poverty associate unprotection of children: Majority of 160 respondents (56.00%) told that poverty of family is incapable to protect thin children.

- Poverty and means of recreation: Majority of 222 respondents (74.00%) accepted that thin parents owing to poverty were unable to provide them means to creation.

- Poverty association to sell of children: Majority of 126 respondents (42.00%) agreed that parents sold thin children to other due to thin poverty.

- Poverty association to child abuse: Majority of 246 respondent (82.00%) agreed that they were abused, neglected and maltreated by both found as well as outsider such as owners and friends.

- Poverty leads to sexual abuse: Majority of 203 respondents (67.67%) told association of poverty to sexual abuse.

- Poverty association to unpaired labour: Majority of 170 respondents (56.67) accepted children are unpaid after getting work done owing to thin poorly.
6. LIMITATION OF STUDY

The above conclusion need to be considered in the light of the following institution and limitation of study:-

1. The present study is based on 300 children belonging to poor family of Jhansi city. Though 300 respondents were randomly selected out of the total available working shapes as helper, hotel worker, domestics' workers and sheet nitpickers only this could be possible seeing time and resource available.

2. The above study sample was some what small in size due to this reasons result of the study can be taken to be time for the commonly studied only. However, there result[s can also be taken to be time in other urban areas, with similar socio-economics background and with households resembling on different other aspects.

3. The analysis of data presented in different tables, through every care and precaution were taken during data collection and their analysis, however possibility of interviews bias during the conduct of the interview and of non-sampling errors during data collection s well in thin analysis can not be ruled out.

GENERAL SUGGESTIONS

Policy and Legislation: The present National Policy on Children 1974 needs revision and here is a clear and established need for a separate National Child Protection Policy. In addition, every state should set up a State Commission for the Protection of Rights of the Child and formulate Plans of Action for Child Protection at the district and state levels. There is also a clear and established need for a National Legislation to deal with child
abuse. The proposed legislation should address all forms of sexual abuse including commercial sexual exploitation, child pornography and grooming for sexual purpose. It should also deal with physical abuse including corporal punishment and bullying, economic exploitation of children, trafficking of children and the sale and transfer of children. The legislation should also look at mechanisms of reporting and persons responsible for reporting. This must be seen in the context of the fact that more than 70% of the child respondents do not report the matter of sexual abuse to anyone. It has also very clearly emerged that the largest percentage of abusers are persons within the family or persons in position of trust and authority. The legislation should address such issues also.

Protocols: In order to enhance the standards of care and build a protective environment for children in the country, there is a need to develop standard protocols on child protection mechanisms at the district, block and village levels, defining roles and responsibilities of each individual and agency. Such protocols should also lay down standards and procedures for effective child protection service delivery including preventive, statutory, care and rehabilitation services for children. An effective community based monitoring mechanism needs to be put in place to ensure accountability at various levels. Monitoring should be based on indicators of performance such as quality of services and levels of child friendliness.

Scheme on Child Protection: So far child protection has been dealt with in a piecemeal and dilatory way with allocation of minimum resources reaching out to a miniscule numbers of children in difficult circumstances. The results of the study point to the need for a national scheme. Such a scheme should identify vulnerable families and children, prevent vulnerabilities and provide services to those in need. The scheme should
strengthen statutory support services provided under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000 for children in need of care and protection and children in conflict with law. With the allocation of adequate financial and human resources, the scheme should help create a protective environment for children through strong service delivery mechanisms, outreach services and effective interventions.

**Outreach and Support Services:** The study has revealed that the majority of abuse cases take place within the family environment, the perpetrators being close family relatives. A child who has been abused or continues to be in an abusive situation, needs a variety of services, including professional help in the form of trauma counseling, medical treatment, police intervention and legal support. Such a system should be established under the scheme on child protection. Further, the existing Child line service providing emergency outreach services to children in difficult circumstances should be expanded. Migration and rapid urbanization have forced a very large number of children onto the streets. Such children survive by begging, working, scavenging, rag picking, etc. It is essential to provide outreach services to these children through bridge education, night shelters and vocational skills, so as to get them off the streets, reduce their vulnerability and enable them to sustain themselves.

**Tracking Missing Children:** Children go missing for a number of different reasons. Difficult and abuse situations at home often force children to run away; economic compulsions make them move to urban and semi-urban areas in search of a living; and sometimes they are trafficked for domestic work, other forms of labour or commercial sexual exploitation. Annually, large numbers of children go missing and there is little attempt to track them or trace them. Such children are most vulnerable to all forms of

"Child Abuse and Maltreatment"
abuse and exploitation. Not only should they be tracked but existing mechanisms for their rescue, rehabilitation, repatriation and reintegration should be reviewed and strengthened while keeping in view the best interests of the child.

**Shared Responsibility:** Child protection is a shared responsibility, and for any intervention to be effective there should be a synergy between efforts being made by different stakeholders to address the issues. There is a need to create a mechanism that will make such a synergy possible. These may include child protection mechanisms at village, block, district and state levels which involve parents, elected representatives of urban and rural local bodies, teachers, anganwadi workers, medical practitioners, police and social workers and responsible members of public among others.

**Capacity Building:** All the above recommendations regarding formulation of a new policy, legislation, scheme and strengthening of the service delivery mechanism, assume the creation of a cadre of trained personnel, sensitized to child rights and protection of children. In order to create this cadre, in the first instance, schools of social work and universities should offer specialized courses on child rights, protection and counseling. Further, child rights and protection issues should be integrated into the curricula of administrative institutes, police training academies, law colleges, medical colleges, teacher training schools, etc. so that the professionals passing out of these institutions have both the sensitivity and the knowledge to deal with these issues. Capacity enhancement and skill up-gradation of those who are already working in this sector are also essential. Further, there is a need to regularly up-grade the skills and capabilities of the civil society organizations. Parents and caregivers are primarily responsible and accountable for the safety and security of the children in their care. The results
of the study suggest that somewhere parents have not lived up to these expectations. Therefore, there is a need to enhance parenting skills, knowledge of the subject and sensitivity, which will help them to handle situations of child sexual abuse. Life skill education of children to enhance their knowledge and capacity to deal with abuse is essential. It is proposed that this should become an integral part of the school curriculum.

**Gender Equity:** Equity is possible if social norms ensure that the girl child lives in a non-abusive Environment in which she is cared for and respected. Discrimination of girls results in their lower enrollment in schools, higher levels of malnutrition, trafficking of girls for sexual exploitation, child marriage and their non-participation in decision-making in the family etc. These imbalances need to be addressed by bringing about attitudinal changes in people regarding the value of the girl child. Empowerment of adolescent girls should be done by making them aware of their rights, orientating them on the subject of abuse, instilling life skills including knowledge of childbirth and child rearing practices, HIV & AIDS and personal hygiene among others. The adolescent girl component of ICDS should be strengthened. Government, NGOs and civil society should make efforts to instill non-sexist norms and values through advocacy and communication strategies and campaigns using electronic, print and folk media and through open discourses on gender equity with involvement of public figures. Focus should be on elimination of discrimination and abuse of girls and on creating awareness of existing legislations.

**Advocacy and Awareness:** The media should be used to spread awareness on child rights. Debates and discussions with participation of children can be a regular feature on electronic media in order to enhance people's knowledge and sensitivity on child protection issues. While media
coverage of child protection issues is desirable, it is essential that the coverage is done in such a way that it prescribes to high ethical standards of reporting such as avoiding disclosure of the identity of the child victim to reduce the child's trauma and prevent re-victimization of the child. It is also essential to obtain informed consent of the child in cases of reporting. All these measures will protect the child from the stigma attached to abuse and prevent sensationalization of the issue. The Ministry of Information and Broadcasting and media self-regulatory authorities should take necessary action to develop ethical standards for the media and to implement them.

**Research and Documentation:** The national study has thrown open various avenues of research which need to be undertaken in order to further strengthen some of the findings emanating from the study. These areas for research could include:

- Child Rights
- Violence and its impact on children
- Causes and impact of different forms of child abuse
- Issues around children in conflict with the law
- Corporal punishment in schools
- Urban poverty and children
- Working children with special reference to child domestic workers and children working in dhabas and tea kiosks etc. among others
- Neglect of children
- Gender discrimination
- Orphans and the adoption system
• Good practices in protection should be documented and shared to facilitate qualitative improvement at all levels.

**Child Protection Data Management System:** The biggest challenges in child protection are the creation of a database of all child protection services, linking of lateral services, creation of a knowledge base, and tracking of missing children, all of which have to be addressed at the grassroots level. The database, therefore, should be developed at the district level itself with upward and lateral linkages.

**Child Participation:** Children's voices need to be heard by everyone. All for addressing issues of child rights should have adequate children's representation with the opportunity for them to express their views. For example, school curricula should be developed with the active participation of children; children should be involved in development of the district child protection plan, children should be involved in management of schools and institutions, etc.

**SPECIFIC SUGGESTIONS:**

Apart from the general recommendations, there are certain specific recommendations regarding different evidence groups, that emerged from the study as given below:

**Children in schools**

1. The study has indicated beyond doubt that schools as compared to other situations are the safest place for children and therefore efforts should be made to increase the enrolment and retention of children in school by adopting innovative, child friendly methods of teaching. Adequate infrastructure including sanitation facilities, keeping in the
mind the special needs of the girl child, will encourage enrolment and retention of girl children in schools.

2. The high incidence of corporal punishment in schools is a clear indicator of the absence of use of positive disciplining techniques by teachers. Some state governments have banned corporal punishment in schools. However, corporal punishment continues unchecked. There is a need for formulating a central legislation banning corporal punishment and creating a system wherein such cases are not only reported but strict action taken against abusive teachers and principals.

3. Children’s participation in meetings held by village education committees on issues dealing with school functioning, governance and maintenance of facilities at school, should be encouraged.

Children at work

1. There should be better coordination at national, state, district and block/ward levels for the following:
   - Rescuing children from banned occupations and their repatriation and mainstreaming into appropriate education streams.
   - Poverty alleviation schemes specifically targeting families of working children, repatriated working children and children at-risk of falling into child labour.

2. In the NCLP districts, children should be empowered by inclusion of knowledge on child protection issues and life-skills within the NCLP curriculum.

3. State level guidelines and protocols should be formulated for the rescue, repatriation and rehabilitation of child domestic workers.
Children in institutions

India continues to use institutionalization as a method of providing services to children in difficult circumstances. Although internationally it is now an established fact that institutionalization is not in the best interest of the child, yet, in countries like India, where the number of children in need of care and protection is very high and the non-institutional methods of care are not developed, the institutionalization of children will continue till alternatives are identified. In the light of this the following recommendations are made:

1. Juvenile Justice Boards, Child Welfare Committees and Special Juvenile Police Units should be set up in each district and manned by sensitive and trained personnel.

2. In existing institutions, standards of care should be established and maintained. Institutions under the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000 are corrective institutions. Children in conflict with the law in these institutions should be provided with all the opportunities to reform and develop into responsible citizens. The present state of the existing institutions leaves a lot to be desired.

3. The study reveals that often caregivers of the institutions are also abusers. This behavior of the caregivers destroys the faith and trust of the child and completely alienates him/her from society itself. This should be prevented by strict monitoring and supervisions of homes, maintenance of detailed records of children, deinstitutionalization of children, wherever possible, and training and sensitization of caregivers in institutions.
4. Every home should have a management committee whose members, along with members of the community and civil society, should be involved in the efficient running of these institutions and prevention of abuse. Children should also be encouraged to participate in the management of the institutions. All children have the right to live in safety and dignity in a protective and nurturing environment, both at home and in the community. This is possible by creating awareness of their rights, especially their right to protection, in parents and other stakeholders, putting in place laws to punish those who abuse and exploit children and taking appropriate action to strengthen accountability on the part of government and nongovernmental agencies and the civil society. For the first time, in India, an effort has been made to understand the extent and magnitude of different dimensions of abuse of children in the country with the hope that the findings will pave the way towards a better understanding of the factors leading to abuse of children and measures to prevent them, thus creating a such a caring and nurturing environment.