Traditionally in India, the responsibility of care and protection of children has been with families and communities. A strong Knit patriarchal family that is meant to look after its children well has seldom had the realization that children are individuals with thus their own right. While the constitution of India guarantees many fundamental rights to the children. The approaches to ensure the fulfillment of these rights was more needs based rather than right based. The transition to right-based approaches in the government and civil society is still evolving.

With the adoption of the rights-based approaches in the newly created ministry of women and child development, issues that were higher to peripheral come to the forefront. It is then that the gaps in child protection become obvious. What emerged was that on the one hand, there were enormous while on the other hand there were not enough schemes of sufficient budgetary allocation to deal with them. It was also observed that to carry the issue of child protection forwards there was a need to create an enabling environment through legislation to address the issue of child abuse, make a policy on child protection, formulate a polity on child protection, formulate environment and outreach services and create an information base on child protection. The ministry took initiative of setting up a national commission for the protection of the right of the child, began the process of drafting a bill to prevent offence against children and also to formulate a comprehensive national level scheme to deal with child protection. At this stage work was hampered by at data on offences or crime against children. The only source of data personality available was with the national crime record Bureau. Although this data useful, it constitutes a minuscule of the total crime/violence committed against children. The reason for this that
very often crimes against children are eighteen not reported or cognizance is not taken and also that some crime against children are not covered under existing legislation. Through gaps in information were at all level, and abuse being an issue surrounded in secrecy, emerged as the most burning issue. Thus the researcher treed his level best initiated a research study on child abused to understand the extent magnitude and various types along with causes effect of child abuse and maltreatment.

The aims of this study were to identify causes, various types and effect of child abuse and its relationship with family poverty. The content of research study is placed in following chapters.

1. Introduction and objectives of study, (2) Review of literature, (3) Methodology  (4) Socio-economic and demographic features of parents of respondents, (5) causes of child abuse, (6) various types of child abuse, (7) Effect of child abuse, (8) Correction of poverty with child about and (9) Some pertinent cases studies which provide a brief picture of child abuse, neglect and maltreatment with a view to facilitate the formation of appropriate policies and programmes meant to effectively arid and control an problem of child abuse.

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