REVIEW OF LITERATURE
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Undoubtedly in the context of social research, reach, review of literature and pre-assessment of studies is important ladder because without doing in researches cannot provide smooth management. Review of literature tells investigator on what subject, sub-topics the studies have been carried out which types of research designs methods and techniques were used in them along with difficulties faced and resolved by them him. It is true that each social problem has relation with country, time and situations. From this point assessment of old studies is not only important but essential too. In the changed environment in present study how many problems may occur, which methods and techniques would be useful to study, which aspects, stages and factors had been studied before and which aspects are left over now which perceptive are outstanding to study. How to do study so that research work might be simple and easy in objective form and save money, time and labour. This all is known to researches by doing review of literature Singh, S.P. (1975=14) highlighted on the fruitfulness of review of literature. According to him, "after relation of the topic it is not nearly necessary but essential for the research problem in connection with review of literate pertaining to research topic because it helps":

1. It develops in sight and knowledge in reference of research problem in the mind of research.

2. He learns adequate knowledge in relation to used research techniques and methods.

3. Review of literature helps in formulating hypothesis and evolving structure schedule.

“Child Abuse and Maltreatment”
4. He does not commit error to repeat the research problem, which has already been carried out.

The comment in this direction of Basin, F.H. (1962=42) is illustrative. “He says in every research study related literature and per assessment studies in important stair of research scheme because every research work to be cleared and difficulties resolved by review of literature both the problems of research complexity and uncleanness are resolved. It is become of the review of literature becomes cleared how to collect valid and reliable information. The following are the usefulness of review of literature. 2"

1. Research develops general knowledge about research problem.

2. Research synopsis and useful methods and techniques are cleared in the mined of research how to edit research work.

3. By review of literature investigator correct his miss concepts, doubts and illusions regarding research study and side-by-side work becomes simple to conduct activities. Thus he get new orientation to develop his insight Borg, J.P. (1963=48) also highlighted on importance of review of literature. He says, “review of literature enables researcher in such a extent so that he may be able to seek knowledge about already carried out the work. 3”

Which had done and could study them? To do so investigation gets clear orientation for research on the basis of acquired knowledge and able to select adequate instrument and methods on the other hand Stauffer (1962=73) “tells that in the absence of excessive study and assessment of old
literature, any sort of study is just like a firing in darkness. Without review of literature, research work cannot go a head. Till researcher does not acquire knowledge about the area in which studies have been completed he cannot select the topic of the research none prepare the synopsis of research study nor provide speed to his investigation. The main reason of the objectives of the study to bring innovation after thinking, the contribution of Pursotum (1991 = 110) cannot be is dated regarding review of literature according to him; “generally there are three domains of knowledge 1. To collect knowledge 2. Transmit knowledge and 3. Increase knowledge these three fundamental elements are especially important in research studies”.

These attempts to keep researches very nearer to reality. The contribution in the store of knowledge and strength in awareness, makes possible he human made endeavors. In the same way in the process of research, "Review of Literature" is such and important scientific ladder of research entrepreneur which is stylized in the uterus of present. In other words individuals compose new knowledge through research on the bases of his old awareness and black and white knowledge.

Several studies in the area of child abuse have been conducted covering different aspects of child abuse in agricultural. Most of the studies examined the socio-psychological, economic and cultural aspects and thus effects on child abuse families. Besides, various research papers in several journals have appeared during last decades have been examined some important findings of such studies, which have got bearing with our work have been discussed. In western and European countries this subject has received lot of attention. In the South Asia countries, awareness came little later. Child abuse has been found to be closely related with
individual, family and community's physical, mental and social well-being. Therefore, it seems necessary to mention few studies conducted in other countries related to child abuse and few studies conducted in the Indian setting.

One of the most fascinating areas of research in labour and industrial as well in agriculture system of any society has been the analysis of child abuse adjustments and the coping mechanisms that the members of given society evolve for managing their problems episodes and for maintaining the normal level of labour system. Such a management and adjustments have been found to be varying from being most simple and primitive to highly scientific, complicated and complex. Secondly, most of there a Management have been found to be normative determined by their total social system rather than at industrial level.

W. Feyeherm and M. Hundlama, (1974) on the victimization of Juveniles some primary results, tells emphasized children victimization in the home, child maltreatment such as battering and neglect are very common, clinical, caregiver child relation and ecology.

Tsai and Wangner, 1978 Clinical findings of adult victims of sexual abuse include problems in interpersonal relationships associated with an underlying mistrust. Generally, adult victims of incest have a severely strained relationship with their parents that are marked by feelings of mistrust, fear, ambivalence, hatred, and betrayal. These feelings may extend to all family members.

Guilt is universally experienced by almost all victims. Sexual victimization may profoundly interfere with and alter the development of
attitudes toward self, sexuality, and trusting relationships during the critical early years of development. If the child victim does not resolve the trauma, sexuality may become an area of adult conflict.

Courtois & Watts, 1982; Tsai & Wanger, 1978- highlight on guilt associated with the abuse in addition to “sexual guilt”, there are several other types of guilt associated with the abuse, which include feeling different from peers harboring vengeful and angry feeling towards both parents, feeling responsible for the abuse, feeling guilty about reporting the abuse, and bringing disloyalty and disruption to the family. Any of these feelings of guilt could outweigh the decision of the victim to report, the result of which is the secret may remain intact and undisclosed.

Sloan (1983 : 203) Light on various form of abuse, that child is usually classified in three major types: physical sexual and emotional. Each has recognizable characteristics. The indicators of physical abuse in the child described by Sloan (1983 : 203) are bruises, burns, fractures, laceration and abrasions, abdominal injuries, and humans bite marks. The behavioral indicators of physical abuse are: the abused child is wary of contact with adult, he/she becomes apprehensive when other children cry, he/she shows aggressiveness in behavioural, he/she seems frightened of the parent/caretakers and he/she is afraid to go home or cries when it is time to go home.

Berlinger & Barbieri, 1984, Groth, 1979, Swanson & Biaggio, 12985- Children often fail to report because of the fear that disclosure will bring consequence even worse than being victimized again. The victims may fear consequence from the family, feel guilty for consequences to the perpetrator, and may fear subsequent retaliatory actions from the perpetrator.
Finkelhor & Browne, 1986. There is the clinical assumption that children who feel compelled to keep sexual abuse a secret suffer greater psychic distress than victims who disclose the secret and receive assistance and support.

Wolfe, D.A. (1987): Child Abuse, sage publication, Heverly Hills He say in his thesis that personality disorder is responsible for child abuse was further advanced by reports that abusers often has a propensity for impulsive and/or anti-social acts that extended beyond the preventing role. A parent, according to this explanation, may abuse his/her child due to un-emotional needs (that signify discontentment, anger or irritability) an inability to balance the child needs and capabilities with own (parental) expectations, or emotional scars from their own abusive or deprived family background affecting their ability to care for their own offspring.

Carraro-Rouget et al., (1989) found that 51% of their sample was symptomatic, in Mannarino and Cohen (1986), 69% of forty-five assessed children were symptomatic, 64% of Tong, Oates, and McDowell’s (1987) forty-nine child sample were not within the normal range on the child behaviour checklist, and in Conte and Schuerman (1987), whose assessment included both very specific and broad items such as ‘fearful ’ of abuse stimuli and emotional upset, 79% of the sample was symptomatic, a minority of abused children have been found to be healthy and asymptomatic associated with the abuse may correlate with other factors.

Caffaro - Rouget et al., (1989)- The impact of child sexual abuse found that 51% of their sample was symptomatic. A majority of abused children have been found to be healthy and asymptomatic and the level of harm associated with the abuse may correlate with other factor.
Finkelhor et al (1990) conducted the first national telephone survey of men and women. Of the 2,626 Americans questioned regarding prior sexual abuse, victimization was reported by 27 percent of the women and 16 percent of the men. One of the major findings was that many of those who were victims never disclosed the experiences to anyone. Of those participants who confirmed sexual abuse, 42 percent of the women and 33 percent of the men acknowledged never having disclosed.

Finkelhor et al., 1990- In the adult retrospective study, victimization was reported by 27 percent of the women and 16 percent of the men. The median age for the occurrence of reported abuse was 9.9 for boys and 9.6 for girls. Victimization occurred before age eight for 22 percent of boys and for 23 percent of girls. Most of the abuse of both boys and girls was by offenders 10 or more years older than their victims. Girls were more likely than boys to disclose the abuse. Forty-two percent of the women and thirty-three percent of the men reported never having disclosed the experience to anyone.

Bagley, 1992; Bagley, 1991; Finkelhor et al. 1990; Whitlock & Gillman, 1989-Early identification of sexual abuse victims appears to be crucial to the reduction of suffering of abused youth and to the establishment of support systems for assistance in pursuing appropriate psychological development and healthier adult functioning. As long as disclosure continues to be a problem for young victims, then fear, suffering, and psychological distress will, like the secret, remain with the victim.

Dr. William C. Holmes of the University of Pennsylvania School - WHEN SEXUALLY abused boys are not treated, society must later deal with the resulting problems, including crime, suicide, drug use and more sexual abuse, said the study's author.
Bagley, 1992; Bagley, 1991; Finkelhor et al. 1990; Whitlock & Gillman, 1989-Early identification of sexual abuse victims appears to be crucial to the reduction of suffering of abused your and to the establishment of support system for assistance in pursuing appropriate psychological development and healthier adult functioning. As long as disclosure continues to be a problem for young victims, then fear, suffering, and psychological distress will, like the secret, remain with the victims.

Anderson, J. Romans, S et al., (1993 : 383-392) : Asking about child sexual child abuse methodological implication of a two stage survey” child abused and neglect and the level of harm. Prescott and Kendler (2001) found that the risk of psychopathology increased if the perpetrator was a relative, if the abuse involved intercourse or attempted intercourse, or if threat or force were used. The age at which an individuals was first abused did not appear to be related. Other studies have found that risk of adverse outcomes is reduced for abused children who have supportive family environments.

See Medscape-Adolescents with a history of sexual abuse are significantly more likely than their counterparts to engage in sexual behavior that puts them at risk for HIV infection, according to Dr. Larry K. Brown and associates, from Rhode Island Hospital, in Providence.

Sorensen and Snow, 1991- A child's initial denial of sexual abuse should not be the sole basis of reassurance that abuse did not occur. Virtually all investigative protocols are designed to respond to only those children who have disclosed. Policies and procedures that are geared only to those children who have disclosed fail to recognize the needs of the majority of victims. Sorensen and Snow, 1991.
Sorensen and Snow, 1991- Study of 630 cases of alleged sexual abuse of children from 1985 through 1989: Using a subset of 116 confirmed cases, findings indicated that 79 percent of the children of the study initially denied abuse or were tentative in disclosing. Of those who did disclose, approximately three-quarters disclosed accidentally. Additionally, of those who did disclose, 22 percent eventually recanted their statements. Source: Sorensen & Snow, 1991.

Emilio, C. Viano (1994). The Battered child, A review of studies and research in the area of child abuse reveals that children from young infants to older juveniles, bean considerable victimization. The risk victimization both inside and the outside home. As children grown age, their risks shifts from the home to the sheets, while we continue learning about juvenile victimization in public setting.

Human right Watch (1995) - Discpiteca case of severe physical abuse. “Two years ago at the age of seven. Anwar started weaving carpets in a village in Pakistan province of Singh. He was given some food, little free time, and no medical assistance. He was told repeatedly that he could not stop working until he earned enough money to pay an alleged family debt. He was never told who in his family has borrowed money nor how much he had borrowed. Any time he made an error with his work, he was fined and the debt increased. Once when his work was considered to be too slow, he was beaten with a stick. Once after a particularly painful beating, he tried to run away, only to be apprehended by the local police who forcibly returned him to the carpet looms.

HHS Release, September 18, 1996 (Child Abuse and Neglect) According to the HHS study, the number of total child maltreatment
instances that were investigated by state agencies remained constant from 1986 to 1993; however, the percentage of cases investigated declined dramatically. It is shameful and startling to see that so many more children are in danger and that proportionately fewer incidents are investigated," HHS Secretary Donna E. Shalala said. "Now states, schools, health care professionals — all of us -- must commit ourselves to investigating and preventing child abuse with far greater effectiveness than we have seen in the past. The report estimated the number of abused and neglected children increased from 1.4 million in 1986, to over 2.8 million in 1993. The number of children who were seriously injured quadrupled from about 143,000 to nearly 570,000. Schools identified the largest number of children at risk, yet state services investigated only 16 percent of these children. For the cases identified in the study, less than 50 percent of children identified as maltreated by any source (except law enforcement) were investigated by child protective services."

**Hindustan time (1997) 14, Nov, Pag-7** - We can also refer to social abuse of children, like kidnapping children and forcing them to beg in street. We read about such cases in newspaper. Recently (January, 1997) 76 children, most of them girls, between the age group of 5 to 12 years year were deported from Saudi Arabia to India. These children languished for some time in remand homes in Mumbai. Since they could be kept indefinitely in these homes in Mumbai. Since they could not be kept indefinitely in these homes as they has not committed any crime, they were sent to their parents or were let off on the street of Mumbai to beg as they were begging in Sasudi Arabia. Some of them might even resort to crime in order or sustain themselves. What is important in a case like this how did they reach Saudi Areabia from India.
If they were allowed out legally, who has applied for their passage. Were they sold by their parent. The children has certain tattoo marks on their arms and these could be some sort of branding. Could flesh running syndicates or begging syndicate be involved in this grim trade of exporting children abroad. Were they used for sexual gratification. Were they used for gold smuggling or Hawala operation. This type of child abuse calls for deep security¹.

Who (1999) : Report of the consultation on child abuse prevention Geneva-highlight on child abuse and maltreatment, "Constitute all forms of physical and/or emotional ill-treatment, sexual abuse, neglect or negligence treatment or commercial or other exploitation resulting in actual or potential harm to the child health, survival development or dignity in the contact of a relationship of responsibility, trust on power". May have different connotations in different culture meliew and social economics situations.

Widom (1999) found that child sexual abuse independently predicts the number of symptoms of PTSD a person displays. 37.5% of their sexually abused subjects, 32.7% of their physically abused subjects, and 20.4% their control group met the criteria for a diagnosis of PTSD. The authors concluded, "Victims of child abuse (sexual and physical) and neglect are at increased risk for developing PTSD, but childhood victimization is not a sufficient condition. Family, individuals, and lifestyle variables also place individuals at risk and contribute to the symptoms of PTSD. The same study reported that, sexual abuse, perhaps more than other forms of childhood trauma, leads to dissociate problems, and that these PTSD findings represent only part of the picture of the long-term psychiatric sequelae associated with early childhood victimization antisocial personality disorder, alcohol abuse, and other forms of psychopathology.
Kendler et al., (2000) found that most of the relationship between severe form of child sexual abuse and adult psychopathology in their sample could not be explained by family discord, because the effect size of this association decreased only lightly after they controlled for possible confounding variable. Their examination of a small sample of CSA-discordant twins also supported a casual link between child sexual abuse and adult psychopathology, the CSA-exposed subject had a consistently higher risk for psychopathologic disorders than their CSA non-exposed twins. After controlling for possible confounding variable.

Humans right practice - 25 Feb, 2000: Children sometimes are sold into virtual slavery. Many boys, some of whom are as young as 4, end up as riders in camel races in West Asia and the Gulf States, especially in United Arab Empriates, or begging during the Haj, girls and women end up either as domestic workers or sex workers.

Arzaman Dase & Robert Shapiroro (2000) Children's Hospital Medical Center of Cincinnati - A study conducted at Children's Hospital Medical Center of Cincinnati (Amy Arzaman Daso and Robert Shapiro, M.D) indicates that child sexual abuse allegations should be taken seriously and found children's testimony more reliable than physical exams in cases of sexual abuse. The researchers reviewed the records of 31 pedophiles who confessed between 1994 and 1999. The 31 perpetrators confessed to a total of 101 acts of sexual abuse, some of which they committed multiple times. The perpetrators abused 47 children. The 45 old enough to provide a history described 111 acts of sexual abuse. "Physical exams are an unreliable indicator of sexual abuse," says Dr. Shapiro. "We're not saying that children never make things up, but the responsible reaction is to listen carefully to allegations of abuse so that abused children will be identified and false allegations recognized" (May 2000)
Larry K. Brown, M.D., et al, American Journal of Psychiatry 2000;157:1413-1415 - Adolescents with a history of sexual abuse are significantly more likely than their counterparts to engage in sexual behavior that puts them at risk for HIV infection, according to Dr. Larry K. Brown and associates, from Rhode Island Hospital, in Providence. Inconsistent condom use was three times more likely among youths who had been sexually abused than among the 55 who had not. A history of sexual abuse was also significantly associated with less impulse control and higher rates of sexually transmitted diseases. According to Dr. Brown, "These results suggest two things. Abused kids need adequate counseling around abuse issues. A lot of these kids keep re-experiencing the anxiety and trauma for years." The second issue, he said, is that "most therapy does not address current sexual behavior" and the anxieties that sexually abused adolescents experience.

Kenneth S. Kendler, M.D., et al, Medical College of Virginia Commonwealth University, Archives of General Psychiatry 2000;57:953-959. Also see review at Medscape - Young girls who are forced to have sex are three times more likely to develop psychiatric disorders or abuse alcohol and drugs in adulthood, than girls who are not sexually abused. Sexual abuse was also more strongly linked with substance abuse than with psychiatric disorders. It was also suggested that sexual abuse may lead some girls to become sexually active at an earlier age and seek out older boyfriends who might, in turn, introduce them to drugs. Psychiatric disorders were from 2.6 to 3.3 times more common among women whose CSA included intercourse, and the risk of substance abuse was increased more than fourfold, according to the results. Family factors - parental education, parenting behavior, family financial status, church attendance — had little impact on the prevalence of...
psychiatric or substance abuse disorders among these women, the investigators observe. Similarly, parental psychopathology did not predict the association between CSA and later psychopathology.

Dr. Dianne Neumark-Sztainer, et al, University of Minneapolis, International Journal of Eating Disorders 2000;28:249-258 - Among both adolescent girls and boys, a history of sexual or physical abuse appears to increase the risk of disordered eating behaviors, such as self-induced vomiting or use of laxatives to avoid gaining weight. Among those at increased risk for disordered eating were respondents who had experienced sexual or physical abuse and those who gave low ratings to family communication, parental caring and parental expectations. In light of these findings, the researchers conclude that "strong familial relationships may decrease the risk for disordered eating among youth reporting abuse experiences."

Stephen A. Wonderlich, M.D., et al, University of North Dakota School of Medicine and Health Sciences in Fargo, Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry 2000; 39:1277-1283 - Young girls who are sexually abused are more likely to develop eating disorders as adolescents. The findings also add to a growing body of research suggesting that trauma in childhood increases the risk of developing an eating disorder. Abused girls were more dissatisfied with their weight and more likely to diet and purge their food by vomiting or using laxatives and diuretics. Abused girls were also more likely to restrict their eating when they were bored or emotionally upset. Wonderlich suggests that abused girls might experience higher levels of emotional distress, possibly linked to their abuse, and have trouble coping.
Kifli (2002) Ethiopia, child domestic workers in additionababa: reveal factor responsible for child abuse, "Orphaned children are much more vulnerable to protection" violations. The death of the parents, in situations where no adequate alternative care system are in place, opens up a protection gap. Children living on their own are at much great risk of abuse and exploitation. Assessment by the ILO have found the orphaned children are much more likely than non orphans to be working in commercial agriculture as sheet venders in domestic service and in the sex trade. In the Ethiopian capitals, addis ababa, for example, 28% of the child domestic workers interviewed in study were orpharmed.

ILO (2002): "A global alliance against forced labour reveals, "Forced labour is present in all region and kinds of economy". The offence of exacting forced labour is very rarely punished. For the most part, there is nether official data on the incidence of forced labour is a problem. If remains, with very few exceptions, one of the most hidden problems of on time.

Levin, Judith (2003). "Harmful to Minors- Some philosophers, academics, writers, and pro-pedophile activists have disagreed with the majority viewpoint. Author Judith Levine wrote in her controversial 2002 book Harmful to Minors that some scholars challenge the idea that all sexual activity between adults and minors is necessarily harmful. Levine clarified in an interview with USA Today that her statements referred to sex between adults and youths of 12 years and older. The article on this interview reported that a spokesperson for the American Psychological Association stated that "there is no drive among mainstream mental health professionals or social science academics to 'legitimize adult-child sex'", and that a representative of the book's publisher said that "the book does not advocate pedophilia."
UNESCO (2004:19): United Nations Education Scientific and Culture Organization report, “There are an estimated 150 million children with disabilities in the world, most of whom live with the reality of exclusion. The vast majorities of children with disabilities in the developing world have no access to rehabilitative health care or support service, and money are unable to acquire a formal education. In many cares, disabled children are simply withdrawn from community life, even if they without adequate care, where special provision is made for children with disabilities at often still involves segregating them in institution - the proportion of disabled children living in public institutions has increased for instance, in the countries of central and eastern Europe Since the Onset of political transition”.

Arnow, B. (2004) reveals that, child abuse, including sexual abuse, especially chronic abuse starting at early ages, has been found to be related to the development of high levels of dissociative symptoms, which includes amnesia for abuse memories. The level of dissociation has been found to be related to reported overwhelming sexual and physical abuse. When severe sexual abuse (penetration, several perpetrators, lasting more than one year) had occurred, dissociative symptoms were even more prominent. Child sexual abuse has also been repeatedly associated in adulthood with depression and chronic pain. People with a history of child abuse, especially sexual abuse, are more likely than people with no history of abuse to become frequent users of emergency and medical care services.

Shakeshaft E. (2004: 22-26): Educators sexual Misconduct -reveal that In US schools, according to the US Department of Education nearly 9.6% of students are targets of educator sexual misconduct sometime during their school career " In studies of student sex abuse by male and female educators,
male students were reported as targets in ranges from 23% to 44%. In U.S. school settings same-sex (female and male) sexual misconduct against students by educators "ranges from 18-28% or reported cases, depending on the study".

Significant underreporting of sexual abuse of boys by both women and men is believed to occur due to sex stereotyping, social denial, the minimization of male victimization, and the relative lack of research on sexual abuse of boys.11 Sexual victimization of boys by their mothers or other female relatives is especially rarely researched or reported. Sexual abuse of girls by their mothers, and other related and/or unrelated adult females is beginning to be researched and reported despite the highly taboo nature of female-female child sex abuse. In studies where students are asked about sex offenses, they report higher levels of female sex offenders than found in adult reports. This under-reporting has been attributed to cultural denial of female-perpetrated child sex abuse, because "males have been socialized to believe they should be flattered or appreciative of sexual interest from a female" and because female sexual abuse of males is often seen as 'desirable' and/or beneficial by judges, mass media pundits and other authorities.

**Whiffren, V.E. & MacIntosh, H.B. (2005) -** Mediator of the link between childhood sexual abuse and emotional stress. In addition, Whiffen and LacIntosh (2005) found that negative psychological outcomes (emotional distress) may be mediated by shame or self-blame, interpersonal difficulties and avoidant coping strategies for survivors of childhood sexual abuse.

- On physical growth
- On personal life
- On education process
- On lifestyle
Because child sexual abuse often occurs alongside other possibly confounding variables, such as poor family environment and physical abuse, some scholars argue it is important to control for those variables in studies which measure the effects of sexual abuse and some have hypothesized that abuse effects are at least in part the results of dysfunctional family dynamics that support sexual abuse and produce psychological disturbance (Fromuth, 1986) and that concomitant physical or psychological abuse may account for some of the difficulties otherwise attributed to sexual abuse (Briere & Runtz, 1990). In a 1998 review of related literature, Martin and Fleming, state "The hypothesis advanced in this paper is that, in most cases, the fundamental damage inflicted by child sexual abuse is due to the child's developing capacities for trust, intimacy, agency and sexuality, and that many of the mental health problems of adult life associated with histories of child sexual abuse are second-order effects. Other studies have found an independent association of child sexual abuse with adverse psychological outcomes.

Turner and Maryanski (2005):origin of the Taboo-It has been suggested that young children who are abused sexually by adult females may incur double traumatization due to the widespread denial of female-perpetrated child sexual abuse by non-abusing parents, professional caregivers and the general public (2005), suggest that mother-son incest causes the most serious damage to children in comparison to mother-daughter. Father-daughter and father-son child incest. Crawford asserts that our socially repressed view of female and maternal sexuality conceals both the reality of female sexual pathologies and the damage done by female sexual abuse to children.
International society for prevention of child abuse and neglect (2006)

: world perspectives on child abuse. "While certain child abuse and neglect issues are common in almost all countries at the global level such as physical abuse, sexual abuse, emotional and psychological abuse, abandonment and increasingly, problems of sheet children, there are also many issues which are prevalent only in certain region of the world. For instance in Asia where population density is high, the issues of child abuse and child sexual exploitation are also high. Political instability and other international disturbances, including conditions of insurgency in many countries major problems, with increasing number of child solders, refuge children, trafficked children and children on streets".


Cconclude in their study: Children in the 5-12 age group are most. "The major results were as follows: children in the 5-12 age group are most at risk of different kinds of abuse and exploitation; two out of three children were physically abused; 53.2 per cent of children reported having faced one of more forms of sexual abuse, with 21.9 per cent facing severe forms of sexual abuse; and 5.7 per cent of the respondents reported being sexual assaulted. Street children, children at work, and children in institutional care were found to be particularly vulnerable to sexual assault. Every second child reported facing emotional abuse, 48.4 percent of respondents who were girls wished that they were boys. For a large number of children reporting abuse of any form, parents and those in a position of trust and responsibilities were the abusers. Most children did not disclose the matter to anyone. The states of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, and Delhi reported higher rates of abuse of all forms as compared to other states."
Bargley (1990b) Based on his extensive research on sexual abuse, Bargley (1990b) affirmed child sexual abuse is much more frequent than previously assumed. Bargley (1990a) reported 32 percent of the sampled adult females in his community study responded they experienced child sexual abuse, with sexual abuse greater for women born after 1960 than before.

Bargley (1992) Despite these efforts, research on the prevalence of child sexual abuse and timely interventions for victims have been difficult to execute because of the pervasive tendency toward non-disclosure by victims (Bagley, 1992; Finkelhor & Browne, 1986; Sorensen & Snow, 1991). As Bagley (1991) succinctly stated in a publication of his study on sexual abuse, "It is assumed that measurement errors will err in the direction of understatement and concealment."

After more than two decades of research on child sexual abuse, questions remain unanswered regarding the frequency of non-disclosure and the effectiveness of preventive programs. Public awareness has been raised, prevention programs implemented, research (Bagley, 1992; Courtois & Watts, 1982; Groth, 1979; Herman & Hirschman, 1977; Johnson & Johnson, 1984; Swanson & Biaggio, 1985) Psychologists, researchers, social workers, law enforcement officers, educators, welfare workers, child advocates, and the media have emphasized the hidden crime of sexual abuse, studied the potential disastrous psychological implications for victims, and labored over the problem of secrecy (Bagley, 1992; Courtois & Watts, 1982; Groth, 1979; Herman & Hirschman, 1977; Johnson & Johnson, 1984; Swanson & Biaggio, 1985).
REFERENCES


5. Purusttom Ray (19912=110) Main elements of social research Saraswati Prakassion, Darbhanga-Bihar.


10. Arszman Dose et al., Robert Shapioro (2000) Children Hospital Medical Centre of Cincinnati


13. Finkelhor et al., 1990


28. The department of Health and Human Service release a survey estimating that child abuse and neglect in the United States nearly doubled during the seven year between 1986 and 1993.


32. Hindustan time (1997) 14, Nov, Pag-7 :

