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Child Abuse: Types and its Effects

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ABSTRACT

Today's children's are the tomorrow's best citizens. Each day more than five children die as a result of abuse or neglect. On average, a child abuse report is made every 10 seconds for a total of approximately 3.3 million child abuse reports annually. In newer days the children's getting abuse from adults and neglected by their parents when a parent or caregiver, whether through action or failing to act, causes injury, death, emotional harm or risk of serious harm to a child. There are many forms of child maltreatment, including neglect, physical abuse, sexual abuse, exploitation and emotional abuse. These types of abuses are very impact on state and also it's harmful to the upcoming future of any child. When children have caregivers who cannot buffer them from stress or who cannot serve as co-regulators, they are vulnerable to the harmful effects of a challenging environment. Although children can cope effectively with mild or moderate stress when supported by a caregiver, conditions that exceed their capacities to cope adaptively often result in problematic short- or long-term consequences.

Key Words: Physical Abuse, Sexual Abuse, Child maltreatment.

Introduction

Children's have been victimized by one abuse or the other. It is not wrong to say that they are neglected a lot. For children there has never been a golden age. Throughout the history of our society, children have been bought, sold, enslaved, exploited and killed. They have been abandoned, severely beaten and physically abused. Ironically, the children have hardly even enjoyed complete protection from the adults in society. Child abusers often were abused themselves or observed abuse in their families. The abusers have limited understanding of normal child growth and development, poor social support, may be young, may feel isolated, and may live at or below the poverty level. Truly speaking, the victimization starts from the birth of a child itself, for instance, the practice of infanticide or the willful killing of new born babies was

widely accepted among ancient and prehistoric people as a legitimate means of dealing with unwanted children. Abandonment was another ill treatment noted to children. It has been practiced in Europe, Africa and India. Sexual exploitation is another abuse which children have faced over centuries, out of lust adult would molest them to their appeasement. Poverty and illiteracy has played great role in facing children to be exploited in order to earn their meal. Children have been used as slaves and bonded laborers in all societies. Child abuse vary among professionals, between social and cultural groups, and across time. The terms abuse and maltreatment are often used interchangeably in the literature Child maltreatment can also be an umbrella term covering all forms of child abuse and child neglect. Defining child maltreatment depends on prevailing cultural values as they relate to children, child development, and parenting. Definitions of child maltreatment can vary across the sectors of society which deal with the issue, such as child protection agencies, legal and medical communities, public health officials, researchers, practitioners, and child advocates. Since members of these various fields tend to use their own definitions, communication across disciplines can be limited, hampering efforts to identify, assess, track, treat, and prevent child treatment. In general, abuse refers to acts of commission while neglect refers to acts of omission Child maltreatment includes both acts of commission and acts of omission on the part of parents or caregivers that cause actual or threatened harm to a child Some health professionals and authors consider neglect as part of the definition of abuse, while others do not; this is because the harm may have been unintentional, or because the caregivers did not understand the severity of the problem, which may have been the result of cultural beliefs about how to raise a child Delayed effects of child abuse and neglect, especially emotional neglect, and the diversity of acts that qualify as child abuse, are also factors.

There is no separate classification of offences against children. Generally, the offences committed against children or the crimes in which children are the victims are considered as Crime against Children. Indian penal code and the various protective and preventive 'Special and Local Laws' specifically mention the offences wherein children are known to be victims. The age of child varies as per the definition given in the concerned Act and Section but age of child has been defined to be below 18 years as per Juvenile Justice Act, 2006. Such offences are construed as Crimes against Children.

Objectives of research:-

- * To know the different types of child abuse's.
- * To study the child abuse impact on state.

Types of Child Abuse:-

Physical abuse-

Physical force is against the child that results in or has a high likelihood of resulting in harm for the child's health, survival, development or dignity. This includes hitting, beating, kicking, shaking, biting, strangling, scalding, burning, poisoning and suffocating. Much physical violence against children in the home is inflicted with the object of punishing. Corporal punishment involves hitting ('smacking', 'slapping', 'spanking') children, 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, scalding or forced ingestion (for example, washing children's mouths out with soap or forcing them to swallow hot spices).

Sexual abuse-

Child sexual abuse 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 Child Sexual Abuse include 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, or using a child to produce child pornography. Selling the sexual services of children may be viewed and treated as child abuse rather than simple incarceration.

Psychological abuse-

Childhood psychological abuse is harmful as sexual or physical abuse. Victims of emotional abuse may react by distancing themselves from the abuser, internalizing the abusive words, or fighting back by insulting the abuser. Emotional abuse can result in abnormal or disrupted attachment development, a tendency for victims to blame themselves (self-blame) for the abuse, learned helplessness, and overly passive behaviour. the production of psychological and social defects in the growth of a child as a result of behaviour such as loud yelling, coarse and rude attitude, inattention, harsh criticism, and denigration of the child's personality. Other examples include name-calling, ridicule, degradation, destruction of personal belongings, torture or killing of a pet, excessive criticism, inappropriate or excessive demands, withholding communication, and routine labelling or humiliation.

Neglecting the Child-

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 lack of attention, love. Neglected children may experience delays in physical and psychosocial development,

possibly resulting in psychopathology and impaired neuropsychological functions including executive function, attention, processing speed, language, memory and social skills. Researchers investigating maltreated children have repeatedly found that neglected children in the foster and adoptive populations manifest different emotional and behavioural reactions to regain lost or secure relationships and are frequently reported to have disorganized attachments and a need to control their environment.

Child Abuse and its Impacts on State-

Children are neither the property of parents nor of the state, nor are they mere people in the making they have equal status as members of the human family. Children generally do not vote and do not traditionally take part in political processes. Without special attention to the opinions of children as expressed at home and in schools, in local communities and even in governments children's views go unheard on the many important issues that affect them now or will affect them in the future .when children's get abuse nation faces so many problems like

1. A child can become weak in his/her psychological condition.
2. Children's may become delinquents.
3. Losing their hope in future.
4. Losing their interest in education.
5. If they are getting sexual abuse there is a chance of becoming HIV positive.
6. They may become physical ill.
7. Abused children cannot express emotions safely. As a result, the emotions get stuffed down, coming out in unexpected ways.
8. They grow up, abused kids may neglect their education or settle for low-paying jobs because they don't believe they are worth more.
9. Very difficult to learn to trust people or know who is trust worthy.
10. There is chance to become a drug addict.

Suggestions-

- Give them a proper education.
- Children's school programs regarding "good touch and bad touch" can provide children with a forum in which to role-play and learn to avoid potentially harmful scenarios.
- Visiting teachers or social-worker visits are also required to observe and evaluate the progress of the child and the caretaking situation.
- Parents should avoid maltreatment of children's.

- Giving the proper medical care.
- Always parents should move with child as a friend.
- Involve the children's in social and cultural activities.

Conclusion

Child abuse is a social problem that occurs on a continuum, meaning that verbal abuse may lead to physical abuse or neglect may change to emotional abuse. A parent also experience these patterns of behaviour as a child may not realize that it's wrong or may not be able to change the patterned behaviour toward his or her own children. You don't need to be a specialist to effectively identify children at risk, but education and increased awareness can help you collect the appropriate result. By understanding how to care for a child abuse victim, you may be able to stop the "cycle of violence" one life at a time.

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