

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Child sexual abuse is a form of child abuse means an adult or a younger adult uses a child for sexual stimulation. Child sexual abuse is increasing day by day. It occurs mostly in the places like schools, victims own home, relative's home etc... . Commonly the child sexual abuses are done by the family members only. The effects of child sexual abuse include depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, anxiety, mentally and physical injury to the child. The person who engages in a sexual activity with a child is performing a criminal act and he cannot be considered as a normal person. The child sexual abusers are generally related to the child, or who spent more time with them as teacher, coach, parent and neighbor. There are different types of offenders. When a child is sexually abused by his/her family member, it is called "incest" and causes even more serious long term psychological trauma than abuse by a stranger, especially when the incest is done by a parent. For most of the children who are sexually abused, the person who abused them is somebody that they know. Only around a tenth of abusers in the child sexual abuses cases are strangers. ^[15]

Gender discrimination is a universal phenomenon. Discrimination against women is more predominant in Asian countries. The Report on Human Development in South Asia (2001) underlines the inherent sex discrimination that exists in Asian society. Gender-biased customs, beliefs, superstitions, behavioral training, and mythology are used as tools to subjugate women and maintain them in oppression. Though all human beings are born with equal physical and mental capability and potential, men, who are in power and authority, which is the hallmark of patriarchy, suppress women. Ironically, women are yet to understand the core issues related to gender discrimination and consolidate their resistance in this matter, mainly due to the internalization and reinforcement of certain values of an ideal wife, ideal mother, and

ideal daughter imposed by social customs and supported by religious teachings. The discrimination starts even before birth; female foeticide and infanticide, neglect of health of the female child, and gender-biased feeding practices are rampant in the life of women. Discrimination is extended to all spheres of life – social, political, economic, and cultural. Gender discrimination is deeply ingrained in the system with the help of the ideology of patriarchy, which “limit[s] and confine[s] women to subordinate roles”. “The culture of patriarchy is deeply entrenched in the region and gender biases are held not only by men but also by women”. Women always internalise the concept that the hard work they do for their family is their duty; and therefore any hardship, pain or exploitation attached to it is acceptable.^[16]

A meta-analysis of the effect of child sexual abuse by Elizabeth, found the multifaceted model of traumatization rather than a specific sexual abuse syndrome of CSA. Angela plunkett reported the young people who had experienced child sexual abuse had a suicide rate that was 10.7 to 13.0 times the national Australian rates. There were no suicides in the control group. Thirty two percent of the abused children had attempted suicide since they were sexually abused. The incidence of sexual violence against women is increasing worldwide and the global statistics are shocking. Worldwide about 20% of women have been sexually abused in their childhood. A high rate of sexual assault is found in other Asian countries as well. In Japan 60% of women suffer sexual violence while 25% of women in India and 53-62% of women in Bangladesh and 19% in North Carolina, United States are victimized at times. Sexual offence can be defined as sexual intercourse or sex-related acts performed in a way which is against the provision of the law of the land. Sexual assault is an assault of a sexual nature on another person, or any sexual act committed without consent.^[14] Although sexual assaults most frequently are by a man on a woman, it may involve any combination. This project was carried out by the statistical analysis of various child sexual abuse cases in Kerala was examined and identified the common relation of culprit with victim. It's useful for identifying number of child sexual abuse cases in Kerala and who are the culprits. The research question was ‘Is there is any relation between the victim and culprit in the child sexual abuse case in Kerala?’

Child sexual abuse is a widespread public health problem that has the potential to severely undermine the healthy psychosocial development of children and adolescents. In recent years, however, interventions have been developed to address the therapeutic needs of youth and their families in the aftermath of child sexual abuse. This chapter reviewed clinical interventions that have demonstrated efficacy in at least one randomized controlled trial, highlighting in greater detail the intervention that has garnered the most empirical support for its efficacy with this population: Trauma-Focused Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (TF-CBT; Cohen, Mannarino, & Deblinger, 2006; Deblinger & Heflin, 1996). Several rigorous reviews of the scientific literature have led to TF-CBT receiving the highest ratings for its efficacy and practicality with respect to its clinical implementation and dissemination. Thus, this chapter outlines the PRACTICE components of TF-CBT, and the utilization of this approach is described in the context of a case history. In sum, early effective intervention appears critical to disrupting the highly negative trajectory often associated with child sexual abuse (i.e., chronic PTSD, depression, interpersonal and substance abuse difficulties). The available evidence suggests that children and their non-offending caregivers can greatly benefit from participation in an evidence-based intervention designed to specifically address the common negative psychosocial sequelae of child sexual abuse. ^[9]

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

Roland C Summit (1983) studied Child victims of sexual abuse face secondary trauma in the crisis of discovery. Their attempts to reconcile their private experiences with the realities of the outer world are assaulted by the disbelief, blame and rejection they experience from adults. The normal coping behaviour of the child contradicts the entrenched beliefs and expectations typically held by adults, stigmatizing the child with charges of lying, manipulating or imagining from parents, courts and clinicians.

D E H Russein (1984) Studied about Social characteristics of rape victims and rapists. Based on reported cases, age groups at risk for rape are adolescents aged 13 through 17 and young adults aged 18 through 24. Like rape victims, rapists are also primarily from younger age groups, between 15 and 24 years of age. Psychological characteristics of rapists are presented, and several typologies of rapists are analysed. A four-factor model suggests preconditions that allow rape to occur: factors creating a predisposition or a desire to rape, factors reducing internal inhibitions against acting out this desire, factors reducing social inhibitions against acting out this desire, and factors reducing the potential victim's ability to resist or avoid the rape. The gender gap among perpetrators of child sexual abuse is detailed, and factors reducing internal inhibitions and social inhibitions against child sexual abuse are treated. Also addressed are factors reducing internal and social inhibitions against sexual harassment in the workplace.

David Finkelhor, New York (1984) provided an overview of some of the most important facts about the problem of sexual abuse in childhood and its epidemiology, then Hel discussed certain dilemmas that commonly confront professionals, such as how to diagnose the presence of abuse. Finally, he try to lay out certain principles that encapsulate what we have learned in North America over the last ten years, and that might be used as a foundation for successful intervention in the problem elsewhere.

John R. Conte, John R Schuerman (1987) data were collected at the Sexual Assault Centre in Seattle on 369 sexually abused children and a community comparison sample of 318 not-abused children. Data describing the behaviour of these children were collected from the child's parent and for the abused children from the social worker. Samples differed on a number of variables and these variables were used as control variables in the analysis. Results indicate that abused and not-abused children appear behaviourally different on a set of factors and clinical dimensions constructed from the parent-completed measure. Suggestions for future research are provided.

Sage Publications, (1990) studied about the effects of sexual abuse on the victims and their families; the FCP (Family Crisis Program) for sexually abused children was established in 1980 with funding from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention. The primary objective of the program was to provide services to victims and their families, while conducting research on the characteristics of sexually abused children, their families, and social environment the nature of the sexual acts these children experienced and the events that transpired following the disclosure of the abuse and the effects of the total experience upon the child and his or her family. A further objective of the program was to develop a comprehensive data base which would be useful in determining the circumstances under which children are likely to be harmed by sexual abuse, and whether psychotherapeutic intervention is capable of reducing the emotional damage associated with the abuse of the child.

Gary, E. (1993) Drawing on the findings of the first national study on child sexual abuse and the courts, Ellen Gray renders the most complete portrait to date of how our criminal justice system deals with child sexual abuse cases. The book will be of interest to social workers who handle these cases at the "front end" but don't always know their outcome once they leave the child welfare system and enter the very different legal system. The book will also be of interest to members of the law profession who want a better understanding of how the system operates outside their jurisdiction. "Unequal Justice"

is appropriate as a text for courses on social problems, society and the law, and child welfare law

David Glasgow (1994) studied of all children alleged to have sexually abused children in the city of Liverpool during a 12-month period. The nature of the evidence in the allegations is reviewed and each designated as 'stronger' or 'weaker'. On this basis annual incidence figures are calculated for children being investigated as possibly or probably having abused another child. Systematic age banding of child perpetrators is extended to a similar age banding of alleged adult perpetrators. An adolescent is more than twice as likely to be suspected of having perpetrated CSA as any other comparable age band in adulthood or childhood. This emphasizes a developmental perspective on sexual offending across the lifespan

David Finkelhor (1994) Surveys of child sexual abuse in large nonclinical populations of adults have been conducted in at least 19 countries in addition to the United States and Canada, including 10 national probability samples. All studies have found rates in line with comparable North American research, ranging from 7% to 36% for women and 3% to 29% for men. Most studies found females to be abused at 1 1 2 to 3 times the rate for males. Few comparisons among countries are possible because of methodological and definitional differences. After adjustment for gender, race/ethnicity, non-injection drug use before first injection drug use, and recruitment site, childhood sexual abuse was independently associated with younger age at first injection. Childhood sexual abuse was associated with earlier initiation of injection drug use. These data emphasize the need to integrate substance abuse prevention with post victimization services for children and adolescents.

David Finkelhor (2009) Examines initiatives to prevent child sexual abuse, which have focused on two primary strategies—offender management and school-based educational programs. Recent major offender management initiatives have included registering sex offenders, notifying communities about their presence, conducting background employment checks, controlling where offenders can live, and imposing longer prison sentences. Although these initiatives win approval from both the public and policy

makers, little evidence exists that they are effective in preventing sexual abuse. Moreover, these initiatives, cautions Finkelhor, are based on an overly stereotyped characterization of sexual abusers as paedophiles, guileful strangers who prey on children in public and other easy-access environments and who are at high risk to re-offend once caught. In reality the population is much more diverse. Most sexual abusers are not strangers or paedophiles; many (about a third) are themselves juveniles. Many have relatively low risks for re-offending once caught. Perhaps the most serious shortcoming to offender management as a prevention strategy, Finkelhor argues, is that only a small percentage of new offenders have a prior sex offense record that would have involved them in the management system. He recommends using law enforcement resources to catch more undetected offenders and concentrating intensive management efforts on those at high.

CHAPTER III

AIM AND OBJECTIVES

AIM

The aim of the study is to discover sexual abuse against child in an around Kollam and Thiruvananthapuram district of Kerala for the statistical study of relationship between the culprits and the victims.

OBJECTIVES

- To know the prevalence of child sexual abuse in Kerala based on the crime report
- To identify whether the common culprits are strangers or relative of victim

CHAPTER IV

MATERIALS AND METHODOLOGY

MATERIALS

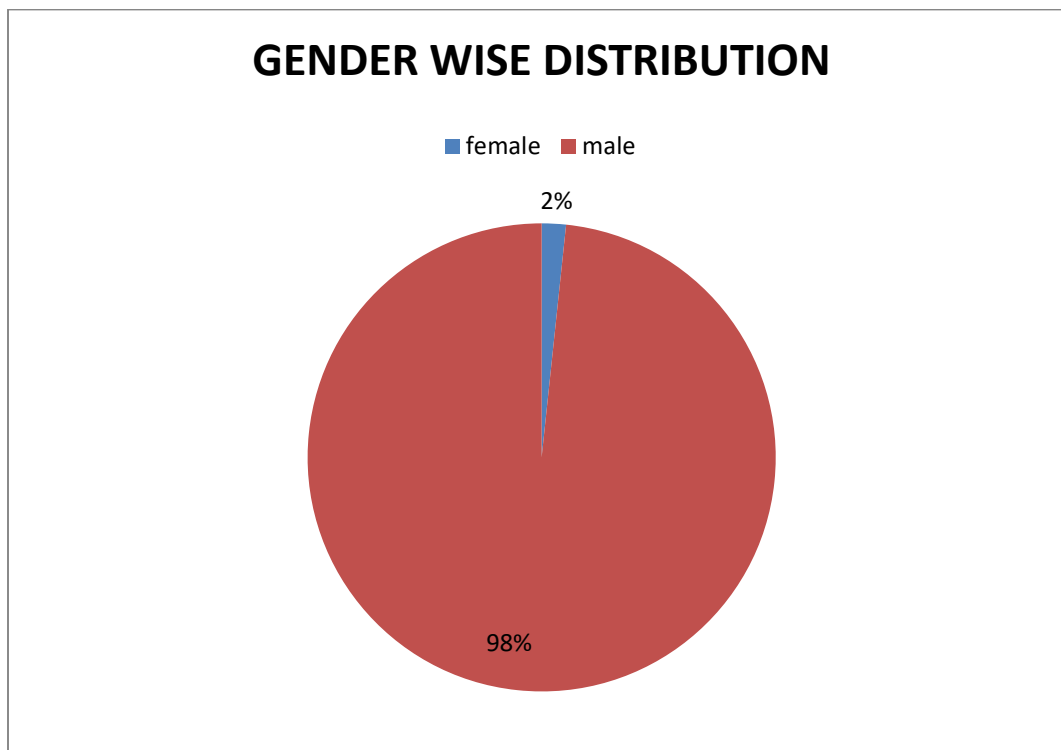
A total of 300 child sexual abuse cases of Kollam and Thiruvananthapuram districts in Kerala.

METHODOLOGY

This study was based on the child sexual abuses cases brought to the department of District child protection unit. For the study, data were collected are assembled and tabulated, then made a statistical analysis of the relationship between culprit and victim and also the place of the sexual abuse.

CHAPTER V

OBSERVATION



Graph 1: pie graph showing gender wise distribution

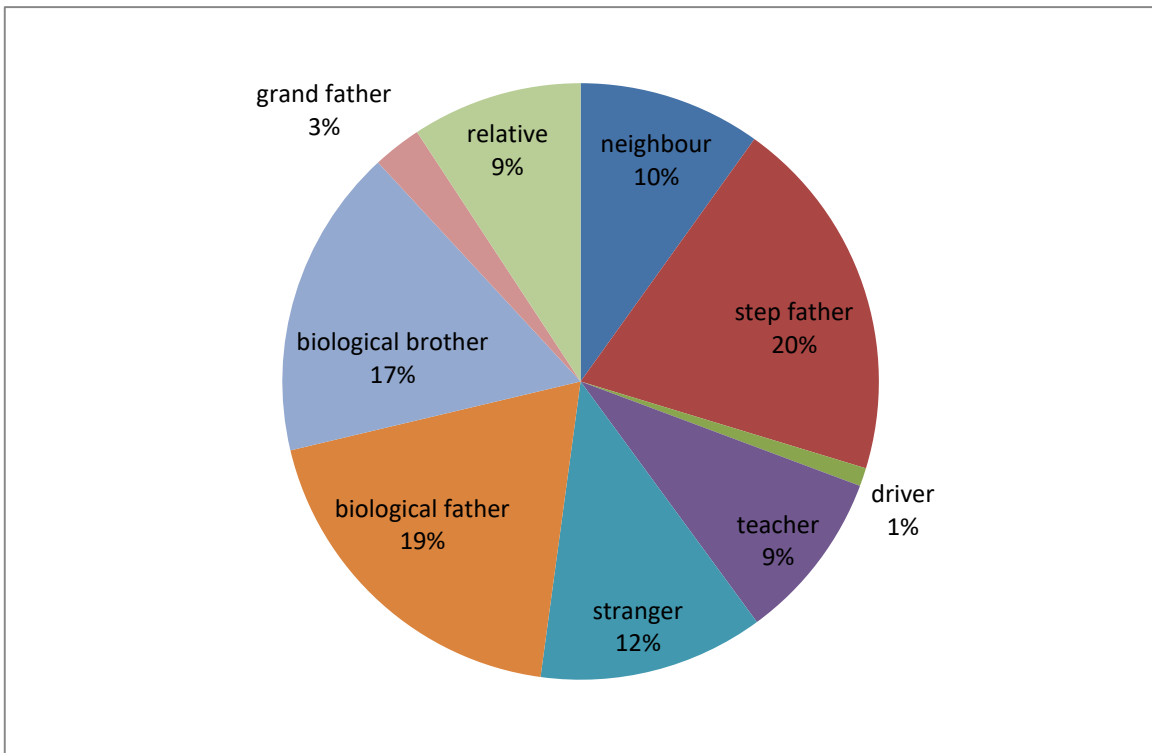
The above-mentioned graph (1) indicates that among the respondents 2% were males and 98% were females. There is a big variation in the percentages of the gender wise classification of respondents. So this result shows that there is a significant increase in the number of female victims than the male victims in the cases which get reported in District Child Protection Unit in Kerala. The overall percentage of boys was much higher than of girls in gender wise classification of sexual abuse victims. s

Victim offender relationship:

This cases proved that the ‘Relatives’ of the children’s were the most common offenders of this cases. Relative like uncle, cousins, stepfather etc. are the major offender in the abuse.

OFFENDERS	NO OF CASES
Step father	60
Biological brother	58
Biological father	51
Teacher	28
Driver	3
Stranger	37
Relative	28
Neighbor	30
Grand father	8

Table 1: showing the victim and offender relationship

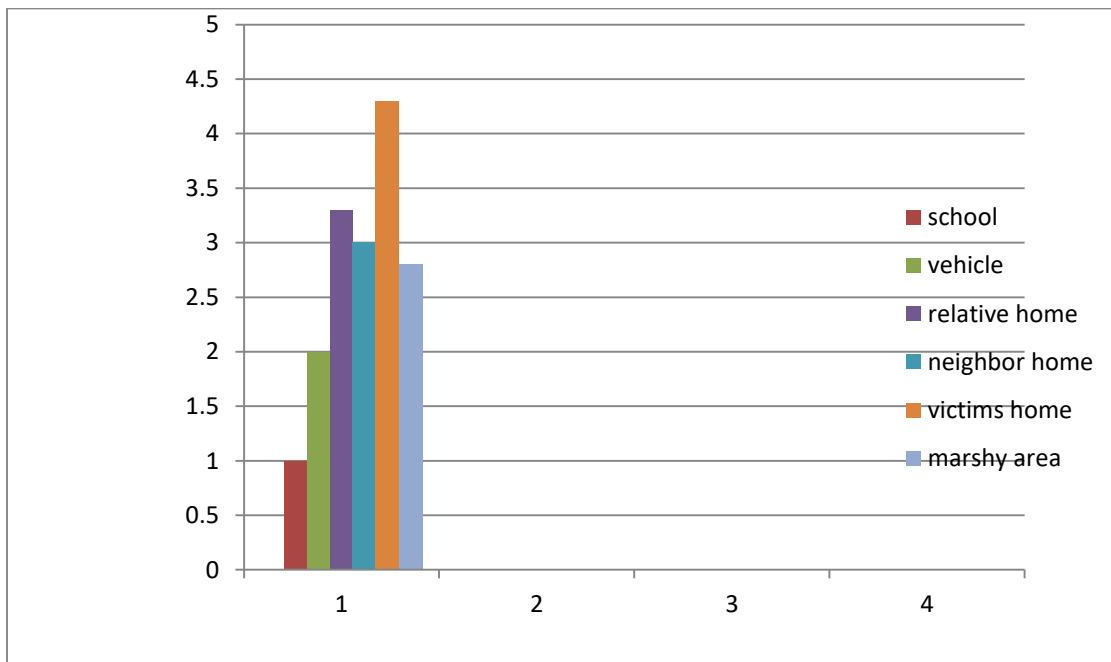


Graph 2: pie chart showing the common relation of culprit with victim

The above graph 2 indicates the relationship of the culprit with victim. It is revealed that the (22%) were subjected to sexual abuse by stepfather, by their own father (21%), biological brother (19%) and grandfather (3%). The categories of teachers (10%), driver (1%) and relative (9%), neighbours (10%). The remaining 12% were strangers. This table indicates that the respondents are more at risk from the people who are supposed to protect them.

Place of incidence:

House was the commonest place of child sexual abuse. The common abusers are mainly relatives of victim and majority place of occurrence are victims or culprit houses.



Graph 3: place of child sexual abuse occurrence

This graph 3 indicates that the maximum of child sexual abuse occurred in the own home of a child. Another major setting where found to be marshy land, relative home, neighbour home.

CHAPTER VI

RESULT AND CONCLUSION

RESULT:

This shows that the child sexual abuses are commonly takes place to female children's. From the 300 cases which I have examined, states that 98% of victims are female children's and 2% belongs to male children's. And it shows that the children's are not secure even in their homes also. Many of the culprits in these cases are peoples who are having any blood relation or any other relation with the children's. In these cases 22 % of abusers are stepfathers and 21% of abusers belongs to biological father. The maximum of child sexual abuse occurred in the own home of a child. Another major setting where found to be marshy land, relative home, neighbour home.

CONCLUSION:

This study concluded that in Kerala the child sexual abuses are also taking place to small children. The children are not secure even in their homes also. Their parents, brothers, relatives, neighbours are using their children sexually because of their sexual gratification. These related persons are responsible for protecting their children, but now a days they are doing cruelty to their children to fulfil their sexual gratification. They lost their mental sense to think that it's a child. Now a day's many children's are getting sexually abused from their blood relatives. As the study says that the major culprits of the child sexual abuse cases are the fathers, brothers, cousins, grandfathers, uncles, relatives and neighbours of the children.

And the places of occurrences are homes, classrooms, marshy areas etc... Not Only girl's even boys are also getting sexually abused from their relatives, but many of such cases are not even reporting. And many of such cases are solved in the court itself

by giving compensation to the child by the culprits. The victims of many cases are staying in government homes such as “NIRBHAYA HOMES”. The government is taking care of their studies and other needs. Now a day’s many of the school students are brutally abused in their homes by their blood relatives such as father, brother, grandfather etc...

As the report says mainly girls are getting more sexually abuse than boys and culprits of majority of such cases are their parents and relatives. And many of the cases are not reporting by their parents by thinking about the feature of their children’s. In Kerala annually the rate of child sexual abuse case is increasing. Kerala has recorded the highest number of child sexual abuse cases in the country. According to 2018- 2019 data from child line Kerala reaches 1,742 child sexual abuse cases and majority of the victims in such cases are girls. Majority of the culprits of child sexual abuse cases are having a blood relation with the children’s, and only a less percentage are strangers. A protected child is a potential national resource whereas exploited child can become victim first and then an offender. Safety, security, harmony, love and care is what a child need to grow fully and to accomplish his/her full potential. Instead of that now a days in Kerala the parents and relatives are sexually using their children’s to fulfil their sexual gratification. And the numbers of child sexual abuse cases that are reported are increasing annually.

The sexual abuse of children is a form of maltreatment that provokes reactions of indignation and incomprehensibility in all cultures yet, child sexual abuse is unfortunately a wide spread problem that affects more than 2 out of 5 girls and 1 out of 10 boys in Kerala. This alarming rate clearly calls for extensive powerful policy and practice efforts. While the effects of child sexual abuse may not always be initially visible, survivors of child sexual abuse still carry the threat to their well beings. The traumatic experience of child sexual abuse is one major risk factor in the development mental health problems affecting both the current and future well-being of victim considering that many victims continue to be undetected. The root of these mental health problems may also be unrecognized. In an effort to provide effective services to all

victims, we should prioritize the development of strategies to address the barriers to disclosure and reporting. Although the taboo of child sexual abuse might not be as SA few decades ago when child sexual abuse was rarely spoken of veiled issues may still prevent from reaching out to authorities to reveal the abuse they suffer. To effectively present child sexual abuse global preventive approaches, targeting personal, family and societal conditions, need to be explored and validated so to protect the next generation of children and youth from sexual victimizations.

CHAPTER VII

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