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Constitutional Perspectives, Judicial and Legislature Measures and International Scenario of Child Sexual Abuse

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Abstract:

There is a major and widespread issue of child sex abuse (CSA) in India, as there is in many other countries throughout the globe today. Some children and teenagers may never recover from the psychological and emotional scars left behind by sexual abuse, which may cause developmental delays and a slew of other problems. Without the protection and therapy that children require when sexual assault is not reported, they suffer in silence. A review of recent research on child sex abuse in India is presented in this article. The CSA's socio-cultural and familial risk factors are taken into consideration here. Sexual abuse has been linked to a variety of symptoms and diseases. Consider these points while working with children who have been sexually abused in India. Data from social science and Indian legal precedents on child sexual abuse are analysed for this dissertation.

Keywords: Child, Abuse, Sex, Teenager, Symptoms, Sexual, Assault

1. INTRODUCTION

A kid is a huge treasure. To have a developed country we need to safeguard these riches. A person who is between the ages of infancy and puberty is known as a child. They are nature's most innocent and beautiful creature. It's like comparing a child to a flower in full bloom. As a child, you'll one day be a man. They are the future of the nation. There is a lot of attention paid to children in society since they are the future of the nation. Children are therefore the mirrors which reflect our future. Generally, they are so pure and sensitive, so these sweet gentlemen are constantly in need of extra

attention, love and devotion. Like soft mud, any area on it may leave a lasting unerasable impression on their memory. So, the youngsters need to be treated with extreme care. As the children are the loveliest present to the mankind, thus they required to be supplied with a larger human output. And in such a manner the civilization would evolve in no time.

“Our Noble Laureate Rabindranath Tagore once expressed” -

“Every Child brings with his birth, the message of God”

We can see that many great men, intellectuals, and monks have embraced children as God's messengers, ambassadors, and incarnations across the course of human history. That a result, they must be cared for and tended to in the same way as the sun illuminates our planet. Like a coin with two sides, the state of children may be like flowers at one point, and everyone loves them; at another, they might be ravished by many monsters in our society, which is what they are. It is impossible for children to defend themselves since they are young, immature, and physically weaker than adults. As a result, society must take steps to safeguard them via the enactment of rules, regulations, and laws. Some of the contributing elements to their sensitivity and exposure to external influences include their lack of expertise, exposure, inappropriate care and supervision. Adults and communities should assume responsibility for protecting children rather than putting the burden on children alone. Children have been subjected to a wide range of horrible crimes, abuses, and exploitations from ancient times in India. Boys and girls are subjected to similar hardships and abuse, but the situation confronting girls is particularly dire. Even the birth of a female kid in certain Indian tribes is considered a misfortune. According to our ancient texts, such as the Vedas, Puranas, and other sacred texts, women occupy the throne of Shakti, the goddess of power. Likewise, modern law in our country grants them the same legal standing that males do today. The truth, on the other hand, is very different. From a very young age, they are often the victims of a variety of ills. Because of this, they're being used as a pawn in a variety of criminal activities. Children who have been exploited from an early age are often left with no means of self-defense, physical or mental. Our social structure has failed in this way throughout its history and continues to do so

now.

1.1 TYPES OF ABUSES ON CHILD:

Abuse of children is widespread in our nation, and it manifests itself in many ways. It doesn't matter where they live; they're not secure anywhere. There are several ways in which children are injured to comprehend child abuse.

Emotional Abuse: There are many instances of it occurring. The mistreatment of a child's mind and spirit is referred to as "emotional abuse." There are times when it happens both within and outside the house. Even if a parent isn't physically abusive to their children, they may still mentally abuse them. Those parents engage in emotional abuse when raising their children to achieve their own objectives and needs, rather than those of their children, rather than those of their children. Teachers and other adults may potentially emotionally abuse children.

Physical Abuse: There has been a long tradition of physical violence in marital relationships. Both at home and outside of the house, physical abuse is commonplace. Assaults on the body, such as beating, slapping, or striking with an object, are also considered severe offences. Parents may sometimes be physically violent to their children to achieve their goals. Physical and verbal abuse is often inflicted on children of low-income families by their employers or colleagues. The physical abuse of orphans and street children by passersby or other signs of physical abuse is also commonplace.

Family Abuse: It is becoming more common to see people being abused by their families. In most cases, it is a term used to describe the physical abuse or assault or torture of children by their parents or other family members. Various forms of violence towards the children are commonplace in this setting. Additionally, neglect is another

form of significant family abuse against a kid. This type of abuse may involve depriving a child of his parents' love, care, and control as well as other essentials that the youngster requires in his early years of life. When a kid is exposed to such mistreatment, their growth and development are damaged. In impoverished homes, the kid's socioeconomic requirements are frequently not met, whereas in busy families, both parents work and fail to spend enough time and communicate their thoughts with the child.

2. HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVE

The idea that children are entitled to the same rights as adults is a relatively recent one. A child's rights were seen as equal to those for animals rather than adults in ancient times. In Babylonian and Roman cultures, children were entrusted to the authority of the community, which made them adhere to the community's expectations and traditions.

Lack of effective regulation and the culture of silence in India make child sex abuse an even more serious problem. Many Indians assume that this is a Western problem, and that it does not exist in their country. Approximately 17% of the world's population resides in India, the world's second most populated country. 42% of India's population is under the age of 18, and more than half of these youngsters need some kind of care and protection. Nearly a tenth of the world's children live in India.

During this time, sextortion of youngsters was frequently discussed. Sexual abuse was a taboo issue that was seldom acknowledged in public prior to this moment in time. In 1948, the first estimates of the number of child sex abuse cases were made public. There were no studies on child molestation until the 1920s. As of 1968, the United States has 44 mandatory reporting laws, including those in 44 of the 50 states. The

establishment of the National Center for Child Abuse and Neglect in 1974 prompted an upsurge in legal action. Child abuse reports have increased dramatically since the introduction of the Child Abuse and Treatment Act in 2004. National Abuse Coalition was created to put pressure on Congress to implement new sexual abuse laws in 1979.

The second wave of feminist movement brought issues of violence against women and child sexual abuse to the forefront of public and political discourse. It wasn't until 1857 that famed French pathologist Auguste Ambroise Tardieu, a pioneer of forensic medicine, published his first book, *Medical-Legal Studies of Sexual Assault*, which was solely dedicated to the problem of child sexual abuse (*Etude Medico-Legale sur les Attentats aux Mœurs*). She was inspired to create the first book on father-daughter incest after seeing how common it was during her medical residency. As a member of the civil rights movement, Herman's attitude to therapeutic practise was moulded. As part of the complicated post-traumatic stress disorder, she coined the phrase "child sexual abuse" in her second book, "Trauma and Recovery."

3. LITERATURE REVIEW

S TYAGI ET.AL (2021) "According to the WHO, child sexual abuse is the involvement of a child in sexual activity that he or she does not fully comprehend, is incapable of giving informed consent, or that the child does not developmentally prepare and cannot give consent, or that violates the laws of the society in which the child lives. Many types of sexual crimes are outlined under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012, which defines any sexual behaviour with an individual under the age of 18 as illegal in India." Some of the behaviours that fall under the CSA umbrella include touching a child's private

parts, urging the kid to touch, or be touched sex-relatedly, engaging in sexual intercourse, participating in prostitution and pornography, or luring a youngster into prostitution via the use of the internet. This group of CSA victims is exceedingly difficult to reach for research purposes due to the topic's sensitivity and taboo nature. Many crimes go unreported due to societal norms that discourage people from disclosing them out of respect for their privacy, fear of embarrassment, or shame. It's also common for certain instances of CSA to be seen as mild, such as stroking, fondling, and even masturbating on a child's genitals or breast.

DAVID K. CARSON ET.AL (2013) There is a major and widespread issue of child sex abuse (CSA) in India, as there is in many other countries throughout the globe today. Some children and teenagers may never recover from the trauma associated with sexual abuse, which may cause developmental delays and a variety of mental and emotional illnesses. Without the protection and therapy that children require when sexual assault isn't reported, they suffer in silence. This article, which summarises recent research on child sex abuse in India, explores the issue. Cultural and family risk factors for CSA are examined. We'll go through the most common signs and symptoms and mental health issues caused by sexual abuse. To wrap things up, there are some ramifications for counsellors in India dealing with abused children.

PAUL MCPHERSON ET.AL (2013) Children who have been sexually assaulted as children may benefit from psychiatric counselling to help them overcome their trauma. Long-term well-being might be jeopardised if clients are unable to access and complete therapy sessions. Child advocacy centres (CAC) may be able to lower the obstacles to mental health care by

using an integrated medical and mental health assessment and treatment paradigm. Describe the characteristics of CSA patients who seek mental health therapy and those who do not, to determine what variables are related with effective treatment completion in mental health treatment for CSA patients. The study's methodology and setting were based on a retrospective cohort analysis of CSA patients (ages 3 to 16) who were referred to mental health care after a CAC examination. Linkage to treatment and treatment completion were considered outcome factors. The demographics, abuse features, and characteristics of the therapist were all independent factors. The CAC and billing databases were used to extract data.

HARIKUMAR PALLATHADKA ET.AL (2021) In order for children to flourish into useful members of society, they must be adequately cared for throughout their formative years. Many forms of abuse, including sexual assault, prey on children's inherent gullibility. The phrase "child sexual abuse" refers to the practise of using kids for sexual purposes in violation of their human rights. In the absence of adult intervention, the problem worsens and spreads over the globe, harming children's physical, emotional and psychological health. The first piece of legislation passed by the Indian government to combat child sex abuse and exploitation was the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012. The recent gang rapes in Unnao and Kathu illustrate that law enforcement officers have little interest in pursuing the perpetrators of this heinous crime. Consequently, the government has had to alter the Act so that it is more effective. The current study analyses the problems of Indian child sex abuse, from the causes to the effects. Additionally, this research explores various options for effectively addressing this horrific crime considering the newly implemented POCSO Act amendments. This study also looks at

the prevalence of child sex abuse in India during the Covid-19 period.

R. KAVINTH CHANDAR ETR.AL (2018) When it comes to child abuse, there are four main categories: physical abuse (abuse), emotional abuse (abuse), and neglect (neglect). child sexual abuse occurs when an adult in power or trust sexually abuses an underage victim abuse .s (CSA). 40 percent of India's population is under the age of 18, making it the country with the second-highest number of children in the world. A staggering number of youngsters are abused or exploited in some way every year. " Abuse of the mind or the emotions may leave permanent scars, since they are both physically and psychologically susceptible. There is no doubt in our minds about what we need to accomplish and how we should do it. A world suited for children is within our reach; it's up to us to take the chance and establish a better world".

4. CONSTITUTIONAL PERSPECTIVES, JUDICIAL AND LEGISLATURE MEASURES

Rules and orders are the Latin phrase 'constitution,' which gives us the word 'Constitution,' meaning regulations and commands. As a result, a constitution is a collection of rules, laws, or basic principles that are developed for the governance of any state or institution. These rules form a collection of principles, or a constitution, when they are put together. This document or series of legal papers embodies a written Constitution when all these laws, regulations, and principles are put down in writing. It's also known as a state-wide comprehensive document. For a state's Constitution to be effective, it must also outline the process by which laws are formed and who is responsible for enacting them. As a result, it might be considered a legally binding document.

4.1 CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS

We can't make progress toward a more just and inclusive society if we don't consider the needs and aspirations of children. Indian law recognizes the vulnerability of children and their inherent right to safety. As a result, the Indian Constitution includes provisions to ensure the well-being and development of children. Key portions of the Constitution's "Fundamental Rights," "Directive Principles of State Policy," and "Schedule 11" include Articles 14, 15(3), 21A, 23, 24, 39(F), and Article 243G, read with Schedule 11. Without prejudice associated to them because of their own actions, children require equal opportunity, dignity and care, protection from harm and rehabilitation by society.

Article 14. No one in India's territory should be denied equality before the law or equal protection under the law at the hands of the state.

Article 15 For women and children, nothing in this article shall preclude the state from adopting any specific provisions.

Article 21A. Children between the ages of six and fourteen must get free and obligatory education from the state, in accordance with the laws of the state.

Article 23. (1) Trade in human beings and begar, as well as other types of forced labour, are illegal, and any violation of this article will be penalised by the law.

Article 24. Work in factories, mines, or any other dangerous jobs is prohibited for anybody under the age of 14.

4.2 FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Several rights enumerated in Article III of the Constitution cannot be violated by the federal government or anybody else. It's important to understand that these rights are essential. Those born in India are entitled to

certain privileges at birth. In other words, they're the unalienable ones.

Part III of the constitution's explicit proclamation of basic rights is considered a defining trait of a democratic state. These rights restrict the state from interfering with them. Part 111 of the Constitution prohibits the state from enacting a legislation that restricts or denies any of the people' constitutional rights. An unconstitutional ruling might follow if it becomes law. There will be little use in making further declarations of some basic rights without some means by which they may be put into effect. "As a result, if these rights are infringed, the Supreme Court has been given the authority to provide the most effective remedies in the form of writs, such as Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, Prohibition, Quo warranto, and Certiorari."

In the case of "**State of W.B.V. Committee for Protection of Democratic Rights**" Part III of the Constitution's incorporated basic rights were found to be inherent and unassailable by constitutional or legislative means. Abrogation or limitation of these rights would constitute an infringement of the fundamental structure concept. To determine whether the legislation has a fundamental structural influence on the rights granted under section III, the actual effect and impact of the law must be considered.

4.3 "DIRECTIVE PRINCIPLES OF STATE POLICY"

"Part IV of the Constitution contains" certain instructions or directions from our Constitution's creators. The Irish Constitution was directly copied by the architects of this document. To build a fair society, governments should follow these guidelines, which lay forth their goals, objectives, and principles. Those guidelines, in contrast to basic rights, are not legally obligatory. The state cannot be held liable

for violating them. On the other hand, these ideas point the way to a country with a solid social, economic, and political structure. Though not legally obligatory, the Government keeps these considerations in mind when creating new legislation. The Directive Principles were heavily inspired by Gandhian principles or philosophy. The ultimate well-being of the state lies at the heart of these "Directive Principles of State Policy." And these heavenly commandments are primarily implemented to provide adequate recommendations for that ultimate wellbeing. In order to achieve the stated goal of a welfare state, the Directive Principles of State Policy should be followed by the whole state, both in administration and in the formulation of legislation.

Directive Principles seem to have been put in place primarily as a means of establishing criteria of performance by which officials at all levels of government might be assessed. In addition, it was intended that individuals who ignored the directions would be punished at the elections. Principles of direction do not, on the other hand, dictate any economic or social order. A variety of methods must be created to fulfil the stated objectives.

4.4 FUNDAMENTAL DUTY

Initially, the Indian Constitution did not include provisions for basic obligations. The "basic obligations of citizens" were introduced to "Part IV of the constitution" in 1976 by the 42nd amendment. All that is included in this section are 10 basic obligations for Indian citizens for the first time, as specified in Article 51-A. This responsibility was introduced to Article 51-A (K) of the 86th Amendment in 2002. Everyone knows that rights and responsibilities are inextricably connected. When a constitution grants many freedoms, it also requires people to fulfil their responsibilities. Rights and responsibilities

are intertwined." Citizens are reminded of their constitutionally-enshrined "fundamental rights," but they are also expected to abide by "basic democratic conduct and democratic behaviour" via the fundamental responsibilities.

It is impossible to justify the essential responsibilities. The people, on the other hand, have a moral obligation to fulfil their responsibilities as citizens. For the sake of promoting a feeling of obligation for the community, the county, and the children, parents, etc., this specific clause has been included into our constitution. UN Declaration on Human Rights and other international treaties all deal with this form of obligation.

Citizens must carry out their responsibilities to the best of their abilities to combat the many social ills that plague our society. For a country to grow, its vulnerability must be minimized. As a result, this may be accomplished by performing several obligations, one of which is the social and economic backwardness of children. Our nation is being held back by our children's inability to adapt to the modern world. As a result, our constitution stipulates several rights, instructions, and obligations aimed at alleviating the plight of children who are socially or economically disadvantaged. It is feared that the nation's progress would be halted unless the plight of these helpless youngsters is addressed. Among other things, Article 51-A (K) states that parents have a duty to provide educational opportunities for their children aged six to fourteen as part of their basic responsibility to promote humanism and abstain from violence. It is impossible to shield children from societal evils unless they are educated. To instill a feeling of humanity, the ability to distinguish good from evil, etc., education is the only way. One approach to stop children from being exploited is to educate them. If they are literate, they will be able to better

comprehend cases of abuse or exploitation. After then, kids may use their brains to raise their voice or express any complaints. So, to accomplish several important objectives, the constitution of India included provisions for people to fulfil their basic responsibilities to each other.

4.5 LEGAL PROVISIONS IN INDIA

The National Center for Child Abuse and Neglect was formed in 1974 when the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act were approved. Due of this, lawsuits became more prevalent in the 1970s. The number of incidences of child abuse that have been reported has climbed dramatically since the introduction of the Child Abuse and Treatment Act. After years of unsuccessful lobbying, the National Abuse Coalition was established in 1979 with the goal of forcing Congress to enact new laws against sexual abuse. This law gave children who had been sexually abused the right to sue for damages in civil court in 1986 when it was approved by Congress. In the 1980s and 1990s, a slew of new legislation aimed at prosecuting and imprisoning those responsible for child sexual abuse. Legislation relating to child sex abuse significantly changed in the 1970s. Because of Megan's Law, which went into force in 2004, all sex offenders in the nation may now be easily identified by the public.

4.6 LEGISLATIVE ENACTMENTS THROUGH THE SPIRIT OF CONSTITUTION

Each one of us is born with our own unique set of values and rights. These essential human rights are owed to them. Each one of us has a stake in the success of human rights movements across the world. This has led to widespread violations of and disregard for human rights across the globe. This results in flagrant violations of natural law. Daily, most people commit several offences against the law. As a rule, the weaker elements of

society are forced to give up their lives, their dignity, and their rights in the name of injustice. In the same way, children are a particularly vulnerable demographic because of their inherent helplessness in the face of criminal activity. As a result, the children of the future are often in a position of disadvantage. In such circumstances, they often find themselves defenceless on both a physical and psychological level. Childhood, inexperience, physical fragility, and mental immaturity all play a role in the compassion we feel for others. They are more vulnerable to crimes because to their lack of resources or other weaknesses. Child abuse includes a broad variety of sexual and emotional abuse. Those who are most affected are those who are female. Their vulnerability to many forms of sexual assault is well-known. In most situations, they are ensnared and exploited.

The girls are abused in a variety of ways, both at home and outside of it. Since the dawn of time, people have been concerned about this topic. This is a major contributor to our nation's stagnation. Strangers, as well as members of their own family, instructors, and anybody else in a position of authority over them, often take advantage of them. As with many issues, there is a solution, and our constitution and government bodies have tried several times to address this issue by enacting various statutes. Since that time and up to the present, girls have been subjected to many forms of sexual abuse. Fortunately, there are a variety of resources accessible to help these girls.

5. INTERNATIONAL SCENARIO OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE

The most heinous type of child abuse is the commercial sexual exploitation of young females. A multi-billion-dollar business with children being traded like any other commodity has developed in the last several decades. There are between 2,000 and 5,000

minors engaging in the sex trade in Brazil. Twenty to fifty percent of prostitutes in Lithuania are underage. An American study has shown that one in five children who often use the internet are approached by strangers who want to perform sex acts on them. More than 100,000 children throughout the globe are sexually abused each year, according to another research.

5.1 INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS

“Children have been safeguarded by international treaties at different times in time. International treaties have a specific interest in protecting the rights of children.” Additionally, the International Conventions place a considerable deal of focus on the topic of sexual assault. There are several conventions that include the following,

5.1.1 “Universal Declaration of Human rights, 1948”

After the United Nations General Assembly ratified it on December 10th, 1948, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was issued. Member countries were urged by the Assembly to spread the word about the historic declaration as well as to act. Without regard to political status of nations or territories, it is primarily for use in schools and other educational institutions. Defending and promoting human dignity and equality are among the goals of the Declaration, as stated in its preamble. According to this declaration, the Global Declaration of Human Rights serves as a universal benchmark for achievement for all people and all nations. As a second purpose of the Declaration, everyone and every organisation in society should seek to promote respect for basic human rights and freedoms via teaching and education. Order to ensure that they are recognised by the peoples or members states themselves and by the peoples of areas under their control, both nationally and internationally.

5.1.2 United Nations Convention for the Suppression of the Traffic in Person and of the Exploitation of the Prostitution or others, 1949

A variety of sexual assaults exist, and they may take many different forms. Across the globe, sexual predators' prey on women and children. Many women and girls are being used for sexual purposes across the globe. Degrading and heinous crimes against women and children have taken place across the world for centuries. Today, prostitutes' conditions and the human trafficking situation are common. Currently, human trafficking and the exploitation of others' prostitution is widespread around the globe. Every day, new kinds are being developed and pursued on an industrial scale to a potentially lethal level.

5.1.3 “International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (1966)”

“These rights and dignity of the children of the world are protected in this International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights, 1966, which states parties to this Covenant agree upon numerous welfare measures for children's rights and dignity. As the name suggests, the Convention's primary goal was to establish universal acknowledgment of the inherent dignity and inalienable rights of all people.” Children were a priority group for the Covenant when it came to humans. The preservation of children's rights was seen as a need for global progress, equity, and harmony. The Convention reaffirmed the intrinsic dignity of every human being as a foundation for children's rights to protection from abuse and exploitation. Because of this, young people may live their lives without worry. Additional liberties include economic, social, and cultural freedoms in addition to civil and political rights. It's also stated in the Covenant that everyone has a responsibility

to behave in the best interests of children and is required to strive toward furthering and preserving its ideals.

5.1.4 “Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), 1979”

On December 18, 1979, the United Nations General Assembly in Geneva enacted the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW). It was signed into law on September 3, 1981. In this human rights pact, the rights of women and girls under the age of 18 are given particular attention. States Parties to the CEDAW are required to ensure that all women's human rights, regardless of gender, are respected. Minor girls' rights are also addressed during the convention. Gender inequality and other behaviours that degrade a woman's dignity are also addressed.

Sexual exploitation, kidnapping, trafficking, child marriage, and other types of abuse are not uncommon for girls in our world. Despite being treated on an equal basis with males, women are often seen as more vulnerable in their intimate relationships. With the goal of eliminating all forms of violence against women and girls, the CEDAW human rights pact was signed into law. State and federal governments are obligated to take a variety of activities under the convention's different clauses. To put it another way, the activities are like the creation of new legislation to stop trafficking of girls and women, as well as other forms of abuse. Under the agreement, the government was bound to ensure that people have access to basic human rights and to ensure that these rights were adequately implemented. This document also places a strong focus on the abolition of child marriages.

5.1.5 “The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC),1989”

“The Document on the Rights of the Child, prepared by the UN Commission on Human Rights and ratified by the General Assembly on November 20, 1989, is a one-of-a-kind convention. The convention's primary slogan is "Protecting and promoting the well-being of children in society. As a result of children's heightened vulnerability, the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child declares that they are entitled to specific protection and support. It serves as a tool for empowering children, providing them with a safe and stable environment, and encouraging them to reach their full potential. Their children grow up in an environment where the notion of a family is widely accepted. Measures to preserve and promote children's harmonious development are advocated by the convention on the rights of a child, which includes the development of a healthy diet, suitable living conditions, the right to education, and the protection of children from all sorts of exploitation and abuse. The document was developed with the protection, safety, and well-being of children in mind always. In accordance with the agreement, India has signed on.”

6. CONCLUSION

Every human being is born equal, but when it comes to female sex, the sociological structure of the society perceives it differently, not only in India, but throughout the globe, too. It is thus the standard for all women to aspire for a life of physical purity and happiness with their families as they grow up in society. And this is still the case today, even though societal attitudes on sexual ethics have shifted. Having a woman in the world is a sign of our existence since she's the only one endowed by God with the ability to give birth. Even though she needs a male partner to complete the procedure,

she is the only one who makes our presence here a success. As a result, she has been referred to as "the mother of humanity." At the pinnacle of the hierarchy, her worth and dignity are protected. As a result, women owe a debt of gratitude to the world.

When we talk about the human development the role and achievements of men are mostly on count whereas the role and achievements of women don't get enough importance. It has long been a problem for women to get less food and medical care than their male relatives and spouses because of gender-selective violence. Instead, they've suffered physical, emotional, and sexual abuse, as well as "honour murders" and acid assaults. Every year, an estimated 5,000 women are burned for dowry and domestic violence kills several women in their own homes. Rape and sexual exploitation are two more horrendous forms of abuse that millions of people suffer because of being trafficked and sold as livestock. It's because of the patriarchal view of society that says the good woman is one who stays at home with her male partner and doesn't venture out after dark or visit unsafe places like streets or public parks, and anyone who deviates from this norm is bad and presumed to be sexually available because of their vulnerability. This is why such blatant discrimination exists. When a woman is sexually abused, her character is instantly deemed flawed or immoral. Moreover, when a married woman is raped or sexually abused, the house and family are likely to be shattered since the raped wife will almost certainly be divorced. But the rapes within marriage are categorized differently because in such cases the position of women is that that she is her husband sexual property.

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