

Child

S A F E T Y



Article 19(1) of the **UN CRC** require States to-
“Take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to protect the child from all forms of physical or mental violence, injury or abuse, neglect or negligent treatment, maltreatment or exploitation, including sexual abuse, while in the care of parent(s), legal guardian(s) or any other person who has the care of the child.”

Types of Abuses

- Physical
- Emotional
- Sexual
- Neglect
- Online Exploitation Of Child

PHYSICAL ABUSE

Causing physical harm to children by hitting, kicking, scratching, pinching, biting, pulling the hair, boxing ears, smacking, slapping, spanking or with any implement (cane, stick, shoe, chalk, dusters, belt, whip, giving electric shock etc);



EMOTIONAL ABUSE



- It may involve causing children frequently to feel frightened or in danger, for example by witnessing domestic abuse within the home or being bullied, or the exploitation or corruption of children.
- Sarcastic remarks, scolding using humiliating adjectives, intimidation, derogatory remarks, ridiculing or shaming the child.

SEXUAL ABUSE



- Sexual abuse involves forcing or enticing a child or young person to take part in sexual activities, whether or not the child is aware of what is happening.
- The activities may involve physical contact, including penetrative or non-penetrative acts.
- They may include non-contact activities, such as involving children in looking at pornographic material or watching sexual activities, or encouraging children to behave in sexually inappropriate ways.

NEGLECT



- Neglect is the persistent failure to meet a child's basic physical and psychological needs, likely to result in the serious impairment of the child's health or development.
- It may involve a parent or carer failing to provide adequate food, shelter and clothing, failure to protect a child from physical harm or danger, or the failure to ensure access to appropriate medical care or treatment.
- It may also include neglect of, or unresponsiveness to a child's basic emotional needs.
- Neglect may occur during pregnancy as a result of maternal substance misuse

ONLINE EXPLOITATION

I have been talking to your daughter online...



Online abuse is any type of abuse that happens on the web, whether through social networks, playing online games or using mobile phones. Children and young people may experience cyber bullying, grooming, sexual abuse, sexual exploitation or emotional abuse.



Depression

Low
self-esteem



Isolation

Fearfulness

Aggression

Pessimism

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF PHYSICAL ABUSE

- Unexplained burns, bites, bruises, broken bones, black eyes
- Fading bruises or other noticeable marks
- Child seems frightened of parents and protests or cries when it is time to go home
- Shrinks at the approach of adults
- Reports injury by a parent or another adult caregiver
- Abusing animals or pets

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF EMOTIONAL ABUSE

- Behavior extremes, such as being overly compliant or demanding, extremely passive or aggressive, etc.
- Delayed in physical or emotional development
- Behaves inappropriately adult (parents other children) or infantile
- Has attempted suicide
- Reports lack of attachment to parents/caregivers

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF SEXUAL ABUSE

- Difficulty in walking or sitting
- Refusing to change for gym or to participate in physical activities
- Reporting of nightmares or bedwetting
- Sudden change in appetite
- Bizarre, sophisticated, or unusual sexual knowledge or behavior
- Pregnant or afflicted by venereal disease

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF NEGLECT

- Begs for or steals food, money, or other items
- Lacks medical or dental care, glasses, or immunizations
- Is often dirty and/or has severe body odour
- Lacks sufficient clothing for the weather
- Intake of alcohol or drugs
- States that there is no one at home to provide care

LEGAL PROVISIONS

- Article 37(a) of UN CRC requires the State parties to ensure that “*no child shall be subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.*”
- Article 39(e) of the Constitution of India, directs the State to work progressively to ensure that “.... *The tender age of children are not abused.*”
- Article 39(f) “*the children are given opportunities and facilities to develop in a healthy manner and in conditions of freedom and dignity and that childhood and youth are protected against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment.*”

- **Juvenile Justice(Care & Protection Act)2014**
- **Child Marriage Act,2006**
- **Right to Education**
- **POCSO Act 2012**
- **NCPCR**

POCSO Act 2012

Section 19,21:- mandatory to report, Punishment for failure to report or record a case

Any person who fails to report the commission of an offence under sub section (1) of section 20 fails to record such offence under sub section (2) shall be punished with imprisonment may extend to six months or with fine or with both.

Juvenile Justice Act

Section 32:- Under this section it is mandatory to report regarding child found separated from guardian.

Section 34:- Any person who has committed an offence under the preview of section 32 shall be liable for punishment up-to six months or fine up-to Rs10,000/- or both.

BEYOND REPORTING

- Reporting is just one element of proper response to child abuse and child sexual abuse. Your reaction is very important; it is often difficult for a child to talk about abuse.
- When a child tells you he/she has been abused:
- Choose your words carefully—don't be judgmental about the child or the alleged abuser
- Do not disbelieve the child or appear shocked/surprised
- Listen and let the child tell his/her own story
- Be calm—your reactions can confuse or scare the child
- Assure the child that you believe what he/she says

CONTD....

- Find out what the child wants and be honest about what you can do – the child may want you to promise that you won't tell others – tell the truth and do not make promises
- Assess whether the child is in immediate danger
- Let the child know his/her feelings are okay
- Assure the child that you care and that it's not his/her fault
- Tell the child that you're glad he/she told you and that you will get help

DELHI POLICE INITIATIVES/PROGRAMMES

- BHAROSA
- NIRBHEEK
- SHISTACHAR
- PARIVARTAN
- HIMMAT MOBILE APPLICATION
- SELF DEFENCE



“We owe our children-the most vulnerable citizen in any society –a life free from violence and fear”

Nelson Mandela

THANK YOU