

# The Sexualisation of Childhood Sexual Hazards Faced by Female Infants in India: A Study

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## Abstract

Recent survey said, “One in every five children does not feel safe because of the fear of being sexually abused in India”. The survey conducted by humanitarian aid organization World Vision India with a sample of 45,844 respondents also revealed that one in every five do not feel safe because of the fear of being sexually abused.

The child can be taught personal safety, personal space rules, and safe and unsafe touch, just as we teach our children about how to protect the body from heat, cold, fire and injury. Ask the child to come and tell you if anyone ever breaks the body rules. Give the training and prevent activities to the uneducated Parents for against the now day children abuse.

NA very small percentage of child victims of sexual abuse actually reports it (12%). The reporting is often ambiguous because the young child may not have the vocabulary to explain what has happened or feels too shy to narrate the incident clearly. We can encourage the child to disclose by accepting and understanding what the child is trying to convey.

Parents must educate their children about sexual advances or threats and protects them from abuse through the concept of unacceptable “bad touch”. We conduct pan-India programs engaging parents, teachers, communities and even children about sexual abuse. Adolescents are involved in elaborate projects on Sexual and Reproductive Health (SRH). They are implementing the online system for children to report sexual abuse.

## Introduction

Sexual violence is common for all human begins the universal crime, very complex with no understanding of demographics, urban/rural, educated/not educated, rich/poor, nothing whatsoever. It is essentially a crime embedded in society, even though it certainly does have its psychological and criminal dimensions. This understanding needs to be the met text for any engagement with child sexual abuse. Sexual violence is viewed primarily as a law and order problem whereas a higher reportage of sexual violence particularly CSA shows perhaps a greater degree of confidence in the system. In 2007, Ministry of Women and Child Welfare, supported by United Nations Children’s Fund, save the children and Prayers conducted a study to understand the magnitude of child abuse in India, they found that 53.22% children faced one or more forms of sexual abuse; among them, the number of boys abused was 52.94%.

This abuse can be of several kinds according to the World Health Organisation (WHO) – physical, mental, emotional, psychological or in the form of neglect or exploitation. It brings about circumstances causing harm to a child’s health, welfare, and safety. Child abuse, in its various forms can be found everywhere in India - in cities and rural homes, in the homes of the rich and the poor, and in the streets and schools. Wiping out child abuse in India requires a complex strategy.

### **Aim**

Sexual abuse is affected to the all human. We made the awareness of all level of people and controlled the step by step child abuse in society.

### **Method**

India’s Protection of Children against Sexual Offences Act of 2012 (POCSO) and Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act have been recently strengthened in their aim of fighting child rights violation. There has also been a corresponding increase in the number of child abuse cases filed, due to awareness about legal recourse, translating to an increase in some convictions. In 2016, the National Crime Records Bureau also spoke about the relationship of victims and accused in rape cases.

In case of both physical and emotional trauma, the immediate impact is immediately felt. However, it can also result in lasting lifelong physical and psychological trauma. Other children, families, and society also experience this trauma in the way the afflicted child communicates with them. Research has indicated direct neural impact from abuse - as seen in the emotional lobe, memory center, decision-making center and other brain functioning areas. As adults, victims of childhood abuse are more vulnerable to mental health trauma. The topic guide for semi-structured interview is as follows:

- Do you think counseling or psychotherapy could be helpful or useful to the victim and the family?
- If no is your answer, substantiate the reasons.

### **Result**

Collaborative child response unit, a MDT, to tackle Sexual child abuse in a general hospital received 3 referrals of male Child abuse among the 27 referrals in 20 months [Table 1]. India houses 40% of children in its total population but is ranked as the sixth most unsafe country for children. In 2007, Ministry of Women and Child Welfare, supported by United Nations Children’s Fund, save the children and Prayers conducted a study to understand the magnitude of child abuse in India; [2] they found that 53.22% children faced one or more forms of sexual abuse; among them, the number of boys abused was 52.94% and of girls was 47.06%.

Qualitative analysis was done, using “frame work” method. The hypothesis/framework were that barriers to psychiatric treatment were exhibited by all the stake holders. Combination or purposeful mixed sampling (in qualitative analysis, the sample that reflects the barrier to treatment is selected) was made; using both stratified purposeful sampling of subgroup (focus group) and intensity sampling was done choosing information-rich cases that manifest the phenomenon intensely.

The main theme of the barrier that was generated by interviewing the stakeholders of male child victims of abuse was the misconception of superiority of a male victim due to gender (patriarchy); hence, an expectation that he will outgrow the experience. Minimization of abuse as his development ensured that he would be a dominant partner in the social world.

### **Case 1: AsifaBano at Kashmir**

On the morning of 17 January, Muhammad Yusuf Pujwala was sitting outside his home in Kathua when one of his neighbors came running towards him. He stopped in front of Mr.Pujwala and broke the news: they had found his eight-year-old daughter, AsifaBano. Her body lay in bushes in the forest, a few hundred meters away.”I knew something horrible had happened to my girl,” Mr.Pujwala, a 52-year-old with deep sunken eyes, told the BBC in an interview recently. His wife, NaseemaBibi, sat beside him, faintly crying while repeatedly murmuring “Asifa”.

Mr.Pujwala belongs to a community of Muslim nomadic shepherds called Gujjarswho crisscross the Himalayas with their goats and buffaloes.The crime has shocked the community, exposing the fault lines between Hindu-majority Jammu and the Muslim-majority Kashmir valley in a sharply divided state. The Kashmir valley has a tumultuous relationship with India - there has been an armed revolt in the region against Indian rule since 1989.

When she went missing on 10 January, her family was living in a village around 72km (45 miles) east of Jammu city. On that afternoon, her mother recalls, Asifa went to the forest to bring home the horses. The horses returned but Asifa did not.MSNausea informed her husband. He and some neighbors started looking for her. Armed with flash lights, lanterns and axes, they went deep into the forest and searched through the night. But they could not find her.

Two days later, on 12 January, the family filed a police complaint. But, according to Mr.Pujwala, the police were not helpful. One of the police officers, he alleges, said Asifa must have “eloped” with a boy. As news of the crime spread, Gujarat staged protests and blocked a highway, forcing police to assign two officers for the search. One of those who was assigned, Deepak Khajuria, was himself arrested in connection with the crime. Five days later, Asifa’s body was found.”She had been tortured. Her legs were broken,” recalled MsNaseema, who had rushed to the forest along with her husband to see the body. “Her nails had turned black and there were blue and red marks on her arm and fingers.”

### **Case 2**

#### **12-year-old raped at Chennai**

A 12-year-old girl with hearing impairment was sexually assaulted for seven months in an apartment in Chennai by security guards.The incident came to light when the child informed her mother and sister about the sexual assault she had been facing for the past few months.The mother of the 12-year-old girl has complained with an all-women police station that her daughter was raped by a lift operator and his accomplices in an apartment.Police have detained 18 of the suspects and are searching for others involved in the crime.

According to the complainant, other staff working in the apartment such as security guards, the plumber and the carpenter also raped the girl. The minor has also said that these men were abusing her after sedating her with drugs and threatened to kill her if she revealed this to anyone.

Police claim the 66-year-old lift operator was the first to attack the girl after she returned from school and was cycling around the complex in the gated community.

He allegedly invited the other men, aged between 23 and 66, to rape the child after giving her spiked soft drinks and injections to sedate her. According to local reports, the accused men took the girl to the building’s basement, terrace, gym and public rest rooms to carry out the attacks over the past seven months. They reportedly filmed each other raping the girl while brandishing knives before blackmailing her and threatening to release the videos if she told police. A local police official told AFP,

“This is the initial stage of investigation and we have to go in-depth to ascertain the details” India has a grim record of sexual violence but the incident has still rocked the country to its core.

Indian television channels ran lengthy news segments with banner headlines which read, simply, “Chennai Horror”. Rohini Singh, an Indian journalist, wrote on Twitter, thus, “An entire community got together to rape a child. I cannot even fathom the depravity and horror of this act,”.

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