

Violence against Women and Children: Emerging Perspectives and Issues

Paper Submission: 14/07/2021, Date of Acceptance: 24/07/2021, Date of Publication: 25/07/2021

Abstract सारांश

The most visible aspect of torture against women is sexualized torture. Of course, men can also be victims of sexual torture. However, rape, threat of rape and other forms of sexual violence are used more consistently against women. Victims of torture are already confronted with major obstacles when they file a complaint or request reparation. But when rape or other forms of sexual violence are the torture method, it is most likely that victims will not complain because of the shame and fear they feel. With the burden of proof, women can even be accused of adultery or fornication in some countries. Consequently, torture against women has often led – and continues to lead – to the negation of violence against them and the impunity of the torturers.

Violence in opposition to ladies in india talk to physical or sexual violence committed in opposition to indian women, generally by using a man. Commonplace styles of violence towards ladies in india consist of acts along with domestic abuse, sexual attack, and homicide. On the way to be taken into consideration violence in opposition to ladies, the act ought to be dedicated completely because the victim is girl. Maximum typically, those acts are devoted by men because of the lengthy-status gender inequalities gift inside the us.

Violence towards women in india is genuinely greater present than it is able to seem at first glance, as many expressions of violence are not taken into consideration crimes, or might also otherwise go unreported or undocumented because of positive indian cultural values and beliefs. These motives all make contributions to india's gender inequality index score of 0.524 in 2017, setting it inside the backside 20% of ranked countries for that year.

Violence against women and children resembles an epidemic. It has spread through society, sparing no social group or class.

-Cyril Ramaphosa

*“As long as women do not have the same rights in law as men,
as long as the birth of a girl does not receive the same welcome as that of a
boy.*

*So long we should know that India is suffering from partial paralysis.
Suppression of women is inconsistent with principle of ahinsha (non violence)”*

-Mahatma Gandhi

Keywords: Violence against Women and Children.

Introduction

Moreover, the majority of violence towards ladies takes place in the non-public sphere of the own family or within the network. Women are the item, in their very own homes, of beatings, rape, incest, and conventional practices together with honour killings, dowry related violence, genital mutilations, son choice and early marriages. Moreover, ladies also are targets of violence in society (e.G., rape, sexual abuse, trafficking, compelled prostitution, pornography, violence in opposition to migrant ladies). Eventually, sure organizations of ladies are specifically susceptible to violence, which includes those belonging to a minority, indigenous women, refugees and ladies living in conditions of armed warfare.

Objectives of the Study

1. To explore about the challenges facing by women
2. To know about the types of violence
3. To identify situations of child abuse
4. To explore about the consequences

Crimes in opposition to girls and children is huge unfold phenomena throughout tradition and society. Women and kids are maximum susceptible and marginalized sections of the society. Most crimes against ladies and children pass unreported for many motives: attached social stigma, drawbacks in felony mechanism, fear of retaliation and so forth. Institutional indifference makes subjects

A. P. Singh

Assistant Professor,
Dept. of Social Work,
CSJM University, Kanpur, Uttar
Pradesh, India

Urvashi

Assistant Professor,
Dept. of Social Work,
CSJM University, Kanpur, Uttar
Pradesh, India

Satyendra S. Chauhan

Assistant Professor,
Dept. of Social Work,
CSJM University, Kanpur, Uttar
Pradesh, India

worse. It's far nearly not possible to resort a grievance towards men within the police and the defense force, or in authorities services. Importantly, crimes towards women and kids have roots in the patriarchal socio-economic, legal and political order. Attacks on ladies are often visibly associated with their social status, their communal, ethnic and caste identifies. Similarly children are the most vulnerable section in the society for exploitation and their voices are always ignored.

Violent incidences directed towards family members are triggered off when the brain's impulse control is totally lost. This control might be lost due to intake of intoxicants, like drugs or alcohol, or because of extreme emotions. These people are unable to adjust to the surroundings, and need a catalyst to vent their anger. Such manifestations are more pronounced in males, according to Dr. Jitendra Nagpal (VIMHANS), most often such kind of violence is directed towards family members because they cannot take out their frustration on society. The wife and children are terrified and bear the torture silently. Wife beating and child abuse are two of the most common syndromes. Dr. Nagpal opines that persons with violent traits desperately need psychiatric treatment and counselling. What is required is to mellow down their impulses over which these people have lost control.

WHO is focusing on building a knowledge base for policy and action and defining the role of the health sector in preventing violence against women and providing care for those who suffer from it and is therefore, conducting a multi-country study on Women's Health and Domestic Violence with the following objectives: (1) To obtain reliable estimates of the extent of violence against women in several countries; (2) To document the health consequences of domestic violence against women; (3) To identify risk and protective factors for domestic violence against women, and compare them within and between settings; (4) To explore and compare the strategies used by women who experience domestic violence. Thus, the aim is to determine effective strategies for preventing violence and decreasing morbidity and mortality among women w-ho have been abused. WHO also seeks to ensure greater recognition among health providers and planners, and within health professional organisations, of physical, psychological and sexual violence against women and its implications for health policies and programmes.

Major Challenges

1. cultural mind-set approximately ladies
2. "superiority" of guys as opposed to "inferiority" of girls (both inside personal spaces like the circle of relatives, and public spaces just like the place of job)
3. "public" home violence ("honour" killings, community courts)
4. fable of male marginalisation used to assist

withdrawal of innovative rules (like reservations)

Consequences of Violence against women

Do you know what happens when a woman is abused? It doesn't just affect her, but those around her as well. Violence against girls has a rippling effect that may go on for years and have an effect on the generations to return.

Violence against ladies is described as "any act of gender-based violence that effects in, or is probably to result in, bodily, sexual, or psychological damage or suffering to women, which includes threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether or not going on in public or private lifestyles". It encompasses, but is not constrained to, "physical, sexual and psychological violence happening inside the circle of relatives, including battering, sexual abuse of girl youngsters within the household, dowry associated violence, marital rape, woman genital mutilation and different traditional practices dangerous to women, nonspousal violence and violence related to exploitation; bodily, sexual and psychological violence occurring in the trendy network, which includes rape, sexual abuse, sexual harassment and intimidation at paintings, in instructional establishments and elsewhere; trafficking in women and forced prostitution; and physical, sexual and mental violence perpetrated or condoned by the country, wherever it happens.

Whilst a lady is exposed to these forms of violence, there are results to her physical, intellectual, emotional properly-being, and these lead to impacting any kids she may have, in addition to social and financial costs.

Violence against women has serious consequences for their mental and physical well-being, including their sexual and reproductive health. These include depression, suicide attempts, injuries, disabilities, unwanted pregnancies, gynecological disorders and many other problems. Gender violence is closely tied to the women's sexuality, fidelity, pregnancy and childbearing. This is what i makes it a reproductive health problem, as well as a physical and emotional one. Yet the subject of violence has not been systematically addressed as a major issue in women's health. Research shows that physical and sexual abuse can be important factors in teenage pregnancy, and in the spread of sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS. Violence can also lead to unwanted pregnancies, early labour, pregnancy complications, miscarriages, low-birth-weight babies and maternal deaths. Many surveys show that assaults against women actually escalate during and after pregnancy, or during arguments over family planning. Studies in the United States show that 25 per cent of the battered women are struck during pregnancy. Mental and physical abuse can also affect pregnancy outcomes. Stress and trauma can induce pregnancy complications. Domestic violence also takes a terrible toll on

women's sexual pleasure and self-esteem. Emotional anguish of being forced into sex is worse than the physical pain. It is being increasingly recognised that gender inequalities and the stresses that differentially affect women by virtue of their unequal social status have led to pervasive mental health problems for women.

Domestic violence leads to violation of human rights and prevents them from enjoying their fundamental freedom. Violence also perpetuates the subordination of women and results in unequal distribution of power and resources between women and men. Women who experience violence suffer a range of health problems and their ability to earn a living. Their children are significantly more at risk for health problems, poor school performance and behavioural disturbances. Domestic violence has devastating consequences for victims. It involves significant economic, health and social cost. Economic consequences include decreased productivity and efficiency and lower earnings. The violence also affects a woman's participation in labour force in variety of wage. Thus, the violence against women has serious implications on family, society and the nation. The violence against women may cause lifelong damage to health, trauma and leads to death in a number of cases. The consequences of different types of violence are discussed below:

Consequence 1: headaches, lower back ache, belly pain

Consequence 2: gastrointestinal issues,

Consequence 3: limited mobility and bad ordinary health (on occasion, those will have deadly effects)

Consequence 4: intimate accomplice and sexual violence can result in unintentional pregnancies and other gynecological issues.

Consequence 5: sexually transmitted illnesses and infections (which includes however now not limited to hiv/aids)

Consequence 6: violence against a pregnant female increases the probabilities of miscarriage, stillbirth and pre-term shipping.

Consequence 7: clinical depression

Consequence 8: emotional distress

Consequence 9: insomnia or comparable sleep issues

Consequence 10: publish-worrying stress ailment

Consequence 11: consuming issues

Consequence 12: suicide attempts.

Consequence 13: sexual violence can lead to:

- improved misuse of alcohol and tablets, in addition to smoking.
- unstable sexual behaviours for a kid in later years.
- perpetration of violence (for adult males) and being a victim of violence (for girls).

Consequence 14: children who develop up in households in which they're uncovered to intimate companion violence can suffer from a range of behavioral and emotional disturbances, which can result in perpetrating or being sufferers of violence

later in life.

Consequence 15: intimate partner violence can also be related to expanded fees of little one and child mortality and morbidity

Consequence 16: women can suffer:

- a restricted capacity to attend to themselves or their kids
- an inability to paintings and to preserve wages
- from isolation, which leads to a loss of participation in common/regular sports

Violence in opposition to females is not a solution. It's far a hassle, one that is more and more at the rise. Simply as it isn't taking place to you doesn't suggest it isn't taking place to someone else – and she or he is any individual's mother, anyone's sister, any individual's daughter, any individual's spouse, any individual's female friend, any individual's friend. So let's unfold the word and do something about it.

A pilot study conducted recently by Ahmadabad Women's Action Group (AWAG) under a project undertaken by the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmadabad revealed that 58 per cent of women suffer significant mental distress. The study was conducted on 1,500 women between the age group of 18 and 45 years revealed that 33 per cent women admitted to being victims of domestic violence.

Various Types of Crimes Against Women

Some of the major Types of Crimes against Women have been discussed.

Eve Teasing

This amounts to sexual molestation with the intent of insulting the modesty of a woman. It could involve simple gestures, comments, passing obscene remarks to use of force, which may result in criminal assault; therefore; eve-teasing is dealt with under Sections 294-354 of the Indian Penal Code. Studies indicate that eve-teasers belong to all categories including educated, cultured, as well as men from affluent families. They indulge in these activities both singly and in groups, and are in the age bracket of 15-40 years; and some of them married. Sexual Harassment at work place is also being reported to be on the increase. According to a survey conducted by the National Commission for Women, 50 per cent of the working women face harassment at work place (Singh, 2001).

Prostitution

This is an age-old profession of sexual exploitation of women and amounts to sexual indulgence outside the marriage for some consideration. India is a significant source, transit point and destination for human trafficking-primarily for the purpose of forced prostitution and labour. Organised criminal gangs largely control this traffic in human beings. Corruption at the enforcement level and lack of government resolve to combat the problem tend to perpetuate it. According to International Labour Organisation (ILO), 15 per cent of

India's estimated 2.3 million sex workers, are children. The report talks of a growing pattern of trafficking in flesh trade of children from Nepal. According to one estimate 5,000 to 7,000 children mostly between 10-18 years, are drawn into this traffic annually. Girls as young as 7 years are trafficked from economically depressed neighbourhoods in Nepal, Bangladesh and rural areas of India to the major prostitution centres of Mumbai, Calcutta and Delhi. NGO's that are working in this region have estimated that nearly 6,000 to 10,000 girls are trafficked into India annually from Nepal and Bangladesh. The estimates of Centre for Indigenous and Tribal People (ICITP) indicate that more than 40,000 tribal women, mainly from Orissa and Bihar, were forced into economic and sexual exploitation. In Punjab, people of both sexes are sold in an organised trade in weekend bazaars ostensibly as farm labour. The report says the number of women being trafficked out of India to other countries is comparatively small. A study published in 1996 by the National Commission for Women reported that organised crime plays a major role in the sex trafficking in the country and that woman and children who are trafficked are frequently subjected to extortion, beatings, and rape. The report says that trafficking of persons from within and into the country for forced labour also is a significant problem because people are sometimes sold into virtual slavery. Girls and women either end up as domestic workers or sex workers (Vasantha Arora, 28 Feb. p.8).

In pursuance of the international convention and mandate of the Constitution of India the Parliament enacted the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956. This Act was amended twice in 1976 and 1986. The amended Act is Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act 1986. It is evident that law has its inherent limitations hence emphasis should be placed more on preventive and developmental approaches.

Wife Battering

This is the most common, endemic and widespread form of violence against women yet it is highly under-reported crime in India. It is found not only in the less developed countries but is also prevalent in countries where feminist movements have made significant headway. A number of studies have been conducted to identify the precipitating factors responsible for wife abuse. Most researchers are of the view that men who batter their wives, have learned certain cultural and social values about masculinity that support their aggression and violence, they are socialised into roles that encourage aggression towards females. Strength is emphasised for men and timidity, fragility and submission for women. This indicates that violence in any form-be it physical, verbal or psychological, becomes a distinguishing characteristic of masculinity (Krishnan, 1988). A woman who does not accept the traditional role of submissiveness and subordination, needs to be tamed into accepting it and any means including

battering or any other form of violence is justified in achieving this goal. This is the kind of social pressure that is put on the women (Agnes Flavia, 1988). One direct consequence of violent families is that the children get traumatised and show behavioural problems, such as, temper tantrums, bedwetting, stealing, not able to concentrate in studies, fighting with peers, etc. They tend to get cut-off from their neighbours and friends leading to loneliness, isolation and helplessness that often results in suicidal tendencies among them (Tandon, 1988). On the other hand many researchers assume that men who batter often suffer from various personality disorders. Men who assault their wives have low self-esteem and use violence to compensate the feelings of inadequacy. Abusive men have also been described as feeling helpless, powerless, and inadequate (Aggarwal and Thatte, 1988; Bhatti, 1989). Wife beaters have also been described as sadistic, suspicious, dominating, addiction prone, or pathologically jealous or dependent or suffering from neurological or biochemical disorders (Schauss, 1982). Some scholars attribute personality factors possessed by either one or both the spouse that make them prone to wife battering. Ego clashes between spouses have been found to be one of the major reasons behind marital discords. Sociologists identify social variables, such as, value system, normative patterns, type of socialization, childhood experiences, etc., that are responsible for victimization of women. Men who experience violent childhood are more likely to grow up as abusers than those who have not experienced violence in childhood. Researches indicate that battered women avoid reporting the crime to the police for various reasons. Apart from the harassment they are likely to face from the police; their own feelings of blame, shame, fear or loyalty to the abuser come in the way. Moreover, in countries where authoritarian family systems prevail, wife abuse is regarded as a private affair and continues to have considerable social and official tolerance and sanction. When there was no special legislation to deal with wife battering; hence it was dealt under the general category of assault under Sections 319-326 of the Indian penal Code. Since these are non-cognizable offences the police do not take action against the assaulter. Insertion of a new Section 498-A in the Indian Penal Code has made cruelty towards married women a substantive offence. Now, the protection from Domestic Violence Acts has been enforced all kinds of domestic violence is being dealt with as per provisions of this Act.

Rape, Kidnapping and Abduction

Rape is a heinous, violent and inhuman crime. It is forcible or fraudulent sexual intercourse imposed on women. According to Growth (1983) rape pattern may be divided into three types: (1) Anger rape: sexuality becomes a means of expressing and discharging feelings of pent up anger and rage. Sex becomes the means by which the offender can

degrade his victim. (2) Power rape: The offender's intent is to dominate the victim sexually and thereby feel strong, powerful and in control. (3) Sadistic rape: In such situations sexuality and aggression become fused into a single psychological experience known as sadism. The offender becomes aroused or excited through aggression or violence finding pleasure in taking a woman against her will and tormenting her. Kidnapping is taking or enticing away of a girl less than 18 years of age or of a male less than 16 years of age without the consent of the lawful guardian. Whereas, abduction is forcible fraudulent or deceitful taking away of a woman with intention of seducing her to illicit sex or compelling her to marry a person against her will.

Dowry Related Violence

Dowry normally is comprised of gifts given during marriage by the girl's parents to the son-in-law and his parents in cash or kind. The protagonists of dowry justify it on the ground that it is a way of providing a girl with a share of the parental property. Sociologists who have analysed the dowry system in South Indian societies define dowry as "female inheritance" as it is termed as 'stree dhanam' while dowry system in North India is seen as "Daan" or the gift aspect and is called 'daan dahej' (in Bihar) and 'dayaj' (in the Awadh region). It is also viewed as compensation related to the institution of hypergamy. It is seen as a compensation for the cost of maintaining an economically unproductive human being as most of the women are housewives and housework is considered unproductive. Most of the dowry deaths, suicides, bride burning and harassment are apparently the result of dissatisfaction of in-laws over inadequate dowry brought by the daughter-in-law. Reviews of available studies on dowry victimisation in India indicate that the victims are in the age range of 18-30 years and the problem of dowry surfaces largely during the early years of their marriage i.e. 2-5 years. The problem of protecting young married women against harassment on account of dowry has been engaging the attention of women's organisations. The Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961 was amended in 1984 and again in 1986 with a view to making the law more stringent and to plugging the loopholes that made it ineffective.

Female Foeticide and Infanticide

These are the two methods of getting rid of unwanted babies. Amniocentesis, a medical technique that was evolved to discover birth defects of the foetus, is now being misused indiscriminately for sex determination and dispensing with the female foetus. Though a series of government circulars from 1997 onwards have banned such tests yet a field study brought to light that 84 per cent of the gynecologists admitted to having performed the amniocentesis tests for sex determination because overwhelming majority of the 'patients' - most of whom were, from middle or upper middle class, were interested in only knowing the sex of the foetus

(Kulkarni, 1986). Investigations reveal that illegal practices of sex-determination tests and subsequent abortions are continuing unhindered. According to reports, pregnant Asha was forced by her husband and in-laws to go in for sex-determination test. When she refused to get the female foetus aborted, her in-laws subjected her to immense mental and physical torture. They finally took her to the village Ayurveda for illegal abortion and she died because of excessive bleeding. Jyoti Singh, a women's organisation, reported that they receive about three to four complaints every month. Their counsellors try to make the husbands understand the futility of aborting a female foetus. The Indian Medical Association has warned its members that anybody found undertaking sex-determination tests and female foeticide will be penalised (Rathin Das, 2000). A far more pernicious manifestation, which devalues the girl child, is the inhuman issue of female foeticide that is back in sharp focus. There are alarming reports of baby girls being murdered even in areas where this practice did not exist earlier. Poverty, ignorance of family planning, high cost of dowry, etc. are the possible causes for this crime. Most of the women said that they killed their girl child under pressure from their husbands who would beat them and force them to kill the female child. Legally, infanticide amounts to homicide; hence Section 316 causing death of the unborn child and Section 318 concealment of birth by secret disposal of the dead body, amounts to culpable homicide.

Sati: The practice of brainwashing and pushing the widows on the burning pyre of their husband, usually against their wish, by family members and other relatives amounts to homicide.

The "empowered" woman is considered an economic burden, a nonproductive dependent family member throughout her life who gets confined within the walls of her compound that narrows her world. The girl child is also socialised accordingly. How can a mother advocate for her daughter's well being when she controls nothing in her own life? They are malnourished, receive fewer years of education, live shorter lives, own less property and assets, and assume insignificant role in decision making than their male counterparts. Decisions, regarding use of scarce resources - money for health care or education or food - are generally made in favour of sons because they are perceived to be of greater economic value than the girls. She becomes a defenseless woman.

There are ample instances that show how widowed women owning immovable property are declared insane or possessing evil spirits to deprive them of their property. A spate of mysterious deaths took place in a village in Burdwan district. The Santhal community rose as one and everyone pointed at a decrepit hut where an old woman lived. A meeting was called where it was declared that the old woman was a witch. A large crowd surrounded the hut, dragged the stunned woman out of the room and beat her mercilessly. Two days later the police discovered

a headless body almost buried in the jungle mud. Ironically, this barbaric witch-hunt took place in a village that boasts of having no illiterate person. Investigations revealed that the so-called witch had a piece of fertile land on which some people had set their eyes. Stories of mysterious deaths were strung together to justify lynching. Behind every witch hunt there is a sordid tale of human lust and criminal conspiracy. India takes pride in being a democratic society yet even now it is the helpless women who have to silently bear the brunt of social injustice. Should a married woman give birth to a female baby, she is ill-treated. If a woman becomes a widow just after her marriage, she is called a "dain". A widow is subjected to severe restrictions of diet and attire. No social stigma is attached to a widower, nor does he face any restrictions. If women want to fight this injustice, then they must work together to do away with gender bias and force the state and the public to deinstitutionalize the systematic oppression of women (Mithu Mukherjee, 2008: 8).

Violence against Children: Nature and Extent Definition of Child Abuse

The time period 'child abuse' might also have different connotations in different cultural milieu and socio-monetary situations. A well-known definition of baby abuse within the Indian context does not exist and has yet to be defined. Consistent with who: Physical abuse: physical abuse is the inflicting of bodily injury upon a baby. This could encompass burning, hitting, punching, shaking, kicking, beating or in any other case harming a baby. The parent or caretaker may not have intended to hurt the child. It could, but, be the end result of over-discipline or bodily punishment that is inappropriate to the child's age. Child abuse is any intentional non-accidental physical, emotional or sexual harm to a child; by older children, parents relatives, caretakers, neighbours, teachers, employers, police or strangers; in family, school, neighbourhood, street or custody; that endangers or impairs a child's physical and/or mental, emotional and social health and development.

Patriarchy has always justified physical abuse of children for disciplining purpose. Now there is growing visibility of the issue of domestic child sexual abuse across classes, by people, whom the child trusts, as a manifestation of adult power over children and commodification of females by males. Both physical and sexual abuse leads to emotional abuse, which is incurred also in the absence of physical or sexual abuse. Abuse within the family is often the reason for children to run away and live on the street or get lured to trafficking.

Sexual Abuse

Sexual abuse is irrelevant sexual behaviour with a infant. It consists of fondling a infant's genitals, making the child fondle the adult's genitals, intercourse, incest, rape, sodomy, exhibitionism and sexual exploitation. To be taken into consideration 'infant abuse', these acts should be devoted via

someone accountable for the care of a infant (as an example a baby-sitter, a determine, or a daycare company), or related to the kid. If a stranger commits those acts, it might be considered sexual attack and dealt with solely by using the police and crook courts.

Emotional abuse: emotional abuse is likewise known as verbal abuse, intellectual abuse, and mental maltreatment. It includes acts or the screw ups to act by dad and mom or caretakers which have precipitated or may want to motive, severe behavioural, cognitive, emotional, or intellectual trauma. This can include parents/caretakers the usage of intense and/or weird styles of punishment, which includes confinement in a closet or darkish room or being tied to a chair for lengthy periods of time or threatening or terrorizing a toddler. Less intense acts, but no less adverse, are belittling or rejecting treatment, using derogatory phrases to explain the kid, recurring tendency accountable the kid or make him/her a scapegoat.

Neglect

It's miles the failure to offer for the child's fundamental desires. Neglect can be physical, instructional, or emotional. Bodily forget about can consist of no longer presenting adequate meals or garb, suitable medical care, supervision, or proper climate safety (warmness or cold). It could encompass abandonment. Academic overlook consists of failure to offer suitable education or special academic wishes, permitting immoderate truancies. Mental overlook includes the dearth of any emotional aid and love, in no way getting to the kid, substance abuse along with allowing the child to participate in drug and alcohol use.

Commercial Exploitation of Children

Commercial exploitation of children implies use of children for commercial profit, through use of their labour or sexuality. The known exploitation of children for labour, in the organized sector, have not shown any significant improvement and invisible child labour in the unorganized sector, such as those in domestic work, are coming to the fore. The nexus for gender and age specific trafficking of children for commercial exploitation for begging, labour, prostitution, adoption, entertainment, sale of organs and marriage is getting well-organised as a lucrative trade, through the stages of recruitment, movement through intra-country and inter-country transportation, and third party profit. Rehabilitation of the rescued children has become the most challenging issue for child protection, due to the stigma attached to these children (Desai, 2001). Substance abuse among children is also exploitation of their vulnerability for profit-making by the drug peddlers

Crime against Children

Research, documentation and interventions by government and the civil society groups in the past have clearly brought forth some of the following child protection issues and categories of children that deserve special protection:

1. Gender Discrimination.
2. Caste discrimination.
3. Disability.
4. Female foeticide.
5. Infanticide.
6. Domestic violence.
7. Child sexual abuse.
8. Child marriage.
9. Child labour.
10. Child prostitution.
11. Child trafficking.
12. Child sacrifice.
13. Corporal Punishment in schools.
14. Examination Pressure and Student Suicides.
Weakness
15. Natural disasters.
16. War and conflict.
17. HIV/AIDS.

Conclusion

Women's development has been a subject of great concern all over the world, uptill, recently in India, as many in other developed countries; the role of women and children in the development activity of the nation was practically ignored. The international bodies such as U.N; have taken great pains in focusing attention of the world community on this issue. It has been realized that a nation can't develop rapidly, if half of its population is backward. In spite of this better truth women and children all over world have not progressed as they should have done. It was partly due the fact that all decision making positions are occupied by man, who do not want to share this power with women.

Today we are discussing about the violence against women and children nevertheless problems are stills. There are various types of laws but the proper implementation is a question.

Recent accidents are not only examples but also these are social evils like Hathras kand, balrampur Kand etc. today 63 percent of women facing various types of violence.

References

1. Sunita, A. & Nagraj, V., *Adjudicating (Un) Domestic Battles*, *Economic & Political Weekly*, Sept., 17, 2005.
2. Srivastava, Nisha, *Exposing Violence Against Women: A Campaign in Uttar Pradesh*, *Economic & Political Weekly*, Feb., 20, 1999.
3. Sood, S. (Ed.), *Violence Against Women*, Arihant, Jaipur, 1990.
4. SMS, *Shalishi in West Bengal: A Community Based Response to Domestic Violence*, *Economic & Political Weekly*, April, 16, 2003.
5. Smart, C., *Women, Crime And Criminology: A Feminist Critique*, Routledge And Kegan Paul, London, 1976.
6. Singh, S.C., *Gender Violence: Some Contextual Issues*, IN *Violence Against Women: Human Rights Perspective Edited By Devi Uma*, Serials Publications, New Delhi, 2005.
7. Singh, A. K., *Socio-cultural and Educational Background of the Victims of Domestic Violence in India*, Project Report, Solidarity of Nation Society, Lucknow, 2012.
8. Singh, A. K. et. al. (ed), *Domestic Violence against Women in India*, Madhav Books, Gurgaon, 2010.
9. Singh, A. K. and Pandey, S. P., *Women Prisoners and their Dependent Children in India*, Serials Publication, New Delhi, 2008
10. Singh, A. K. and Chaudhary, Jayant, *Violence against Women and Children in India*, Serials Publications, New Delhi, 2012
11. Sharma, M., *Crime And Women: A Psychological Perspective*, *Indian Journal Of Criminology*, 15 (2), July, 1982.
12. Sharma, D.C. (Ed.), *Crime Against Women*, Ashish Pub. House, Delhi, 1994.
13. Sen, S & Nair P. M. (2005): *Trafficking in Women and Children in India*; Orient Longman Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi
14. *Save the Children and Tulir (2006): Research on Prevalence and Dynamics of Child Sexual Abuse among school going children in Chennai*
15. Sakshi, *Violence Against Women In The Indian NGO's Report On CEDAW*, New Delhi, 1995.
16. Saha, P. & Dutta, P.K., *Domestic Violence Against Women in India: An Overview*, *Health & Population: Perspectives & Issues*, 27 (4), 2004.
17. Rajan, V.N., *Victimology In India: An Introductory Study*, Allied Pub. Bombay, 1981.
18. RAHI (1998): *Voices from the Silent Zone- A Study on Women's Experiences of Incest and Childhood Sexual Abuse*; Delhi
19. *Planning Commission, Report of the Working Group on Child Rights for the Twelfth Plan*, Planning Commission, Government of India, New Delhi, 2012
20. Pinheiro, P. S. (2006): *World Report on Violence against Children*; United Nations Secretary-General's Study on Violence against Children; United Nations, New York <http://www.violencestudy.org/r25>
21. NFHS-III, *Report of National Family Health Survey- III*, International Institute for Population Sciences, Mumbai, 2007.
22. NCW, *Violence Against Women in North-East India: An Enquiry*, National Commission for Women, New Delhi, 2004.
23. Nagla, B.K., *Women As Victims Of Crime: A Sociological Analysis In C.M. Agrawal (Ed.) Dimensions Of Indian Womanhood*, Sri Almora Book, Almora, 1993.
24. Mukhopadhyaya, S. (Ed.), *In The Name of Justice - Women And Law In Society*, Manohar, New Delhi, 1998.
25. Mukherjee, C. et.al., *Crimes Against Women in India: Analysis of Official Statistics*, *Economic & Political Weekly*, October 27, 2001.
26. Mishra, S. and Arora, J.P., *Crime Against*

- Women, Bureau Of Research And Development, New Delhi, 1982.*
27. Karat, B., *Women & Violence, AIDWA Publication Series, No. 7, Dec. 1998.*
 28. Kapadia, N. et.al., *Whose Mistake: Gender Roles & Physical Violence Among Young Married Women, Economic & Political Weekly, November 3, 2007.*
 29. *International Society for Prevention of Child Abuse and Neglect (2006): World Perspectives on Child Abuse, Sixth Edition, <http://www.ispcan.org>*
 30. *ICRW, Domestic Violence in India: A Summary Report of a Multi-site Household Survey, 2003, International Centre for Research on Women, Washington, 2003.*
 31. *CWSD, A Situational Analysis of Domestic Violence Against Women in Kerala, Centre for Women's Studies and Development, Kochi, Kerala, September, 2005.*
 32. *Butalia, S., Injustice And Women, Report Of National Seminar On Atrocities On Women - Role Of Community, Madras, May 25-27, 1982.*
 33. *Anadi, S., Women: Work & Abortion: A Case Study from Tamil Nadu, Economic & Political Weekly, March, 27, 2007.*
 34. *AIDWA, etal, Women Speak - United Voices Against Globalization, Poverty And Violence In India, Progressive Pub. Delhi, 2000.*
 35. *Ahuja, Ram, Violence Against Women, Rawat Pub. Delhi, 1998.*
 36. *Agnes, F., Review Of A Decade Of Legislation - 1980-1989: Protecting Women Against Violence, Economic And Political Weekly, Vol. 27, No. 17, 1992.*
 37. *Straus, M.A. (1980). Wife beating: How common and why? In M.A. Straus and G.T. Hotaling (Eds.) Social causes of Husband Wife Violence. Minneapolis: University of Minneapolis Press.*