

INNOVATION LAB
STUDENT PROJECT TEMPLATE

Date	29 th October,2016
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Team Members	Aaron C Prakash , Sashreek Sagar , Gaurav M Purohit and Vaibhav R Pillai
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Std/Section/ House	Std: 9 Section: A House: St Patricks'House
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Class Teacher/ House Leader	Mrs. Aruna Madan Kumar Vaibhav R Pillai
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OBA Mentor	Mr. Kamran Abbas
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Title	CHILD ABUSE
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<p><u>Social Problem</u></p> <p>Child abuse is physical maltreatment or sexual molestation of a child. Some causes of child abuse are: Poverty Lack of education Serious marital problems Violence between family members Lack of support from the extended family Loneliness and social isolation Unemployment Inadequate housing There is a common misconception that child abuse can take place in the lower class of the society, which is absolutely <i>wrong</i>. Here are some example that show it can happen to anyone of us: Very high expectations of the child and what the child should achieve The parent may have been abused as a child A lack of knowledge and skills in bringing up children Low self esteem and self confidence Depression Mental or physical ill health Over the years there have been improvements and efforts made by the government to reduce child abuse, but we still have a long way to go to eradicate it altogether.</p>
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According to our team, it is not only NGO's or the government who should put in efforts to eliminate child abuse but we as the youth of our country should Take the initiative to eliminate child abuse.

IBT Times UK rates India number 2 in highest rates of sexual abuse just after South Africa. According to their resources there were 48000 child rape cases recorded from year 2001 to 2011. Imagine 48000 children not just sexually assaulted but raped in a span of just 10 years.

800,000

Children are reported missing a year

751,000

Children have seen the Find the Children program

483

Open missing children cases

New Delhi: The government last month amended child labour laws allowing children below 14 to work in family businesses and the entertainment industry (excluding circuses) to create “a balance between the need for education for a child and reality of the socio-economic condition and social fabric in the country.” The amendment also introduced a new definition of “adolescents”—children between 14 and 18 years of age—and barred them from working in any hazardous industry. On the World Day Against Child Labour, *Mint* looks at 10 hard-hitting statistics on the issue of child labour in India.

1) One in every 11 children in India is working.

2) Child labour has been decreasing at an abysmal rate of 2.2% per year from 2001 to 2011, as per an analysis of census data by non-governmental organization CRY (Child Rights and You).

3) 80% of working children are based in rural areas and three out of four of these children work in agriculture, as cultivators or in household industries, most of which are home-based employments.

4) More than half of the 5.5 million working children in India are concentrated in five states—Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.

5) Adolescents doing hazardous work form 20.7% of those employed in this age group, while almost 25% of adults work in hazardous conditions.

6) Adolescents between 15 and 17 years of age doing hazardous work form 62.8% of the overall child labour population.

7) Nearly 10% of adolescents working in hazardous conditions are working in family enterprises.

8) 56% of the working adolescents are no longer studying. And 70% of those in hazardous conditions are not studying.

9) More boys (38.7 million) than girls (8.8 million) are involved in hazardous work.

Mr. Kailash Satyarthi, a Noble peace winner have made lot of efforts to eliminate child abuse. Using his methods not only India but we can completely eradicate child abuse.He also founded Satyarthi children's foundation to help in the betterment of the condition of children and help reduce child abuse not only in India but world.

Team Members

Aaron C Prakash , Sashreek Sagar , Gaurav M Purohit and Vaibhav R Pillai

Proposed Solution

Our team has come up with 4 strategies to reduce child abuse.

Strategy

Strengthen economic supports to family

Approach

- Strengthening household financial security
- Family-friendly work policies

Strategy

Change social norms to support parents and positive parenting

Approach

- Public engagement and education campaigns
- Legislative approaches to reduce corporal punishment

Strategy

Provide quality care and education early in life

Approach

- Preschool enrichment with family engagement
- Improved quality of child care through licensing and accreditation

Strategy

Intervene to lessen harms and prevent future risk

Approach

- Behavioral training programs for parents and children
- Treatment to prevent behavioral problems and later involvement in violence

Tasks & Timelines

Aaron C Prakash : Research of the topic **child abuse**

Gaurav M Purohit : Help in researching on the topic **child abuse**

Sashreek Sagar : Gathering of statistical data

Vaibhav R Pillai : Compiling and overlooking of statistical and researched data

One of the major challenge we faced was compiling the data as child abuse is a vast field and narrowing it down itself took three weeks.

With a little help us team members can work on the propose solution. We as team members will be responsible for implementing this proposed solution as change should start with "us" rather than waiting for someone else to start and tagging along with them.

Sources/References

<https://www.dshs.wa.gov>

<http://censusindia.gov.in/>

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Child_labour

<http://www.childlineindia.org.in/child-labour-india.htm>

<http://gandhiforchildren.org/problem-child-labour-india/>

<http://satyarthi.org/>