VIOLENCE AGAINST THE GIRL CHILD ABUSE

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ABSTRACT:

In India, violence against children is common and continues to be a terrible reality for millions of children from all socioeconomic backgrounds.Domestic violence, sexual assault, home and school violence, trafficking, online violence, child labor, and bullying all affect girls in India.In India, one woman is raped every 20 minutes, according to the National Crime Records Bureau.From 2011 to 2012, there was a 3% increase in reported rape incidents.From 268 incidents in 2011 to 392 incidents in 2012, reported cases of incest rape increased by 46.8%.These people are particularly affected by the social issues of unemployment, illiteracy, and poverty.As a result, when their aspirations and hopes are still unfulfilled, they engage in a variety of violent and criminal activities.Over the past few decades, there has been a lot of progress made in the science of preventing violence against women and children.The growing awareness of the complexity of the causes, risk factors, and negative effects of such violence was described by a number of speakers in overviews of the research.They also looked into potential points for intervention that were made clear by this discussion.

Given the social stigma against boys and their families speaking out about child sexual abuse, it is likely that there is a significant under-reporting.In 94.6% of cases of child sexual abuse, the perpetrators were in some way familiar to the child victims;They were close family members or friends in 53.7% of the cases.While the number of POCSO cases pending is still very high, the conviction rate has increased.There are a lot of girls and boys who are victims of sexual violence, and more research and data collection could help figure out how common it is.Although it is difficult to collect prevalence data on violence against boys and girls in India, there is a lot of evidence that women frequently suffer from intimate partner violence.One in three married or in union women has been the victim of physical, sexual, or emotional violence from their spouse or partners.92% of women between the ages of 15 and 49 who have never been married and have experienced sexual violence attribute the incident to their husbands.In addition, 42% of men and 52% of women hold the belief that a husband is entitled to beat his wife in at least one of seven specific situations.This information assists with outlining the how orientation based brutality can oblige the developments of ladies and young ladies.

KEYWORDS: *Human Resource Strategies, operational, financial and employee performance.*

INTRODUCTION :

The full report from the World Health Organization titled Preventing Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Against Women provides an overview of the scope of the problem;Chapter 3, which

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served as the foundation for Claudia's workshop presentation, is included in this summary of the workshop. It provides an in-depth analysis of preventive interventions in low- and middle-income nations.The International Men and Gender Equality Survey, a multi-country investigation into men's perspectives on gender norms and violence, is the source material for the second paper.The survey looked at how men's views of gender equality were changing and whether or not these views affected how well-off men felt and how committed they were to reducing violence.The third paper, written by Claire Crooks of the Centre for Addiction and Mental Health at the University of Western Ontario, provides an overview of how violence is passed down through generations.In addition, it investigates the factors that are useful when designing interventions to prevent child maltreatment and the ways in which violence against children can have long-term effects.The last two papers, from Roger Fallot and Julian Portage, investigate optional and tertiary anticipation of the drawn out impacts of brutality and related injury by including the "injury focal point" in the arrangement of social administrations as well as through the strengthening of people who are presented to viciousness.Psychosocial empowerment and trauma-informed care are two ways that survivors of violence can overcome potential negative outcomes and prevent violence from happening again.

As many as 15 to 30 percent of girls are victims of child sexual abuse, a widespread and devastating issue.Male perpetrators of child sex abuse are more common;most of the time, someone the child knows.It is now well known that child sexual abuse is linked to neurobiological dysregulation in childhood and adulthood and is a non-specific risk factor for both internalizing and externalizing disorders in girls and adult women.Sexual abuse of children is still under-recognized and under-recognized.Typically, a child's disclosure of sexual abuse is the first sign of it.The first step in determining the treatment requirements for a child who has been sexually abused is a comprehensive assessment that should look at the child's behavioral, emotional, and cognitive functioning as well as the family environment, including the level of support.The best evidence for reducing subsequent impairment is found in children who have been sexually abused and exhibit symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder who receive cognitive-behavioral therapy;However, the child's context and the likelihood of recurrence must be taken into account when determining treatment requirements.Even though education programs for children and offender management have been the primary focus of sexual abuse prevention, it is still unknown whether these programs actually prevent child sexual abuse.The majority of information regarding sexual abuse of girls is derived from studies conducted in wealthy nations;Our understanding of child sexual abuse in low- and middle-income countries as well as global prevention strategies requires additional research.

VIOLENCE ONLINE

With the rapid growth of internet communication technologies (ICTs), 60% of internet users in India are children and young people, a relatively new threat to children's safety has emerged.One in three Indian children participated in a UNICEF U-Report survey conducted in 2019.According to this global poll report, more than half of these respondents were unaware of services for reporting online violence.A recent report from the U.S. National Center for Missing & Exploited Children (NCMEC) stated that India uploaded at least 25,000 images of child sexual abuse each day.This adds up to 12 percent of the kid sexual maltreatment pictures dissemination around the world being produced in India.Girls are more likely to be victims of online violence.A 2016 survey found that 58% of respondents, mostly women, had experienced online aggression in the form of trolling, bullying, abuse, or harassment.Girls may also be discouraged from using electronic devices more frequently, among other things, to reduce the likelihood that they will interact with strangers.

Preventing Intimate Partner And Sexual Violence Against Women: Primary Prevention Strategies1

Sexual and intimate partner violence are not inevitable; their prevalence varies over time and between locations due to a variety of social, cultural, and economic factors.The prevalence of intimate partner and sexual violence can vary significantly between countries and within countries as a result.

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Most importantly, this variation demonstrates that programs and policies that are well-designed and effective can reduce such violence.The harmful use of alcohol, exposure to child maltreatment, witnessing parental violence, accepting attitudes, and important factors related to both perpetration and victimization can all be addressed.

The vast majority of data on the effectiveness of primary prevention strategies for intimate partner and sexual violence originates from high-income countries, primarily the United States. As of right now, there is a dearth of evidence regarding the efficacy of these strategies.Consequently, adapting successful programs from high-income to low-income settings is currently a top priority in this field;furthering the evaluation and refinement of those for which there is evidence;and rigorously evaluating the efficacy of strategies that appear to have potential, particularly for use in low-resource settings.In addition, the production of evidence and the incorporation of well-designed procedure for outcome evaluation into primary prevention programs are top priorities everywhere due to the lack of evidence in all countries.This will assist in ensuring that efforts in this area are supported by solid evidence.In addition, it should be encouraged to explicitly base programs on existing behavioral change models and theoretical frameworks in order to facilitate replication and identify underlying mechanisms.The majority of the strategies that were evaluated for preventing sexual and intimate partner violence focused on proximal risk factors, mostly at the individual and relationship levels of the ecological model.

Even though they are protected on paper, female children's human rights are violated in India and elsewhere.It is necessary to establish a world order that is fair and equal.An extensive mission is required that battles orientation based disparities, separation, double-dealing, persecution, misuse, savagery, barbaric qualities, and infringement of common liberties, especially against female kids.People's attitudes and actions toward female children must fundamentally shift.Female children are "an equally worthy human being to be loved, respected, and cared for," not a commodity or sex-object.The promotion of human and spiritual values like love, compassion, and nonviolence, as well as the deterrence of values like consumerism, materialism, and the worthlessness of humans, are strategies that can be used to achieve these goals.Corruption, dishonesty, selfishness, and other inhuman acts should be combated through effective education and mass media.Family structures must be improved and strengthened.The following interrelated factors contribute to the abuse of female children:gender-biased and discriminatory attitudes that view girl children as a burden or liability and as a sex-object or commodity, as well as widespread illiteracy, poverty, and negative parenting life style patterns, are all examples of entrenched patriarchal value systems.Women's low status, the decline in human and spiritual values, and the rise of consumerism and corruption are additional factors.Female infanticide, feticide, a lack of social and economic development, burdensome domestic work, early marriage and childbearing, neglect and denial of healthy living conditions, sexual abuse and exploitation, prostitution, rape, and a denial of their right to protection are all problems that girls face.

Girl children are particularly impacted by global violence.Even though decades of international law have been in place to protect the girl child, thousands of brutal acts of violence and neglect that target the girl child every day can be seen all over the world.Girls who have just reached adolescence have been forced into marriage for centuries, frequently with men many years their senior.A girl child cannot legally consent to such a partnership while she is a minor.They have been subjected to genital mutilation practices.Over national borders, they are traded, bought, and sold as commodities to be used as prostitutes or slaves, or just to be sold again for a profit.As technology and increased access to medicine have led to prenatal sex selection and selection abortion based on sex, many girls are even victimized before they are born.In schools and workplaces, girls continue to face the threat of sexual harassment and abuse.For speaking to strangers or other minor offenses, their lives may be taken in "honor" of their families.In times of war and disaster, violence against girls has become a potent and all-too-common strategy.

On every continent, every social and economic class uses violence against girls, and every form of government, major religion, and family or communal structure gives it some or all of their

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blessing.For the girl child, there is no complete refuge other than assurances of stronger legal systems and more robust non-governmental assistance.

Forced/Child Marriage

Women and young girls are entangled in relationships that violate their fundamental human rights through forced and child marriages.In and of itself, forced marriage is a violation of human rights.When they are still children, many young girls are compelled to leave their parents' homes and assume the adult role of wife.According to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, "[m]arriage shall be entered into only with the free and full consent of the intending spouses," as the Convention on Consent to Marriage points out.According to Article 1 of the Convention on Consent to Marriage, "[n]o marriage shall be legally entered into without the full and free consent of both parties, such consent to be expressed by them in person after due publicity in the presence of authority competent to solemnize the marriage and of witnesses, as prescribed by law." in order to apply this principle, the parties to the agreement agree to apply this principle."State Parties to the present Convention shall take legislative action to specify a minimum age for marriage," the Convention continues.Unless a competent authority has granted a dispensation as to age for serious reasons in the interest of the intending spouses, no one under this age may legally marry.

Female Genital Mutilation

In some parts of the world, female genital mutilation is a widespread practice.Female genital mutilation is thought to have affected between 100 and 140 million girls and women worldwide.In Africa, the practice affects 3 million girls annually.From:World Health Organization Fact Sheet No. 241 on Female Genital Mutilation (February 2010).Female genital mutilation, also known as "FGM" or "female genital cutting," is another name for the practice.From:Changing a Negative Social Tradition:United Nations Children's Fund's Innocenti Research Center, Female Genital Mutilation/CuttingAll procedures that involve the partial or complete removal of the external female genitalia or other injury to the female genital organs for non-medical reasons are included in the category of female genital mutilation.From:World Health Organization's Fact Sheet on Female Genital Mutilation.It is a training that "disregards a progression of deeply grounded common liberties standards, standards and guidelines, remembering the standards of fairness and non-segregation for the premise of sex, the right to life when the methodology brings about death, and the right to independence from torment or horrible, barbaric or debasing treatment or discipline."From:An Interagency Statement from the World Health Organization on the Elimination of Female Genital Mutilation.

Types of violence against children

At least one of six main types of interpersonal violence, which typically occur at various developmental stages of a child, is involved in the majority of violence against children.Physical, sexual, and psychological/emotional violence are all forms of abuse;furthermore, disregard of babies, youngsters and youths by guardians, guardians and other power figures, most frequently in the home yet additionally in settings like schools and shelters.The unwanted aggressive behavior of another child or group of children who are neither in a romantic relationship with the victim nor siblings is known as bullying.It frequently takes place in schools and other settings where children gather, as well as online, and involves repeated physical, psychological, or social harm.Bullying, physical assault with or without weapons, and gang violence are all forms of youth violence, which occurs most frequently in community settings between acquaintances and strangers.

Physical, sexual, and emotional abuse by an intimate partner or ex-partner constitutes intimate partner violence.Despite the fact that men can also be victims, women are more likely to be the victims of intimate partner violence.It frequently takes place in child and forced marriages against girls.It is sometimes referred to as "dating violence" among adolescents who are not married but are romantically involved.Non-consensual completed or attempted sexual contact, acts of sexual nature that

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do not involve contact, and acts of sexual trafficking committed against someone who is unable to consent or refuse are all examples of sexual violence.and exploitation online.Restriction of a child's movement, denigration, ridicule, threats and intimidation, discrimination, rejection, and other forms of hostile treatment that are not physical are all examples of emotional or psychological violence.

The practice is widely acknowledged as a violation of girls' and women's human rights, despite the fact that it does not improve girls' or women's health.Female genital mutilation is associated with serious health and mental issues.

Impact of violence

- The health and well-being of children, families, communities, and nations are all affected by violence against children for the rest of their lives.The abuse of children can:
- Lead to death.Girls account for more than 80% of homicide victims and perpetrators, and it is one of the top four causes of death among adolescents, often involving weapons like knives and firearms.
- Cause serious injuries.For each manslaughter, there are many transcendently male casualties of youth viciousness who support wounds in view of actual battling and attack.
- Limit the development of the nervous system and brain.Early exposure to violence can have long-lasting effects on the endocrine, circulatory, musculoskeletal, reproductive, respiratory, and immune systems as well as on brain development and other parts of the nervous system.As a result, violence against children can have a negative impact on their cognitive development and cause them to underperform in school and work.
- Lead to unhealthy coping strategies and behaviors.Children who are exposed to adversity, such as violence, are significantly more likely to smoke, abuse drugs and alcohol, and engage in high-risk sexual behavior.Additionally, their suicide and other mental health issues are more common.
- Can result in unwanted pregnancies, induced abortions, gynecological issues, and sexually transmitted diseases (STDs), such as HIV.
- Add to a large number of non-transmittable illnesses as youngsters become older.The negative coping strategies and health-risk behaviors associated with violence are largely to blame for the increased risk of cardiovascular disease, cancer, diabetes, and other health conditions.
- Have an effect on possibilities and future generationsChildren who are exposed to violence and other adversities are more likely to drop out of school, have a harder time finding and keeping a job, and are more likely to be victims or perpetrators of interpersonal and self-directed violence in the future, which can have an impact on the generation that comes after them.

Prevention and Response

Preventing violence against children is possible.An evidence-based technical package known as INSPIRE has been developed and endorsed by a group of ten international agencies under the leadership of WHO to address risk and protective factors at all four interrelated levels of risk in order to prevent and respond to violence against children.Seven methods for putting an end to child abuse.The package aims to assist nations and communities in achieving SDG 16.2's goal of ending child abuse.The majority of the strategies in the acronym INSPIRE have been shown to have positive effects on mental health, education, and crime reduction as well as preventive effects on a variety of forms of violence.

Violence Against Women and Girls

One of the most common violations of human rights, violence against women and girls occurs frequently and on a daily basis in every region of the world.It prevents women and girls from participating fully and equally in society and has serious short- and long-term physical, economic, and psychological effects.It has an unimaginable impact on the lives of individuals and families as well as society as a whole.Lockdowns, reduced mobility, increased isolation, stress, and economic uncertainty brought on by the pandemic have contributed to an alarming rise in domestic violence and further exposed women and girls to other forms of violence, such as child marriage and online sexual

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harassment.This frequently asked questions (FAQ) provides an overview of the numerous forms of violence and other terms that gender equality activists should have in their vocabulary toolbox.

Gender-Based Violence

Orientation based brutality alludes to hurtful demonstrations coordinated at an individual or a gathering of people in view of their orientation.It is rooted in harmful norms, power abuse, and gender inequality.Women and girls are particularly vulnerable to multiple forms of violence as a result of structural, gender-based power disparities, which is the primary focus of the term.GBV disproportionately affects women and girls, but it can also target men and girls.When referring to violence that is related to gender norms and/or masculinity/femininity norms, the term is also occasionally used to describe targeted violence against LGBTQI+ populations.

Violence against women and girls

Any act of gender-based violence that causes or is likely to cause physical, sexual, or mental harm or suffering to women or girls, including threats of such acts, coercion, or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether in public or private life, is considered violence against women and girls.The term "violence against women and girls" includes, but is not limited to, all forms of physical, sexual, and psychological harm done to women and girls by the state or within the community at large.

Types of Violence Against Women
Domestic Violence

Any pattern of behavior used to gain or maintain power and control over an intimate partner is considered domestic violence, also known as domestic abuse or intimate partner violence.It includes any and all actions—physical, sexual, emotional, financial, and psychological—or threats of actions that have an impact on another person.This is one of the most prevalent forms of violence against women worldwide.

Domestic violence can include the following.
Economic violence

Making or attempting to make a person financially dependent by controlling all financial resources, denying them access to money, or preventing them from going to school or work is considered economic violence.

Psychological violence

Psychological violence involves intimidating others to create fear;threat of bodily harm to oneself, one's partner, or one's children;destruction of property and animals;games of mind";or making it impossible to connect with friends, family, school, or work.

Emotional violence

In emotional violence, a person's sense of self-worth is undermined by constant criticism;putting one's skills down;slurs or other forms of verbal abuse;causing harm to the children's relationship with a partner;or preventing a partner from seeing family and friends.

Physical violence

The act of hitting, kicking, burning, grabbing, pinching, shoving, slapping, hair-pulling, biting, denying medical care, forcing alcohol or drug use, or using other forms of physical force is considered physical violence.It could result in property damage.

Sexual violence

When a partner refuses to participate in a sex act, it is considered sexual violence.Below, learn more about sexual assault.Numerous forms of violence against children exist.It could be sexual,

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emotional, or physical.It takes place in every nation and in every setting, including a child's home, neighborhood, school, and online.Violent discipline is common and socially accepted in some parts of the world.In addition, a lot of girls and boys experience violence from people they can trust, such as their parents or caregivers, teachers, peers, and neighbors.However, the most devastating forms of violence frequently go unnoticed by the general public.The perpetrators go to great lengths to conceal their actions, making children, particularly those who are unable to report or even comprehend their experiences, more likely to be exposed.Every child is affected by violence.However, the most vulnerable groups are those with disabilities, HIV/AIDS, extreme poverty, children in institutional care, and children who are separated from their families or on the move as migrants, refugees, or asylum seekers.A child's risk of violence is also increased by their sexual orientation, gender identity, and affiliation with a social or ethnic group that is underrepresented.

DEFINITIONS OF VIOLENCE AGAINST GIRLS

In accordance with UNICEF's previous research, "Hidden in plain sight:A statistical analysis of child violence 6 and "Ending child violence:This theory of change, "Six strategies for action," addresses all forms of interpersonal violence against girls, girls, and adolescents—including physical, sexual, and emotional violence—in the home, at school, in the community, at work, and through information and communication technologies like mobile phones and the Internet.Harmful practices like FGM/C and child marriage are important to UNICEF, but this theory of change doesn't give them a lot of priority because extensive guidance on prevention and response already addresses them.Similarly, UNICEF acknowledges that human trafficking is a significant problem that is being addressed by other organizations as well.

Crimes Against Children

Statistics from 2020 from the National Crime Reports Bureau show an increase in cases reported under the Protection of Children Against Sexual Offences Act and sexual crimes committed against children.Almost certainly, there is huge under-announcing given the social shame against young ladies and their families making some noise on kid sexual maltreatment.In 94.6% of cases of child sexual abuse, the perpetrators were in some way familiar to the child victims;They were close family members or friends in 53.7% of the cases.While the number of POCSO cases pending is still very high, the conviction rate has increased.A lot of girls are victims of sexual violence, and more research and data collection could shed light on the extent of the problem.In spite of the difficulty in collecting prevalence data on violence against girls and girls in India, there is a lot of evidence that women frequently experience intimate partner violence.One of every three ladies wedded or in association have encountered physical, sexual or profound viciousness by their significant other or accomplices.92% of married women who have been the victims of sexual violence identify their husbands as the perpetrators.In addition, 42% of men and 52% of women hold the belief that a husband is entitled to beat his wife in at least one of seven specific situations.This information assists with outlining the how orientation based brutality can oblige the developments of ladies and young ladies.

Violence Online

With the rapid development of internet communication technologies, a relatively new threat to children's safety has emerged. In India, 60% of online users are children and young people.One in three Indian children participated in a UNICEF U-Report survey conducted in 2019.According to this global poll report, more than half of these respondents were unaware of services for reporting online violence.At least 25,000 images of child sexual abuse were uploaded, according to a recent report from the U.S. National Center for Missing and Exploited Children (NCMEC).daily from India.This adds up to 12 percent of the kid sexual maltreatment pictures dissemination around the world being produced in India.Girls are more likely to be victims of online violence.A 2016 survey found that 58% of respondents, mostly women, had experienced online aggression in the form of trolling, bullying, abuse,

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or harassment.Girls may also be discouraged from using electronic devices more frequently, among other things, to reduce the likelihood that they will interact with strangers.

Corporal punishment and physical violence in the home and schools

Despite the fact that it has been outlawed in schools for children aged 6 to 14 years since 2009, studies have found that corporal punishment is commonplace in India at home and in schools. However, there is no current national prevalence data on the topic.In 2012, a study conducted by the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) found that teachers abuse 99 percent of schoolchildren physically and mentally.According to the Young Lives longitudinal study, which followed two cohorts of children in India, 68% of 15-year-olds and 93% of 8-year-olds reported having witnessed other children being physically punished.Girls received corporal punishment more frequently among 8-year-olds.

UNICEF and partners conducted a formative parenting study in 2018, which found 33 distinct forms of child abuse and violence reported by parents of children aged 0 to 6 years old.A 2012 study of men's childhood experiences of violence in a number of countries, including India, found a high prevalence of corporal punishment. In addition, the parents did not at all find the use of physical violence or corporal punishment problematic.3645 percent of the 1,547 men who participated said they had been spanked or slapped by a parent when they were young.Additionally, 64% stated that a teacher had physically or verbally abused them at school.The same study found that men who had been subjected to violence as children, including corporal punishment, were more likely to commit intimate partner violence, have unequal gender attitudes, get into fights outside the home or robberies, pay for sex, have low self-esteem and depression, and were less likely to openly communicate with their partners or go to prenatal visits when their partner is pregnant or take paternity leave.

Bullying (including online bullying)

Although there is no national prevalence data on bullying in India, a 2019 study conducted in 15 cities by The Teacher Foundation and Wipro Applying Thought In Schools (WATIS) found that 42% of students in grades 4 through 8 and 36% of students in grades 9 through 12 reported experiencing bullying and harassment on school campuses.Bullying and violence in schools, as well as cyberbullying, have far-reaching consequences.This includes children and adolescents who are unable to concentrate in class, who miss classes, who avoid school activities, who play truant, or who completely drop out of school.Academic achievement, as well as opportunities for further education and employment, suffer as a result.

Violence against children (VAC) in alternative care settings

Children who live in institutions, such as residential schools for tribal children, are particularly vulnerable and require special protection.A national mapping conducted in 2016 by MWCD/Childline revealed 3,70,227 children in need of care and protection and at least 9,589 children in child care facilities, despite the fact that the data is thought to be incomplete.Kids' weakness to viciousness increments when they are without parental consideration and a concentrate in 2018 recognized upwards of 1,575 casualties of sexual maltreatment (1286 young ladies and 286 young men) of youngsters in organizations.In the tribal ahsramshalas, which are residential facilities for tribal children, there have been numerous reports of child deaths, violence, and neglect over the past few years.It is essential to provide tribal children, who make up the majority, with a safe, nonviolent, and inclusive environment.

Vulnerable Section.
Violence against children in the context of civil strife

The SRSG for Children and Armed Conflict (SRSG-CAAC) and others have raised serious concerns about the impact of armed conflict and emergencies in India, particularly in the context of Jammu and Kashmir and the Naxalite insurgency areas, particularly in states like Chattisgarh,

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Jharkhand, and Odisha. Statistics on violence against children in areas of civil strife or emergencies are not available.This has been accounted for through the Security Gathering Goal 1612 Security Chamber Component for Observing and Announcing Grave infringement against Kids.

Violence and COVID-19

❖ The COVID-19 pandemic has made four other pandemics worse:poverty, hunger, violence, and problems with mental healthThe socioeconomic effects of COVID-19 are likely to put many vulnerable families on the verge of financial ruin, given the country's high poverty rate.

❖ The increased susceptibility of those already at risk to gender-based violence (GBV) and violence against women (VAC), many of whom are

❖ stranded with their abusers and unable to get services or help.Due to the disruption of children's routines and other financial and stress-related factors for families, mental health and violent discipline are emerging as issues of concern.

❖ Families will likely turn to negative coping mechanisms as a result of the extreme economic hardship, leading to an increase in child labor, trafficking, pushed into the streets or stations of the train system.More children may migrate in unsafe ways;Additionally, the current circumstance may result in an increase in the number of children who enter institutions or come into contact with the law.

Structural Violence

Any situation in which disparities in power, wealth, privilege, education, and health perpetuate inequality and cause harm and suffering is referred to as structural violence.If a society's institutions and policies are constructed in a way that restricts or discriminates against some individuals' access to a variety of goods and services, this kind of violence can also occur.Due to its impact in India, the caste system also requires special mention, along with gender.The caste system is a deeply ingrained system of discrimination, subordination, and exclusion that has been used for centuries to establish hierarchical groups of people.Caste structures are based on religious beliefs and concepts of purity and pollution.Discrimination against ethnic or tribal groups, indigenous populations, and religious groups all over the country parallels caste-related discrimination because caste is understood as an ideological framework for grouping people together.

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CONLUSION:

International attention to sexual and gender-based violence in schools is growing.16–18 Girls and women can be physically, sexually, verbally, or psychologically harmed in and around schools, as well as online, by other students, teachers, staff, and members of the community.Internationally comparable data on certain types of peer violence, such as fighting, bullying, and physical assault, have been produced by global, school-based surveys like the Global School-based Student Health Surveys, the Health Behaviour in School-aged Children surveys, and the Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study.21 Although peer violence may occur in many locations, schools are an important setting for interaction among peers, including violence. For example, a four-country UNICEF study in 2015 found that the percentage of 8-year-old

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