

## Abuse Prevalence and Awareness assessment of Prevention Schemes – An Empirical Study explored in Cuddalore District

By

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### Abstract

The empirical study focused to address out the prevalence of physical abuses, among high school students in Cuddalore district and the statement of primitive solutions for abuse prevention and victim rehabilitation. In recent years, the researches dedicated to understand and address out adolescents and child abuses within India, is moving on the rise, however no any published exploratory, study stating awareness necessity and solutions for prevention primitives exists. Hence, this empirical research elucidates the positive impact of awareness levels of abuse causes and solution approaches, towards minimizing the occurrences abusive events on adolescents. The suitable solutions recommended against physical and emotional abuses formulating strategies or policies for abuse prevention, control and victim rehabilitation were explicated, in the study. Therefore, the statistical result revealed that factors such as awareness level, academic factors and socio-demographic details majorly have significant impact in the occurrences of physical abuses and the negative value correlation factor, elucidates that Family type variable may have less correlation with the abuse occurrences in students. It does not contribute much with physical abuse prevalence among high school students in Cuddalore district.

**Keywords:** Purposive sampling technique, Sexual abuse, Awareness, socio-demographic details, academic stress, child-protection, adolescents

### Introduction

The child abuse identification as individual, health, forensic, social and educational concern is more present-oriented, that moves well beyond first child-abuse case observed in US in year 1874. In the earlier period in 1980's, sexual child abuse were formally first identified in country Britain. Later after few decades, legal, welfare, empirical and related treatment concerns, which surrounds child-abuses and child neglect were narrowly focussed upon intra-familial abuses, particularly in emotional abuse forms and physical abuse forms, and in form of sexual-abuses. But the prevalence of sexual abuses were observed rarely in comparison with other two abuses[1]. To recover from abuses, healthcare-workers played a significant role to provide responses to the demands of millions of adolescents and child, experiencing physical and sexual abuses all around the world. The supportive adolescent-centered and child-centered initial-responses seems to be critical for emotional and physical well-being of victims. The guiding-principles for adolescent centered and child-centered and initial responses of gender-sensitive to physical abused victims are stated in a study. The medical history of physical

abused victims need to be obtained through a study for evaluating the impacts and forensic interviewing is also conducted. The forensic and physical exam investigation arrangement aids in consequences of abuses and proceeding with appropriate treatment[2].

The background of the study is stated as follows,

The prevalence of physical IPV and Sexual IPV perpetration between men and their associated risk factors were examined in Ghana central region. The protective factors, against those physical abuses are framed out through such exploratory study. This is a kind of large intervention, aiming to promote gender-equitable attitudes and social-norms within communities, with overall goal to reduce violence activities against women population. The outcomes of the study possess advanced for those intervention promoting positive-parenting and it also addresses out violence normalisation against children and women[3]. The CSA-child Sexual-abuse is a predominant worse social problem specifically in recent decade. The research on those CSA victims remained to be unrepresentative of adult's complainants. But also there occurs evidences stating differences existing in respect to legal outcomes and case-characteristics for CSA, involved with adult's complainants. The impacts of complainant-age ranges from small variable to moderately higher variable, in relation with their offense and associated towards criminal-proceeding[4]. The consistent impacts in spite of the smaller or larger variables, recommends systematic variations among child complainants and adolescents complainants. The summarized outputs illustrated that adolescents reported higher percentage of physical and sexual abuses. Hence the fundamental differences among adolescents cases victims can be conducted through research, to ensure out for providing appropriate services and support to victim groups[5].

In order to mitigate the abuse prevalence, CBCI-Catholic Bishops conference of-India promulgated child protection-procedures and policies in 2015 within India. The document acknowledges widespread of child abuse and affirmed child abuse studies[6]. The document depicted that around 53.23 % of children, suffered single or more sexual abuse forms. The document provides guidelines for staff members, provinces and dioceses and guidelines for guardians and parents. The constitution details of child-protection committees in different organisation are provided in document. It also pointed out that criminal dimension of physical-abuses, ought to be considered with reporting need to be arranged in case of any sexual child-abuse as per civil law[7]. The materials also addresses out preventive measures and aids in victims rehabilitation.

Focus on the Prevalence of Child Sexual Abuses – Demand for Perpetration Prevention is deliberated as follows,

In India, CSA stands out as widespread issue rising against children specifically more in India. The report suggested that for each one hour, nearly four children were physically abused in within India. In such context, the qualitative research is necessary, intended for exploring out perceptions, beliefs and awareness of child sexual-abuses among parents commencing from lower society economic-sections. The outcomes of study, explicated dire demand of intervention, through awareness and education for parents utilising IEC-Information, Education & communication-materials in accomplishing prevention of CSA[8]. As preventive measure, Government can initiate for training programs and provide more education to Anganwadi employees regarding CSA. The initiative could spreads out CSA awareness, in its appropriate communities[9]. However more number of research need to be explored in

understanding young adolescent's sexual attitude, their beliefs and knowledge. The research aids to design out training programmes, education materials for health-professionals, parents and for teachers. The demands of sex-education were addressed out through mobile-application in socio-culturally scientific, effective and acceptable approach[10].

The dearth of reliable information on CPA-Child physical-abuses prevalence and risk-factors stands out as major hindrances in addressing out child abuse problem. Hence, the research developed to propound investigation of CPA risk-factors and prevalence from child-perception is illustrated. These CPA prevalence by those adolescents seems to get tied with socio-contextual and demographic factors, explored through population-based research.

The prevalence of CPS are related with socio-contextual and demographic characteristics of victims. Such characteristics include younger age to understand, maternal low-education level and witnessing out domestic-violence. The inferences of population based-research, offers evidenced to assist policy-makers and parents, to persuade efficient measures, in implementing programmes and policies. The rehabilitation programs, stands out alternative methods and generate child-maltreatment(CM) negative impacts awareness, aiding study regions[11].

The child and women mistreatment occurs frequently in all public sector and private-sector facilities. The literature of women mistreatment during child-birth and labour activities at maternity, is contributed through new under-treatment constructs and overtreatment constructs. The implications of the study highlights necessity of sustained and long-term health-system investment to provide assistance by health care. For such analysis, context-specific effort and systematic attempts are needed in private and public-sector to measure our women mistreatment, in higher burden Indian states. The training initiatives that orients maternity-care personnel, towards maternity care principles must be utilised, through the second implication. The innovative primitives to enhance accountability to respectful maternity-care is in demand. In the fourth implication participatory health and community system interventions, should be utilised to assist respectful maternity-care. As a last inference, there stands out demand for sustained and long-term health-system investment, to provide engaged and supportive work-environment, made available for front-line health-care professionals[12].

The significant disrespect frequency and women abuses in India were prevalent during institutional child-birth. Regardless with causes and circumstances, women abuses should be viewed as human rights violation, which jeopardizes health and preventing women from enjoying dignified and respectful child-birth[13]. Till now, vertical approach were proceeded for entire maternal-health policies within India. A rights-based policy approach must be proceeded to assist increased service assess and service quality improvements for women abuses. These policies promotes active women participation, in all own case aspects, such that women must be treated as equals. There must be appropriate measure accountability to address out directly the power inequities among women and providers, in abuse preventions programmes. The national rights-based surveillance system must be set out upon maternal-health, on the basis of women and child friendly and competent guidelines[14]. To provide an entire picture to address out the issues of abusive acts, and to formulate the systematic recommendations, acting as effective solutions to those victims the study is propounded. The present study analyses the prevalence of abusive acts against school students (victims) in Cuddalore district and evaluates the awareness level of child-protection schemes, observed in

study population. The suitable solutions for addressing out abuses, and prevention strategies, initiated by Government are discussed in the study as well.

The problem identified in the implementation is;

In rural India, female population does not have independent-control of their sexuality. If a women resist against any physical or sexual abuses, it might be perceived as direct-threat to identity, masculinity and man's power. Further to this in those East Asian culture primitives, Sexual and physical abuses were perceived as shameful and more punishable act. Families were high resistance for disclosing sexual abuse incidents and sought help from others because of their family-cohesion emphasis. Hence in this scenario, it stands more significant in understanding physical abuses and sexual abuses and abuse victims, so that victims could be determined prior and were being taken by the right-channel for support[15]. The understanding of physical and abusive acts must be explored, from the sample population like in schools, or universities or any study area. The inferences to provide out efficient solutions to prevent physical and sexual strategies facilitating abuse prevention, abuse controlling and victim rehabilitation is necessary. Similarly, the demand for perpetration-focused CSA prevention approach need to be emphasized. The efforts for CSA perpetration prevention such as universal school-based-interventions and self-help intervention, addressing out onset of youth issue (abuses) and appropriate efforts in minimizing CSA likelihood in organisational-context must be stated[16].

The objectives of the present study are enumerated below

- To Enumerate the Prevalence of Physical abuses and emotional abuses within Study population.
- To assess the awareness level of Child-protection Schemes organised against abusive actions among study population.
- To recommend appropriate solutions to prevent Physical and Sexual abuses and addresses out the issue for victim rehabilitation, abuse control and Prevention primitives.
- To elucidate frequency distribution of various physical abuses behaviours faced by high-school students in Cuddalore district and perform statistical analysis.

The entire paper is organized as;

Section I states about the introductory concepts physical abuses, emotional abuses, sexual abuses prevalence, necessity and awareness of child protection schemes for this scenario. Followed by this, Section II enumerated entire review analysis studies, employing different methods and perceptions, dealing with child-abuse, awareness and their preventive strategies with Government policies and programs organisation. Then, Section III elucidates research methodology of the study and data collection approach. Section IV discusses about the results analysis of the study, enumerating with various statistical tests for stating the research objective, with study significance. Section V, propounds the conclusive part of the study.

## **Review of Literature**

The following section explicates the detailed review analysis of existing researches formulated to depict the prevalence of abuses faced by children, researches to state the

necessity and formulation of child-protection schemes in study population. The Government policies and primitives to support abuse victims, addressing out future studies, were also discussed in the below section.

### **Awareness and Necessity of child protection schemes**

The increased CSA risks were closely associated with parenting-practices and family characteristics. The attributes includes parental-absence, physical illness or maternal mental-illness, stepfather presence, parental substance usage and alcohol practices, physical abuses within family, neglects, poor parental-child relationship, low maternal-attachment, marital-conflicts, single parents house-holds, monitoring lack and supervision lacking and lack of proper communication among family members.

The significant advances in last decade, explicated a unique opportunity to traverse from older dogma (failed, where abuse is determined through social intuition, gestalt and separate red-flags, to the objective, efficient and ultimate approach. The development of EHR tools, clinical pathways and CPR evidence bases, bought up child abuse-paediatrics streams in-line with various clinical-specialities in twenty first century. Although possessing stronger data, consultation with child-abuse paediatrics experts and awareness programs were all mandatory, in eradicating abusive consequences and for prevention[17].

In child abuse-protection initiatives, better information-sharing stands out as predominant key for risk assessment factor. The anticipated advantages of efficient information-sharing could get summarized to yield out better decision-making, enhanced individuals protection and crises minimization by taking prior pro-active actions. The other benefits are the improvised inter-agency working, high effective-intervention against abuses, support for victims, resources targeting, and better assessing of person's strengths, risks and the needs of individuals[18]. This information-sharing must be arranged with appropriate legal duties or legal-powers. The professionals indulged in children-services, makes out decisions, which are consistent with law principles. The professionals, in child protection schemes ought to receive relevant approval, organisational support and encouragement from upstream and public.

All approaches of inhumane-treatment, could not be segregated from violence elements. All violence forms against children, commencing from devotion to murder could be classified into four categories[19].

- Physical abuses, depicts child injury, not caused due to accidents but acquired from objects beatings or repeated multiple attacks.
- Physical neglect, defined as violence category, identified generally from child's malnutrition and lethargy-pallor. The children were generally in state of inadequate dirty or unhealthy clothing. Such violence could be viewed from economic and social family circumstances.
- Emotional abuses, represents the case that the guardian and parent failed to offer loving circumstances for child, to learn and bias grow. The failures were manifested through terrorizing, disregarding, threatening, open child rejection and child discrimination.
- Sexual-abuses refers to any kind of sexual activity (Sexual violence)

Yet there exists some categories of legal-protection for child-abuses, for those victims with respect to Law. No 35 2014, presented in Article-64 where the victims (physically abused child) receive



- Rehabilitation outside institutions and also within institutions
- Efforts for identifying and protecting coverage by using mass-media. This would avoid labelling socially and mentally.
- Providing accessibility to receive information upon case-progress.

As a preventive initiative for child abuse and women violence occurrences, public health-education, sexual abuse-prevention educational programmes and advocacy in colleges and schools can be recommended to minimize the abuse burdens and ill-health conflicts related with child physical and sexual abusive actions[20]. Wards and parents must get educated upon child physical abuse dangers on victims. Those people must be encouraged to come forward for reporting cases, in order to provide opportunity for victims, in gaining recovery therapy and also serving as deterrent towards abusers.

Sexual-abuses were considered as crime, such that state adopted superordinate-responsibility. Government authorities have to place intervention, for addressing out ultimate collective-shame of society. Royal-commission to institutional responses towards child abuses, performed massive contribution to child sexual-abuse understanding. This commission also provide reforms, for child protection practices and policies[21]. But it is mandate, produced unintended effects and unintended questions, stayed about unmet demand of care-leavers, suffering various other abuse forms. Similarly child-Sexual abuse (CSA) prevention depends largely upon child focused-education. The children focused-education, is all about teaching our children how to determine, disclose and avoid sexual-abuses. The prevention opportunities including parents, could be presented in innovative approaches, must be explored. However, in all perspectives, parents plays a vital role as their child-protectors through two paths. The first path is by using the stronger external-barriers directly, by the parents. It is afforded through parent's involvement, monitoring and supervision. The second pathway is through promoting children well-being, self-esteem and self-efficacy indirect approach. The teaching awareness related with abusive actions, does not alone be sufficient enough towards CSA prevention behaviours. The parenting behaviour and family circumstances of children might also increase sexual abuse risks[22].

### **Primitives and acts for abuse Prevention, Control and Victims Rehabilitation**

In present condition, exponential rising cases of Coronavirus Disease, with their impacts in society and health-system were tremendous, insisted to proceed with suitable social-distancing, unemployment issues and school-closures. These consequences might resulted in child-neglect and increased child-abuse risks[23]. The entire societal, family and economic changes, in this pandemic situation, added tinderbox for child abusive actions. Hence medical-emergencies should be continued for taking precedencies, regarding this abuses. Immediate consultation, responses with appropriate actions and reporting, must be obtained through Government aiding policies and programs, related with physical abuses. Simultaneously, society or Government ought to be steadfast indulging advocating for paediatric child-protection workforce maintenance in oft-neglected location and in urban location as well, without disproportionately impacting vulnerable children and women population from this pandemic circumstances. The acts, formulated with an objective of opening-doors, in promoting safe environment and supportive relationships prevents child-abuses, while confinement were few actions implemented by educational-community, after schools closing.

The research is the outcomes of elements inclusion such that the research upon violence-prevention and child-abuses implied as dialogue reflection and in-depth effective reflection with school teachers. The real-promotion, and safe environment creation such that

whole community stands as up standers, support for victims and aids in ceasing violence[24]. In school-covered environment, spaces creation need to be assumed, where qualified learning is assured, simultaneously providing meaning with children' concerns and confidence environment need to be supported and heard out. These fundamental-elements must be considered out. Many Communities, families and teachers were the social-change agents, generating supportive-relationship and safer environment to prevent children from abuses.

Other education programmes, may focussed on emphasizing positive-relationships, how to build it, preventing domestic-abuses, and in promotion of healthier-relationships among children and youth, free of abuse and fear. In same scenario, evidence-based-interventions, proceeding preventive violence socialisation were arranged in some studies. The research upon risk-factors associated with gender-violence are arranged from preventive-socialisation manner. It determines coercive-dominant discourse existence, where people having violent behaviours and attitudes were portrayed socially as exciting and attractive. The people having non-violent attitude, their relationships and people's behaviours were claimed as less-exciting ones.

Even though the research explored the demand to offer adolescent population (girls) in-care with services and programs, which seems as gender-sensitive, more studies ought to be extended for better understanding of rehabilitation demands. The objective of researches stands out to define clearly the extent and nature of gender-differences in adolescents rehabilitation demands located in residential-centres [25]. The research samples were collected from around 219 adults, and one hundred and thirty one educators. The population were asked to complete their questionnaire, regarding the adolescent's perception and their needs on rehabilitation. The inferences provided added weight, to research insights, defining clearly about the significance of adults perceptions between genders to realize characteristics, experience heterogeneity and adolescents girls demands, located in residential-care.

In this scenario, various educative programs are organised for child-welfare and justice-involved girls assist this demand for accommodation[26]. Even though empirical-evidences implied that gender-neutral-intervention including cognitive behavioural-therapy aids to avoid recidivism, and minimise disruptive behaviours and delinquent incidences. The gender-responsive programs could be high efficient for women population instead of other gender-neutral programs. Particularly, these gender-responsive training programs facilitates and support girls facing from physical abuses, and explicating trauma-related ailments. However it would be beneficial if rehabilitation demands of those victims can be assessed more, to identify what category of treatment is opted for those girls and the preference of treatment-modalities like their cognitive-behavioural approaches, groups sessions, mixed groups or individual sessions[27].

Another dimension, contributing to abuse is the parental alienation, a kind of child-abuses originated from parent's individual actions. This parental alienation stems out from economic policies, political policies, social policies and legal policies. There exists stronger association among parental alienation and legal-child custody identification process[28]. This parental alienation flourishes within situation, wherein one parent does have more children control and exclusive-care towards child after their parents-separation.

Owing to this there consists of certain priorities, for Parental-alienation Researches: four intervention pillars stated below.

- Harm-Reduction: Studies on prominent approaches to address out parental alienation, as individual child-abuse and child-protection initiative.
- Prevention: Studies to address out parental alienation, defined as collective child-abuse, influence of rebuttable legal-presumption of that shared parenting upon parental-alienation
- Treatment- Therapeutic services and Reunification-programs for those alienated parents' stands as efficient practices for child treatment approaches.
- Enforcement: Parental alienation addresses as domestic-violence forms and as criminal-matter, seems as effective practices and policies for children.

The immediate impacts of IPV-Intimate Partner-violence, were moves inside the frame of physical abuse, including death and injuries and also other long-term health adverse effects such as mental health issues anxiety disorders, chronic-pain, disabilities, substance abuses, suicidal behaviours. Intended pregnancies and post-traumatic stress-disorders[29]. The other long-term consequences from elder-person abuses comprises of adverse psychological effects and greater risk for nursing home-placement. These IPV abuses were generally found in United-stated, and stands as undetected in most cases.

For eradication of IPV occurrences, USPSTF-US Preventive-services Task-force recommendation is launched for screening out vulnerable adult's abuses, elder abuses and IPV abuses. Another innovative-service offered to child-victims, by DFWAC-Dubai Foundation for women & children were investigated in another research[30]. The inferences of the study recommends that DFWAC possess suitable procedures and policies to support child-victims (of abuses). But also more research work is opted for documenting the effectiveness of DFWAC accurately in worldwide perceptive. Hence this study stating DFWAC contribution stands out dominant example to address out child-abuses for civil society's potentials.

## **Research Methodology**

The research work, implements an exploratory research-design for studying out the prevalence of physical abuses faced by high school students in Cuddalore district. The method employs a quantitative method, to generate results analysis. The primary data were gathered by using field survey assessment (structured interview approach) among high school students of Cuddalore district. These hundred students (Victims) were chosen randomly and informed to provide responses, for this structured interview. The Data collection is accomplished through Purposive sampling technique. The study area of research analysis is taken on Cuddalore district in Tamilnadu. For performing data analysis, in focussing our research objective, the primary-data collection is achieved through field survey method, conducted for those victims, taken from November 2020 to month December-2020. The results outputs were subjected to statistical analysis phase through SPSS statistical package to yield out appropriate statistical outcomes. The sample size of the research represents 100 victims' persons, consisting high school students studying in Cuddalore district. The victims were surveyed through structured interview, to learn out their profile, prevalence of abuse occurrences on them, their causes, and recommendations towards abuse avoidance initiatives for prevention and rehabilitation purposes.

The researcher, propounded to study out physical abuses and emotional abuses caused based on Academic stress, Socio-emotional adjustment, locality details, personal particulars, Family background, Self-esteem of those high school students in study area. Based on the



problem consideration for investigation and data acquired for research, survey analysis method is adopted for data collection phase. During the phases, due weightage provided to Socio-demographic profile of students, Family Details and gender factors of high-school students, paving the way to bring out conclusion from statistical outcomes.

### **Research design**

The study is depicted as empirical and descriptive based study. Data gathered through purposive sampling-technique, gathering responses from research respondents studying in various schools, observed in Cuddalore district. The analysis is proceeded through structured interview-schedule, in accordance with field survey method. The field survey are obtained through uniform distribution of questionnaire sheets, to those selective students (victims). The collective-data subjected for data analysis phase, through employing IBM SPSS-software. The hypothesis were tested depending on the research objectives. The ANOVA test, correlation tests and regression tests were performed to explore the relationship between independent (Physical and sexual Abuses) and dependent variables chosen in study.

### **Sampling technique**

Purposive sampling-technique is employed in the study for data collection phase. The technique is defined as selective, subjective or judgemental sampling technique. The study applies this non-probability sampling approach, wherein the researcher depends on their own-judgment, in selecting research participants (members) for survey assessment. In this study, around 100 higher school students are chosen as the sample data, providing gender related, Family related background information and abuses faced by them. Samples are retrieved from all the schools covering Cuddalore district. The study explores out the significant differences between physical and sexual abuses faced by students with moderating variables including student's academic stress, Family details, socio-economic status, self-esteem and level of awareness of students, of Cuddalore high school-students.

### **Hypothesis testing**

The following research hypothesis were set for study.

- H<sub>11</sub>** There is a significant relationship in physical abuses among High-school students, based on awareness level and family profile details.
- H<sub>10</sub>** There is no significant relationship in physical abuses among High-school students, based on awareness level and family profile details.
- H<sub>21</sub>** There is a significant relationship between physical abuses occurrences and academic (behavioural) circumstances among High-school students.
- H<sub>20</sub>** There is no significant relationship between physical abuses occurrences and academic (behavioural) circumstances among High-school students.

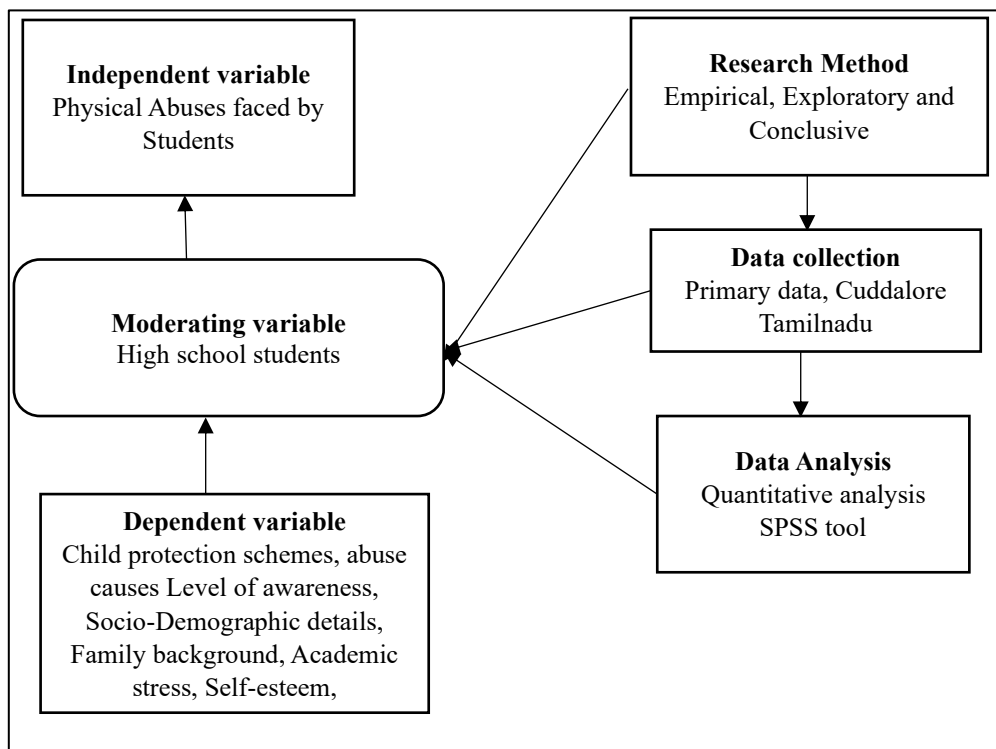
### **Research questions**

- What are the level of awareness of abusive actions among students in study area?
- How the awareness level and child protection schemes, impacts the abuse occurrences and contribute to abuse prevention?
- What are the appropriate solutions stated to prevent physical and sexual abuses among adolescents and students and for victim rehabilitation?
- How these prevention strategies and rehabilitation schemes, influences abuse occurrences within study area?

**Conceptual Framework**

The conceptual framework, figured out below pictures out conceptual data, in which the statistical assessment is adopted. The framework were framed in three level, as illustrated in the figure 1 below. The conceptual framework assessed the prevalence of physical abuses prevalent among high school students based on various dependent factor variables such as their causes of abuses, child protection schemes awareness, knowledge level, self-esteem, Socio- socio-demographic profile, Family background factors, age and academic stress of high school-student observed in Cuddalore district. The framework replicates the significant association between independent and dependent variables, with their opted outcomes. The framework were designed out by using the perceptions of various research analysis propounding physical abuses faced by children and students abuses, in addressing out the issues, corresponding strategies to handle and prevent abuse occurrences and victim rehabilitation. Physical and Sexual abuses, were considered as independent variable. Moderating variables denotes the High school students (victims).

The study put forth to address out the prevalence of physical and sexual abuses occurring in Cuddalore districts, the impacts of awareness schemes against abuses and the solutions to pro-actively controlling or eradicating such abuses were learned out in the study. The dependent variables details are data collected among school-students of study area. Statistical analysis of independent, with those dependent variables and moderating variables were performed. The major objective of the study depends to determine the awareness level of child protection schemes, how it impacts the independent abuse factor among high-school students and their analysis. The solutions for abuse prevention and control, victim rehabilitation and efficient strategies for abuse eradication can be formulated through the framework and analysis phase.



**Figure 1.** Conceptual framework

The study proceeds with Quantitative to adopt research analysis, to yield out outputs

with respect to research objective. Preliminary analysis are adopted in understanding the general properties of independent variables (physical abuses faced by students) and dependent-variables as well. The research enumerated nature of distribution of respondents of each variables such as with perspective to gender, age, Family particulars, education level, awareness level, abuse forms, and causes of abuses of both sexual and physical abuses occurred among Cuddalore school students. From various study approaches, it is propounded that survey approach among high school students (victims in Cuddalore) with respective to various moderating factors, elucidated the prevalence ,awareness knowledge of abusive acts and their impacts of dependent variables of abuse occurrences among students. Based on the research, primitive solutions could be structured, aiding for abuse prevention and in victim rehabilitation Practices.

### **Data analysis method**

The data collection, retrieved through purposive sampling approach, subjected for data-analysis phase, using Excel sheets and then IBM SPSS software. The frequency data distribution of respondents ( study participants) with respect to various factors such as forms of physical abuses, awareness level, causes of abuses, family particulars, religion, caste, age, gender, house particulars, causes of physical abuses, educational level personal particulars were all depicted in the results section. It encompasses data analysis in three levels of research, performed through SPSS tool and excel sheets. The distribution of respondents with respect to demographic profile variable is presented in tabular form with regression test, correlation test and ANOVA test analysis depending on research hypothesis.

**Level-1** The Demographic profile (variable) of gathered data, were evaluated in excel sheets.

**Level-2** Statistical Analysis were performed, with mean score-values.

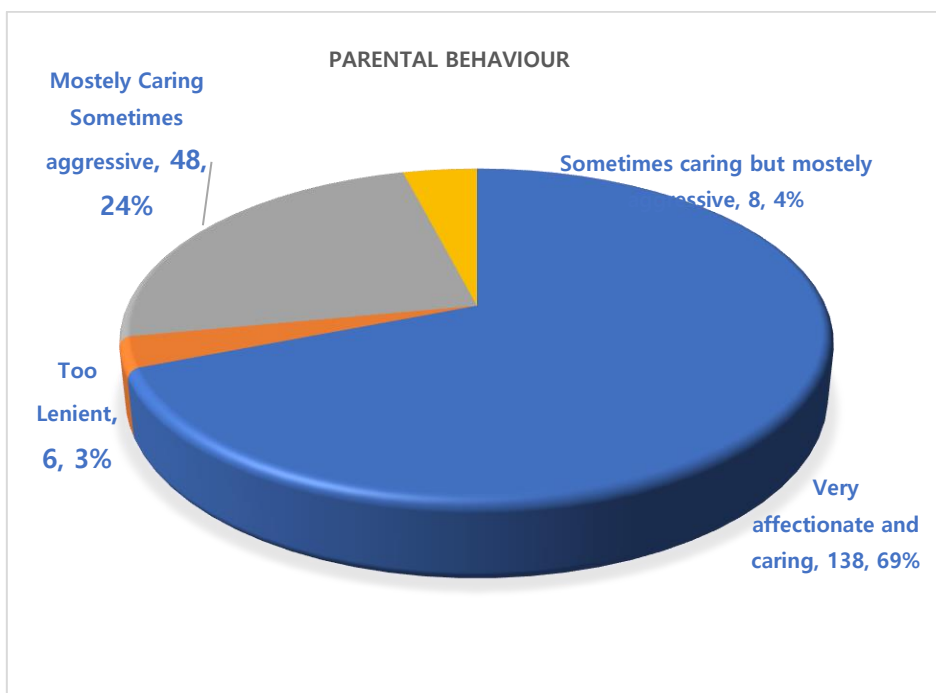
**Level 3** In the final step, the research hypothesis were tested with ANOVA tests and correlation tests were elucidated.

## **Results and Discussions**

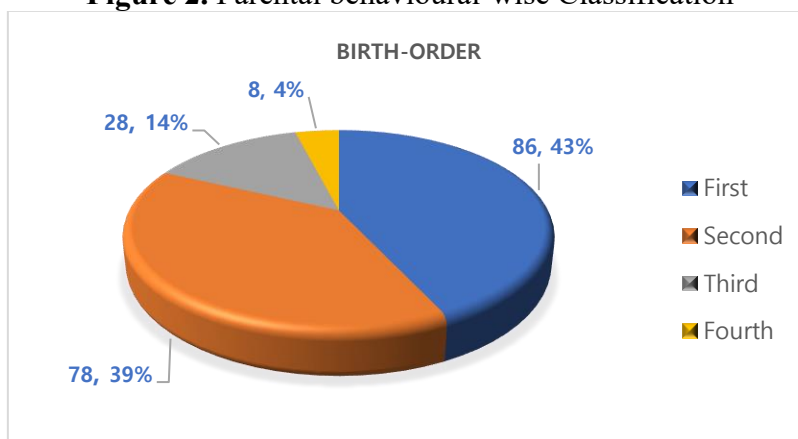
The data analysis phase performed through adopting quantitative approach. The structured interview techniques are distributed for each victim, taken as respondents list. The interview conducted for every victim, (high-school students) in Cuddalore. The gathered data were assessed through SPSS software. The statistical tests, such as ANOVA and correlation test utilised for assessing out the research hypothesis testing.

### **Frequency Distribution of Victims**

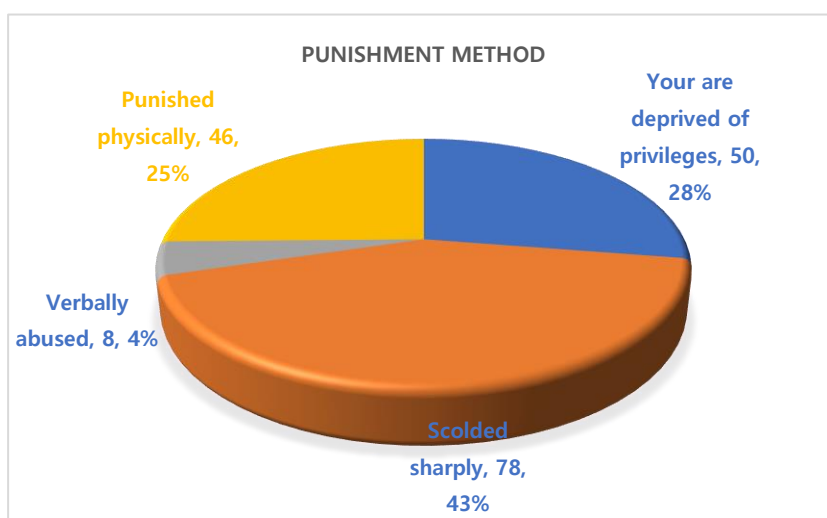
The frequency distribution of the participants, were illustrated below, followed by ANOVA and correlation analysis has been tested based on research hypothesis using IBM SPSS software. The below section explicates the frequency distribution of respondents based on Birth-order, parental behaviour, Punishment methods and study ignorance.



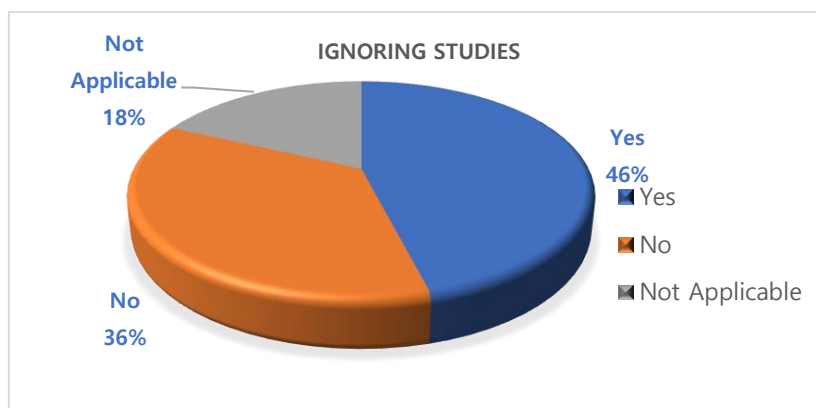
**Figure 2.** Parental behavioural-wise Classification



**Figure 3.** Birth-Order wise classification



**Figure 4.** Punishment method-wise classification



**Figure 5.** Study Ignorance wise classification

The above figure 2 states frequency distribution of parental behaviours, interpreted that out of total number of victims respondents, nearly 69 % of victims, have parents showing most care and as less aggressive and the low percentage of population where their parents were more lenient. Most of the population's birth order were born as first child, rather than successive child order as depicted in figure 3. Similarly, frequency distribution of punishment methods of parents (figure 4), were classified, such that major parents of victims (39%), scolds their children for any mistakes, that in turn contributed to abuses. As per the assessment, the education awareness were partially recognised by research participants. Nearly 46% of victims, stands out in statement to ignore education wherein 36% of population, reluctant to proceeding with studies (figure 5). The lesser education awareness, may turn students to bad personalities, unable to differentiate good or bad, in turn impacting abuse prevalence.

**ANOVA Tests**

**Table 1.** ANOVA test analysis

		ANOVA				
		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Lack of School	Between Groups	2.015	4	.504	3.414	.010
	Within Groups	28.765	195	.148		
	Total	30.780	199			
Activities Father	Between Groups	63.570	4	15.893	2.676	.033
	Within Groups	1158.110	195	5.939		
	Total	1221.680	199			
Ignoring Studies	Between Groups	6.894	4	1.723	3.188	.015
	Within Groups	105.426	195	.541		
	Total	112.320	199			
Feel Reluctant	Between Groups	3.230	4	.808	1.513	.020
	Within Groups	104.050	195	.534		
	Total	107.280	199			
Nature of Parents Strict	Between Groups	1.820	4	.455	1.348	.025
	Within Groups	65.860	195	.338		
	Total	67.680	199			



The above table 1 represents the ANOVA tests, integrating independent variable - method of punishment (physical abuse) with all the stated dependent factors such as lack of schooling, activities of father. Reluctant feel, ignoring of studies and strict behavioural of parents. The significance value of the variable is lesser than 0.5, (p value) Hence, it precisely states that the null hypothesis is rejected and alternative hypothesis is accepted. From the above interpretation, it is clearly defined that socio-demographic background, student's family profile, academic stress (reluctant feel) and awareness regarding protection schemes, sex education and to mandatorily continue school education, does have significant impact to the occurrences of physical abuses on students.

**Table 2.** ANOVA test analysis - II

		ANOVA				
		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Gender	Between Groups	4.478	2	2.239	9.689	.000
	Within Groups	45.522	197	.231		
	Total	50.000	199			
Family Type	Between Groups	3.499	2	1.750	12.093	.000
	Within Groups	28.501	197	.145		
	Total	32.000	199			
Go School	Between Groups	.023	2	.011	1.135	.032
	Within Groups	1.957	197	.010		
	Total	1.980	199			
Activities Mother	Between Groups	28.759	2	14.379	4.994	.008
	Within Groups	567.241	197	2.879		
	Total	596.000	199			
PA Parents Father	Between Groups	5.490	2	2.745	2.437	.040
	Within Groups	221.930	197	1.127		
	Total	227.420	199			
If At Home	Between Groups	541.909	2	270.954	.233	.019
	Within Groups	229445.771	197	1164.699		
	Total	229987.680	199			

The above table 2, again enumerates the ANOVA test analysis for various other dependent variables including Type of family, Gender-based profile, behaviours of mother, caretaking of parents and the home circumstances with independent factor physical abuse. The outcomes are interpreted, to illustrate that null hypothesis has been rejected and alternate hypothesis of the research were accepted. The results exhibits that there stands out significant impacts of physical abuse and emotional abuse occurrences, among high-school students based on Gender-based profile, Family Type(Socio-demographic status), School education necessity (awareness), mother's activities(behavioural patterns), how affectionate the parents are towards their children (child protection) and Home circumstances (to report abuse causes).

**Table 3.** Correlation test analysis

		<b>Correlations</b>				
		<b>Misbehaviour</b>	<b>Sarcastic Comments Parents</b>	<b>Family Type</b>	<b>Self-Blamed Unfairly</b>	
Spearman's rho	Misbehaviour	Correlation Coefficient	1.000	-.126	-.051	.198**
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.	.075	.473	.005
		N	200	200	200	200
	Sarcastic Comments Parents	Correlation Coefficient	.126	1.000	-.033	-.018
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.075	.	.638	.798
		N	200	200	200	200
	Family Type	Correlation Coefficient	.051	-.033	1.000	.030
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.473	.638	.	.673
		N	200	200	200	200
	Self-Blamed Unfairly	Correlation Coefficient	.198**	-.018	.030	1.000
		Sig. (2-tailed)	.005	.798	.673	.
		N	200	200	200	200

\*\* . Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

The above table 3, explicates correlation tests analysis, relating all specified variables of the study, how it depict relation with one another. From correlation analysis, it points out that correlation co-efficient value were all seems to positive, for all the factors taken excluding that Family Type variable, exhibited negative correlation value. The positive value, revealed the positive impacts, where there is a correlation of school authorities misbehaviour, Sarcastic comments of Parents, emotional abuses in schools (like scolding, verbal abuse) to have significant relation with the physical abuses occurrences among high school students in Cuddalore district. The negative value correlation factor, elucidates that Family type variable (may have less correlation with the abuse occurrences in students. It does not contribute much with physical abuse prevalence. Hence, the statistical outcomes, traverses to test the research hypothesis and the research objectives were accomplished.

## Conclusion

The Physical abuses and Sexual abuses on adolescents and children had vicarious impacts on communities and families, which would get exacerbated within societies. The life-long impacts for female and male victims, combined with concerning rates of prevalence, in global level, implies the necessity to possess efficient strategies, policies and interventions targeted at abuse prevention schemes in developing countries. The development of appropriate laws for children victims' protection of physical and sexual crimes must promote sincerity and honesty in their law-enforcement. The people's interests (Happiness and welfare) must be orientation point and its ultimate objective of law-implementation. The research focusses on this concept, to address out awareness level of abuses and formulating necessary solution for physical and sexual abuse prevention in child and adolescents (girls) and rehabilitation programs organisation for victims.

The Protection measures and Victim rehabilitation, organised by Government to adolescents and children, who turns as rehabilitation efforts victims, need to be conducted outside or inside the institutions, through safeguarding victim's identity from public environment. It must also promises to offer safer assurance, towards victim-witnesses including expert witnesses and child witness and providing prominent accessibility to persuade with case. The case progress need to be systematically monitored without party's intervention and concluded with precise punishment to those abusers. Even though the sufficient evidence based Child-abuse interventions and abuse prevention movements were developed, it has to traverse to yield out sustainable federal funds for protection schemes programmes as well, that demands to get initiated from Government.

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## **Declaration of competing interest**

There is no conflict of interest for any of the participants.

## **Author Contribution statement**

All authors have approved the manuscript and agree with its submission.

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