

Child Sexual Abuse: Awareness and Perception Among Police Personnel in Vadodara City

(Men)

**A Dissertation submitted in partial fulfillment of
the requirement for the degree of
Master of Science in
Child Development and Education for Sustainable Development
By Sehrin N. Saiyed**



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Vadodara, April 2023**



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This is to certify that Sehrin Saiyed's study titled, "Child Sexual Abuse: Awareness and Perceptions among Police Personnel in Vadodara City" has been approved by the Institutional Ethics Committee for Human Research (IECHR), Faculty of Family and Community Science, The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda. The study has been allotted the ethical approval number IECHR/FCSc/M.Sc./2022/46

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This is to certify that the dissertation titled “**Child Sexual Abuse: Awareness and Perceptions among Police Personnel (Men) in Vadodara City**” has been carried out independently by Ms. Sehrin Saiyed under the guidance of Dr. Namita Bhatt, in partial fulfillment for the degree of Masters in Child Development and Education for Sustainable Development from the Department of Human Development and Family Studies. This research is her original bonafide work carried out from April 2022 to May 2023.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I sincerely thank Dr. Namita Bhatt, who served as our research coordinator, for her unwavering support and assistance throughout the study, as well as the following people who contributed significantly to the data collection. I want to express my sincere gratitude to Prof. Anjali Karoliya, dean of the faculty of family and community sciences. PSI, Vaishali Ben Parmar; Radhika Bharai (ACP), head of the SHE Team. All of the police inspectors from Vadodara City's police stations. I want to thank all the police officers who took part in this study. I also want to thank my peers, Femina, Akansha, Farha, Fatema, Samreen and Shaziya, who helped me throughout the research process. To my parents, for the consent support. Lastly to the Institutional Ethics Committee for Human Research (IECHR) at the Faculty of Family and Community Sciences, The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Vadodara. to approve my study. And to the ethics committee, which gave this study the IECHR/FCS/M.Sc./2022/46. Ethical number and approved it.

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Abstract

The main objective of the study was to assess the awareness and perceptions of male police officers in Vadodara City regarding Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) Awareness and perception of child sexual abuse (Law enforcement). The research used a tool adapted from The Kailash Satyarthi Children's Foundation, which covered topics such as perceptions of CSA, awareness of CSA, and personal experiences with CSA during childhood. A mixed-methods approach, combining qualitative and quantitative methods, was employed in this survey research. The findings indicated that all police officers were knowledgeable about CSA and recognized that both girls and boys can be victims. The results also suggested that there are fewer reported cases of CSA in India and that the majority of perpetrators are known to the victims. To combat CSA, the participants recommended that schools should educate children about it, and emphasized the importance of laws and their enforcement in preventing CSA. The second part of the study focused on the development of modules consisting of themes such as CSA gender sensitivity, and mental health and well-being for the police personnel.

Keywords: child sexual abuse (CSA), male police personnel.

Introduction and Review of Literature

Childhood abuse is equally important but rarely discussed, even though it has been shown to be a problem as common in children as illiteracy, undernutrition, and infections definition given by WHO (world health organization) Child sexual abuse (CSA), also called child molestation, is a form of child abuse in which an adult or older adolescent uses a child for sexual stimulation. Forms of child sexual abuse include engaging in sexual activities with a child (whether by asking or pressuring, or by other means), indecent exposure (of the genitals, female nipples, etc.), child grooming, and child sexual exploitation, such as using a child to produce child pornography. Child sexual abuse can occur in a variety of settings, including home, school, or work (in places where child labor is common). Child marriage is one of the main forms of child sexual abuse; UNICEF has stated that child marriage "represents perhaps the most prevalent form of sexual abuse and exploitation of girls". Since the 1970s, several authors have emphasized the difficulties in defining CSA as well as the need to do so (Finkelhor & Korbin, 1988; Giovannoni & Becerra, 1979; Haugaard, 2000; Holmes & Slap, 1998; Ondersma et al., 2001; Wyatt & Peters, 1986).

This need was also acknowledged by the World Health Organization (WHO; 2006), which stated on pages 3–4 that "the various sectors involved in addressing child maltreatment need to develop a common conceptual definition of child maltreatment and common operational definitions to enable case identification and enumeration." However, the lack of development has led to fresh requests for a conceptually sound definition (Barth et al., 2013; Trickett, 2006; Veenema, Thornton, & Corley, 2015).

Initial Management of Child Sexual Abuse

Every instance of sexual assault qualifies as a medical emergency, necessitating free treatment at both public and private medical institutions without the need for any paperwork or other prerequisites. A CSA victim may seek medical attention directly, through a police request following a police report, or through a court order. Depending on the child's age, the hospital is required to treat the patient and perform a medical examination with their permission. The victim has to be examined and treated medically whether or not they intend to file a complaint. The doctor is required by law to notify the police in such circumstances. But, without the victim's informed agreement, neither the court nor the police may order the survivor to have a medical examination. child/parent/guardian. An informed refusal must be recorded in a medico-legal case (MLC) if the victim decides not to pursue a police report. The victim's MLC number and police station information must be kept on file in case the victim later files a complaint or reports with a police requisition. (Srivastava,2017)

Trauma is a person's reaction to a traumatic incident or set of events and has been characterized as "the experiences that every human being would never wish to endure, the fulfilment of one's darkest nightmares" (Klempner, 2000).

Any attempted or completed sexual act with a kid or adult who is pressured or compelled to participate against their will is sexual assault. Forcible sex offences like rape and sodomy are included in this. Over 80 million people were forcibly displaced as of the end of 2019, according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), with roughly half being men and boys and the other half being women and girls (UNHCR, 2020). Sexual assault is a problem in several places, including encompasses, among other aspects, rape, attempted rape, sexual exploitation, abuse, humiliation, and genital assault. It also includes forced nudity, forced sexual violence against others, and forced witnessing of sexual violence. According to data, sexual

violence against women and girls is more common and escalates during times of war and forced displacement (Hess et al., 2019).

According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), about 80 million people were forcibly displaced as of the end of 2019, with around half being men and boys and the other half being women and girls (UNHCR, 2020). There are many areas where sexual assault is an issue. This includes, among other things, rape, attempted rape, sexual exploitation, abuse, humiliation, and genital assault. Together with forced nudity, forced sexual assault on others, and forced sexual violence witnessing are also included.

Data show that during times of conflict and forced displacement, sexual assault against women and girls is more prevalent and gets worst. Penetrative Sexual Assault: Anybody who forces the insertion of a penis or other item or body part into a kid's mouth, urethra, anus, or vagina, or who asks the youngster to do so with him or someone else. (UNHCR,2020)

According to the socio-cultural explanation, child abuse is caused by external influences or a sociodemographic factor within the society. There are 3 main subfields in this theory. three social controls, two social habitability and one social situational. the social-environmental According to explanation, structural stress and cultural norms are two elements that contribute to abuse and violence. Family violence may occur as a result of a parent's desire to exert control over irksome, uncomfortable situations when the social structure in which they live gets increasingly stressed out. Also supporting the use of corporal punishment in child upbringing is the cultural endorsement of violence as an acceptable dispute resolution method. A parent may have a strong tendency to regard such conduct as normal and may have less hesitation about using physical force if they were regularly subjected to harsh physical punishment as children (Bendura, 1973).

Medical justifications Several academics advocated the psychiatric explanation. It has connections to aspects of child maltreatment such mental disease, personality flaws, and intra-individual anomalies. It also makes the connection between a person's poor self-control and personality development and their own experiences with abusive parents as children.

The Reports that child abusers frequently had a penchant for impulsive and/or antisocial behaviors that stretched beyond the preventative role furthered the theory that personality disorder is to blame for child abuse. According to this theory, a parent may maltreat their kid if their expectations for them as parents are not realized in terms of their emotional needs and talents, or if they have emotional scars from growing up in an abusive or deficient household (Bhasak, 1998)

This theory initially attracted support from a wide range of parties, including lawmakers and public interest organizations, since it placed the majority of the blame for abusive conduct firmly on the individual involved and exonerated society of liability for increasing the danger of child abuse. abuse is caused by factors such as a lack of work prospects, suitable housing, family support services, and education. However, subsequent studies have refuted the notion that psychopathology plays a role in child maltreatment (Burgess, 1989)

The indigenous population in India is mostly responsible for the desire for children. As there are less rules against child sexual exploitation in South Asia and because South Asian children may be purchased for less money, India and other South Asian nations are gradually displacing South East Asia as the destination of choice for Westerners. The Conference¹⁷⁸ nations, including India, have corrected and endorsed the Convention on the Rights of the Child. It left NGOs, attorneys, government representatives, and policy officers with no alternative but to

take all feasible steps to ensure the preservation of children's rights. We do not need additional legislations. We already have a lot of laws, which are not being applied. (Dubowitz, H.1990)

Neglect

Child abuse and neglect are both characterized as the purposeful, unintentional harm and undernutrition of children by parents, carers, employers, or others, including those delivering Government or non-Government services. body that might limit their capacity to grow physically, mentally, psychosocially, or even cause death or permanent handicap. Children, particularly babies, are among the most susceptible victims of crime, because of their extremely significant dependency upon their parents. Tragically, children suffer more while they are in the hands of their friends and parents than when they are in the hands of strangers. Physical neglect, emotional neglect, moral neglect, and social neglect are other subcategories of this form child maltreatment (National Center for Health Statistics1996)

Emotional Abuse

A pattern of conduct that harms a children's emotional growth or sense of self-worth is known as child emotional abuse. This could entail unrelenting criticism, threats, or rejection in addition to withholding support, affection, or direction. Seldom does emotional abuse show out as physical symptoms. a few tangible signs of Speech problems, physical development problems, and failure-to-thrive syndrome are all symptoms of emotional abuse. The behavioral signs of emotional abuse include conduct problems and habit disorders. Extreme conduct (passive, aggressive, inflexible, reserved, demanding), neurotic feature psycho-neurotic response, emotional and intellectual lag, and attempted suicide are all examples of neurotic traits. Four major factors contribute to emotional abuse: poverty, poor parental supervision and tense

relationships within the family, parental maltreatment as children or transfer of child maltreatment between generations, and parental alcoholism. A substantial percentage of parents who mistreat their children experienced maltreatment as children (National Center for Health Statistics 1996).

Physical Abuse

Unfamiliar or recurring wounds like welts, bruises, or burns. Object-shaped injuries (such as those caused by a belt buckle or electrical line). Injuries are unlikely to occur given the child's age or abilities. Broken bones in a toddler who is too young to walk or climb, for instance. Parent and kid explanations of the situation differ, and injury. Unreasonable justification for the harm. A youngster who is obviously being neglected (cleanliness, malnutrition, improper clothing for the weather, lack of medical or dental treatment). It is described as a circumstance in which a child sustains or is likely to sustain serious harm as a result of an injury caused by the child's parent or carer. Compared to children who typically live with their parents, working children are more likely to experience this type of maltreatment. If a youngster fails to carry out an instruction given by his supervisor, the boss may become enraged and beat, burn, fracture, abrasion etc. Males are more batten than girls. Also, school-going kids may suffer greater beatings at the hands of their peers. According to this study, expressive violence is characterized by the use of physical force as a means in and of itself. Instrumental or power-oriented violence is one in which violence is intended not only as a danger of involving the kid to modify his conduct but also to establish parental dominance. Violence caused by children is one in which the victims of violence either engage in behavior that the aggressor parent deems aberrant or provokes their hostility to contribute to their own victimization. (National Center for Health Statistics 1996).

Child Sexual Abuse Related to POSCO (Protection of Children from Sexual Offences)

The Act's main goal is to safeguard children's interests against sexual assaults. Additionally, it places a reporting obligation on anybody who suspects criminal activity. On June 19, 2012, the president approved the Protection of Children from Sexual Offense Act, 2012, which was then published in the Indian Gazette on June 29, 2012. All of India is affected, with the exception of Jammu & Kashmir. The Parliament approved this Act to give children more care and safety from a number of sexual crimes. The gender of the kid is not a factor in any discrimination. Any individual under the age of 18 is considered a "CHILD" under the definition given in this law. The Act defines many types of sexual abuse, such as penetrative and non-penetrative assault, pornography, child harassment, etc. The first distinctive aspect of this Act is that it establishes separate juvenile courts and names a separate Public Prosecutor. The Protection of Children from Sexual Act strongly advises concluding the case within a year, whereas trials before its implementation took unreasonably long to conclude. The second purpose is to talk about how this Act supports police administration. A female police officer under the level of sub inspector will record a girl's statement, ensuring that the girl's parents, relatives, and guardians are present. Child neglect or child sexual abuse is harm done to another person, whether they are an adult or a child. All racial, ethnic, and socioeconomic groups experience toddler violence. Toddler abuse may take many different forms, including as neglect, mental illness, language abuse, and structural abuse. Violence might result in the infant receiving serious harm or perhaps dying. The 2012 POCSO Act should be strictly implemented in order to stop the escalation of child sexual abuse in society. This will force offenders to consider their actions carefully before committing a sexual abuse offence in light of the severe penalties that

will follow their commission of the offence or attempt to commit the offence. (Sharma, G., Kumar, S., & Banga, H. 2022).

Uniqueness of POCSO Act

The POCSO Act is special in that it makes a distinction between abuse of children and abuse of adults. The IPC formerly included all crimes involving sexual abuse, including rape and outraging a woman's modesty, and there was no precise definition of what constitutes an attack. Additionally, the POCSO act was successful in defining the various forms of abuse, including penetrative sexual assault and aggravated penetrative sexual assault, which are distinguished from penetrative sexual assault when the crime is committed by someone in a position of trust. The inclusion of child-friendly regulations specified in the statute is another crucial aspect of the POCSO act. The possibility to adopt a more thorough and scientific approach to examining and resolving situations was provided by this act to all parties involved in dealing with problems concerning child abuse. The POCSO legislation of 2012 defines a child as someone under the age of 18 and offers protection in situations that are sexual in nature. During the course of the inquiry, the child is provided police protection. This statute allows for the statement to be recorded in a location that is convenient for the kid, ideally their home, and the statement will be recorded by a female police officer, in light of the child's innocence and young age. children cannot be held in a police station at night because the statute included child-friendly procedures in its design. Additionally, if the abused youngster has a disability, a special educator and an interpreter will be called in to help. This Act mandates that the parents must be present for the kid's medical examination by a female doctor if the child is a girl. In the execution of the guidelines outlined in The Prevention of Child Sexual Offenses National Commission for the

Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) and State Commission for the Protection of Child Rights (SCPCR) are given authority. (Seth, R., & Srivastava, R. N. 2017).

Physical, psychological, and sexual violence impact

In a recent discussion paper on child welfare and protection in the Asia-Pacific area, Pauwels, Swales, McCoy, and Peddle (2010) compiled primary research on the prevalence of sexual, emotional, and physical abuse in the previous 12 months for children. Children in China (10%, 13%, and 2% respectively), Malaysia (19.0%, 20.4%, and 22.2% respectively), and Vietnam (47.5%, 39.5%, and 19.7% respectively) all experience physical, psychological, and sexual violence. According to Dunne et al 2009's study on child maltreatment in 7 low- and middle-income nations, 33.1%, 46.8%, and 20.2% of Indian children had ever suffered physical, psychological, or sexual violence as youngsters. The findings of these research indicate that children face various forms of victimization at various rates across nations. Regional variations may exist even between nations. These facts are a crucial resource. of information for policy makers, children's rights advocates, and professionals who work with children, particularly school psychologists. The data's distinct patterns emphasize the substantial variability of risk and protective variables for kids in various circumstances. As a result, the complex social ecology of children's lives must be taken into account when evaluating rates of physical, psychological, and sexual victimization (Cicchetti & Lynch, 1993; Toland & Carrigan, 2011)

The WHO (2002) defined physical violence against children as actions taken by a caregiver that result in real bodily harm or the possibility of harm. It's possible that the harm wasn't intended. Such behaviors may result from overzealous punishment or discipline. Pushing, pulling, kicking, striking, choking, locking, burning, and disciplining the kid in a painful manner are all expressly mentioned in this researched World SAFE project, a large-scale self-report

survey of parents done in Chile, Egypt, India, and the Philippines, found that women in India reported the greatest rates of severe physical punishment, including hitting children with objects (36%), spanking, and slapping with hands. choking (2%), kicking (10%), and kicking at least once per six months. (Sadowski, Hunter, Bangdiwala, & Munoz, 2004).

Administrators will perform better in this capacity if school psychologists are on board; their participation is essential to developing deeper understandings of physical, psychological, and sexual abuse and its effects on children's adjustment. With an eco-systemic perspective, there is optimism: a belief that kids' educational experiences and interactions might result in protective effects that would help vulnerable kids flourish in the face of difficulty (Linda C. Theron and David R. Donald)

CSA in India

The first extensive government-sponsored research study to evaluate the scope and character of child abuse in India was commissioned in response to growing concerns about female infanticide, child rapes, and institutional abuse of children (Kacker et al. 2007). The survey, which used a well-designed methodology, included states with the highest through lowest crime rates for offences against children and included 13 states (two from each of the country's six geographic zones). 12,447 children, 2324 young people, and 2449 stakeholders who represented five different evidence groups—children in the family, at work, in schools, on the streets, and in institutions—made up the purposefully selected sample. According to the study, there is a high prevalence of emotional, physical, and sexual abuse across all of the states examined. Every other kid reported experiencing emotional abuse, while 69% of children (n = 12,447) reported experiencing physical abuse and 53% of children (n = 12,447) reported experiencing sexual abuse. According to Kacker et al. (2007: "persons known to the child or in a

position of trust and responsibility" were responsible for half of the reported cases of sexual abuse. According to a survey by Carson et al. (2013) on the present level of knowledge on CSA in India, empirical research shows a far greater occurrence of the condition than had been previously recognized by authorities or families. The publication analyses the results of various research and notes that between 18 and 20 percent of CSA happens in families, whereas about 50 percent takes place in institutional settings. In addition, there are regional and rural-urban variations in the prevalence and scope of CSA across the nation. Although boys also reported a high rate of victimization and are more likely to face social shame, girls are more susceptible to sexual abuse. Last but not least, Carson et al. (2013) contends that despite having a substantial correlation with poverty, sexual exploitation and abuse happens in households of all socioeconomic and religious backgrounds. However, CSA-facilitating elements including poverty, overcrowding, extended family living arrangements, a large number of street kids, and a lack of recreational resources in households are not just present in India (Carson et al. 2013, 2013). Admittedly, given India's size and population density, their influence might be magnified or worsened. Therefore, its prevalence in the Indian setting may be explained by a complex mixture of personal, ecological, and situational characteristics that are thought to encourage CSA (Back et al. 2003; Stoltenborgh et al. 2011).

Age of Consent

If a "victim" is under the age of 18, then all sexual actions included under POCSO are, without exception, regarded as criminal crimes. This is true independent of the permission problem or the 'perpetrator's' age. As the law steadily criminalizes sexual conduct for those who are under the age of 18, the terms "victim" and "perpetrator" are equivalent in situations involving two kids having consensual sex. The Act does not grant minors any sexual autonomy,

therefore they might be held legally responsible for engaging in sexual actions. A juvenile "perpetrator" of CSA is almost always charged with a crime and is then "handled in accordance with the provisions of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000."

However, the idea that a person under the age of 18's human body is the State's property, entitling it to limit individual liberty over sexual activities, was rejected by a Special Court judge in 2013. The court ruled that criminalizing such action would not further the goals of the legislation while making a decision in a case involving a 15-year-old who freely eloped with and married a 22-year-old man. Thus, there is a conflict between the letter and the spirit of the law. The interpretation of the facts would be crucial in determining whether an accusation of underage sex was coerced or consenting. The legislation permits abuse in both directions: restricting children's autonomy too much or CSA too much. (TOI 2013).

Integrated Child Protection scheme (ICPS)

The Government of India's Ministry of Women and Child Development has started an Integrated. The 2009 Child Protection System (ICPS) is anticipated to make a substantial contribution to the State's achievement of its obligation to establish a system that would effectively and efficiently safeguard children. Its goals include institutionalizing fundamental services, bolstering structures, improving capacity across the board, building a database and knowledge base for child protection services, enhancing family and community child protection, ensuring appropriate cross-sectoral response at all levels, and increasing public awareness. The guiding principles acknowledge that caring for children is primarily a family responsibility, assisted by the community, the state, and civil society. Although the ICPS is a significant project, it is still in its early stages (Ministry of Women and Child Development, Government of India. (2009).

Indian Medical Association Perspective

The word "protection" refers to defense against all types of abuse, exploitation, and violence. This emphasizes the need of foreseeing and preventing what can harm and degrade a child—instead of simply responding to inflicted harm. Additionally, it necessitates a deeper and broader understanding of what protection implies. Our understanding is that in addition to taking action against abuse and exploitation, the Indian Child Abuse, Neglect & Child Labour (ICANCL) group and IMA have actively promoted the idea that "protection" must also encompass protection from sickness, inadequate nourishment, and a lack of education. This implies that denying such protections does, in fact, amount to ignorance or carelessness, both of which are included in the generally accepted definition of violence. The "Delhi Declaration," the conference outcome document of the 9th ISPCAN Asia Pacific Conference of Child Abuse & Neglect (APCCAN 2011), reaffirmed and pledged a resolve to stand against child neglect and abuse and to work towards the realization of children's rights and the creation of a caring community for every child, free from violence and discrimination. In order to prevent and address violence against children, it was suggested and emphasized that it was urgently necessary to include principles, norms, and measures into national planning procedures. (UN Committee on the Rights of the Child 2011).

National Legislations

As new laws and revisions to old ones are developed, the legal foundation for children's rights is being strengthened. Among them are the Food Security Act (2013), the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act (2012), the Right to Free and Compulsory Education Act (2009), the Prohibition of Child Marriage Act (2006), the Commissions for

Protection of Child Rights Act (2005), the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act 2000, as amended in 2006, the Right to Information Act (RTI) 2005, the Goa Children's (amendment) Act 2005, and the Child New laws, like the one regarding HIV/AIDS, are also in the works. The following are the two most significant laws created specifically to safeguard children: A significant piece of national law was the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) Act 2000 (amended in 2006). It created a framework for both children who needed care and protection and for kids who were in legal trouble. This legislation is now being studied for significant revisions, and a new law might replace it. The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act of 2006, the Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act of 1986, or the Right to Education Act of 2009 must all be harmonized. These laws have several significant inconsistencies, starting with the definition and age of the kid. It is important to resolve conflicts with personal laws so that all children are protected, irrespective of their community of origin. Under the Juvenile Justice Act of 2000, telephonic help lines (CHILDLINE 1098) and Child Welfare Committees (CWC) have been created, where allegations of child abuse or a child likely to be threatened with harm can be made and assistance sought. (The National Policy for Children, 2012)

Directive Elements of Government Policy (DPSP)

According to Article 39(e) of the constitution, the State must make sure that workers' physical and mental well-being, as well as children's impressionable age, are protected. The State is required by Article 39(f) to make sure that kids have the resources and opportunity they need to grow up healthy. It instructs the State to make sure that children grow up in a free and respectable environment and that their youth and childhood are safeguarded from exploitation and material and moral abandonment. According to Article 45, the State is required to provide all children with early childhood care and education up until the age of six.

Numerous Provisions

Article 51A-(k) outlines a fundamental responsibility of citizens, directing parents or guardians to give their child or ward educational opportunities between the ages of 6 and 14.

Article 243(g), when read in conjunction with Schedule 11, aims to give Panchayats responsibility for women's and children's development programmes that have an impact on children's welfare.

Programs and Policies

In addition to ensuring the aforementioned fundamental protections, the State also considers the welfare of children by putting in place different policies and programmes and institutionalizing a number of authorities and organizations at the national and provincial levels.

National policy for children in 1974

The government of India originally introduced the National Policy for Children in 1974 as a child-centered initiative for the holistic development, care, and protection of children. It acknowledges children as the nation's most valuable resource and works to uphold their rights as outlined in the constitution and the UN Declaration of Rights.

National policy of education

A focus on equity in the area of educational opportunities was encouraged by the National Policy on Education of 1986. It demanded that elementary education adopt a child-centered strategy.

National policy of Child Labour

The government's National Policy on Child Labor was established in 1987 with the goal of severely enforcing the constitution's prohibition on child Labour and improving the circumstances for children who work.

The National Charter for Children of 2003

The National Charter for Children of 2003 is a thorough document that grants kids the freedom to be kids and have the best upbringing possible. It gives the government, society, the local community, and families instructions on how to create an environment that is safe, wholesome, and conducive to the development of all children in the nation. Moreover, it protects adolescents' right to a quality education and other amenities that will enable them to contribute to their country as productive citizens.

National Plan of Action for Children 2005

The 2005 National Plan of Action for Children seeks to address the many issues that arise in a child's life. It strives to outlaw child marriage, outlaw female infanticide, preserve and secure the rights of children in challenging situations including abuse, exploitation, and neglect, and outlaw female feticide.

Child-line Services

To assist kids in times of need or in circumstances when they are unable to find other sources of assistance, the government has established Child-line Services, notably after the implementation of the Twelfth Five Year Plan. The primary organization in charge of this programmer in the nation is Childline India Foundation. The Childline has had millions of calls over the years, mostly about matters related to medical assistance, housing for abused or neglected children, emotional support, and abuse prevention, among other things.

Preventing child sexual abuse (CSA) from occurring in the first place

It makes sense that research emphasis should focus on avoiding CSA given the high incidence of this abusive experience and the wide range of harmful effects connected with it. Offender "management" and instructional programmers that are typically offered in school settings are two common kinds of sexual assault prevention that have been well researched and distributed. Offender management is the strategy that strives to keep known offenders under control. Examples include offender registries, background checks for employment, extended jail terms, and different intervention programmers. It is a secondary prevention programmer that primarily targets individuals and, as such, has certain inherent limitations in terms of preventing CSA in the first place. Although the general public supports so-called punitive legal practices, such as longer sentences, they are based on the false assumption that sexual abusers are pedophiles, "guileful strangers," or other people who prey on children in public. In reality, the population of child sex offenders is more diverse, includes people who are familiar to the victim, and includes juveniles in almost a third of cases.

Impact of occupational stress and health in police personnel

Among people, occupational stress has emerged as a severe problem. One of the rare professions where employees have to deal with potential physical threats, risk to their life, and tremendous stress on a variety of fronts is law enforcement (Laxminarayan, 2017). Several factors contribute to stress, including an unfavorable work environment, lengthy workdays, an unbalanced diet, a lack of free time, troubles in one's personal life, problems with elderly, etc (Keinan G, 2007).

When a person has a chance to acquire anything from the circumstance, stress is thought to be beneficial. This kind of constructive stress is referred to as eustress. It may serve as inspiration for someone to perform at their best. Problems at work are different from other pressures in nature from what a person would typically experience (Abraham et.al.).

Similar research has been done on police officers both in India and overseas. In actuality, it is the responsibility of the citizenry to treat them humanely. According to research, being a police officer is a demanding job that negatively affects police officers' mental and physical health, performance, and interactions with the public (Cristina, 2020).

Overview of Child Sexual Abuse in India

Child abuse incidence rates, as estimated India has a sizable population of children that are susceptible to all kinds of exploitation, abuse, and neglect (Chawla 2004; Deb 2005, 2009; Priyabadini 2007). According to Deb (2002, 2009), Deb and Mukherjee (2009), and Iravani (2011), child sexual abuse (CSA) has long been a pervasive and deeply ingrained societal issue in India, and child trafficking for the purpose of CSA has gained significant attention from policymakers. According to the National Family Health Survey 2005–2006, one in every two children in contemporary India—or 44.4% of the country's total population—does not have access to a primary education, proper nutrition, or medical treatment.

Around 30% of men and 40% of women recall having experienced sexual molestation as children, with "molestation" defined as real genital contact and not only exposure, according to Iravani's (2011) analysis of studies of CSA in India based on in-depth interviews with adults. According to this study's findings, about half of these incidences involved family members directly engaging in incest (although at least 80% of the time, other carers were aware or

complicit in the relationship), and the other half involved perpetrators from outside the victim's immediate or extended family. These high CSA occurrences are supported by other research that were looked at in this study. These seduction experiences are not only put together from incomplete recollections; rather, they are vividly remembered, often last a long time, and have been supported by follow-up reliability studies in 83% of the instances. As such, they are unlikely to have been fantasies. The seductions happened significantly earlier than previously thought, with 81% occurring before puberty and an astounding 42% occurring before the age of seven. According to Iravani (2011).

Highlights Of Review of Literature

- The recorded incidents of child sexual abuse revealed that neither the child's gender nor his or her class or age affect the frequency of abuse.
- The effects of child sexual abuse extend beyond the child themselves to include the child's family and the larger community.
- There appears to be very little public awareness about child sexual abuse, and most individuals are unwilling to report the accused.
- Data also show reports that boys experience further sexual abuse than females do.
- Knowledge of the Protection of Child from Sexual Offence Act, which was created with children's safety and wellbeing in mind. Although the knowledge has not yet reached the mass of the community, this statute protects children in numerous ways.

Rationale

Child sexual abuse (CSA) is a global problem having legal, social, medical and psychological implications. Many of boys and girls experience sexual exploitation and abuse every year. Wherever there is sexual violence, in every civilization and in every nation. Whether it happens at home, school, or in the community, sexual abuse or exploitation of children is possible. Children's safety may potentially be at danger due to the growing usage of digital technology. The majority of the time, a child will be abused by someone they know and trust. Although though sexual assault happens everywhere, the dangers are higher in emergency situations. Women and children are particularly vulnerable to sexual violence, including conflict-related sexual violence, intimate partner violence, and trafficking for sexual exploitation, as well as other forms of gender-based violence, during armed conflict, natural disasters, and other humanitarian emergencies. Serious physical, psychological, and societal suffering is caused by sexual violence. Victims are more likely to get HIV and other STDs, suffer from pain, sickness, unintended pregnancy, social isolation, and psychological distress. To deal with their trauma, some victims turn to dangerous behaviors like substance misuse. And when sexual abuse victims get older, it may affect their capacity to take care of others as well as themselves. Communities and families are also seriously harmed by the negative norms that support sexual abuse. Most children who experience sexual abuse often encounter other forms of violence. However, when abuse and exploitation spread, peace and development efforts may halt, having an impact on entire civilizations. (UNICEF 2018).

We can sum up from the review that child abuse occurs in India in a variety of ways, including physically, mentally, sexually, emotionally, etc., and that police officials in India are relatively aware of (CSA). A holistic ecological strategy that includes methods for influencing

laws, regulations, and sociocultural norms of patriarchy and gender inequality that surround CSA is required given the high prevalence of CSA in India. They experience a lot of negative effects on their future lives and have many other problems they face. Collecting this information helps reduce the risk of child sexual abuse (CSA). Primary prevention techniques could be useful in some situations. This study was done to better understand how male police officers understand and are aware of child sex abuse.

Objectives

Broad Objective

- To map the Awareness and Perceptions among Police Personnel in Vadodara City regarding Child Sexual Abuse

Specific Objectives

- To map awareness and perceptions of Police Personnel on CSA.
- Design an awareness module on CSA and POCSO Act, 2012

Theoretical frame work

Ecological system theory

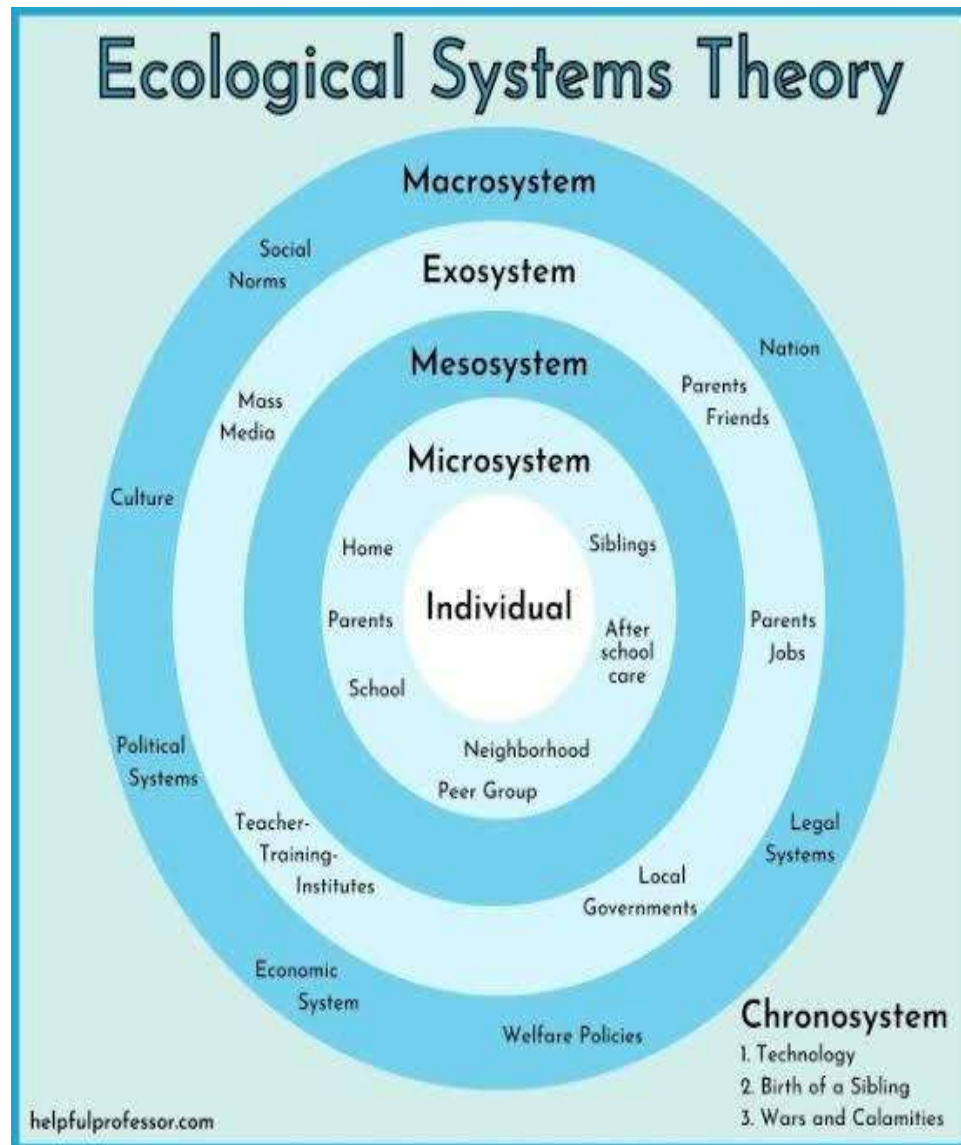
Ecological System Theory, developed by Urie Bronfenbrenner, was employed for this investigation. Every person works to safeguard children at their level of the system because children are a part of the system. Family, neighbors, classmates, and the school level, as well as the community at large, police, and law enforcement are all macro levels that work together to ensure the safety and well-being of children. Yet, research and statistics revealed that there is systemic mistrust. Everyone attempts to safeguard their children inside the system, but because of misunderstandings about legislation, people are reluctant to approach police, the legal system, and other agencies. The CSA and POCSO Act of 2012 is unknown to most people. The government's programs that protect children and covers the bulk of the issues. Very few people are prepared to register reports against the CSA due to a lack of confidence.

Urie Bronfenbrenner formulated the Ecological Systems Theory to explain how social environments affect children's development. This theory emphasizes the importance of studying children in multiple environments, known as ecological systems, in the attempt to understand their development. According to Bronfenbrenner's ecological systems theory, children typically find themselves enmeshed in various ecosystems, from the most intimate home ecological system to the larger school system, and then to the most expansive system which includes society and culture. Each of these ecological systems inevitably interact with and influence each other in all aspects of the children's lives. Bronfenbrenner's ecological model organizes contexts of development into five nested levels of external influence: Microsystem, Mesosystem, Ecosystem, Macrosystem, and Chronosystem. These levels are categorized from the most intimate level to the broadest.

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Figure 1

Theoretical frame work of ecological system theory – Urie Bronfenbrenner



Drew, C (2023)

Ecological systems theory supports the study, developed by Urie Bronfenbrenner, suggests that a child's development is influenced by multiple interconnected systems or environments, including the microsystem (e.g., family, school), mesosystem (e.g., interactions

between microsystems), exosystem (e.g., community, cultural norms), and macrosystem (e.g., societal values, laws). In the context of child sexual abuse, ecological systems theory can support awareness and perception of child sexual abuse by highlighting the various levels of influence and the need for a multi-faceted approach to addressing the issue, including law enforcement.

Microsystem: The microsystem, which includes the immediate environment of the child, such as the family and school, plays a critical role in shaping a child's awareness and perception of child sexual abuse. Law enforcement agencies can work within the microsystem to promote awareness and provide education on child sexual abuse prevention, detection, and reporting. For example, police officers can conduct community outreach programs, provide resources and training to parents and teachers, and collaborate with schools to implement age-appropriate education programs to increase children's awareness of their rights, bodily autonomy, and boundaries.

Mesosystem: The mesosystem involves interactions between different microsystems, such as the communication and coordination between schools and law enforcement. Law enforcement can collaborate with other stakeholders, such as child protection services, schools, and medical professionals, to create a coordinated response to child sexual abuse cases. This can include joint trainings, information sharing, and coordinated investigations, which can enhance the overall awareness and perception of child sexual abuse and promote a comprehensive response to addressing the issue.

Exosystem: The exosystem encompasses broader community-level factors, such as community norms, policies, and resources, that can impact a child's awareness and perception of child sexual abuse. Law enforcement agencies can work within the exosystem to advocate for policies and laws that prioritize child protection, raise awareness in the community through

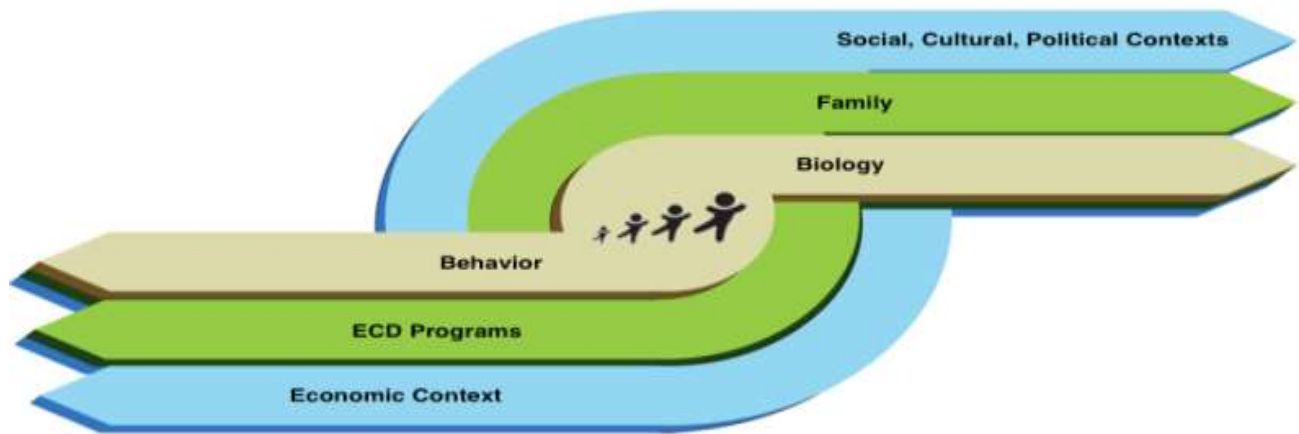
public awareness campaigns, and collaborate with community organizations to provide support services for victims of child sexual abuse. These efforts can create a supportive environment that encourages reporting and addresses the social and cultural barriers that may inhibit awareness and perception of child sexual abuse.

Macrosystem: The macrosystem includes societal values, cultural norms, and legal systems that shape the broader context in which child sexual abuse occurs. Law enforcement agencies play a crucial role in enforcing laws related to child sexual abuse and holding perpetrators accountable. By actively investigating and prosecuting cases of child sexual abuse, law enforcement agencies can send a strong message that child sexual abuse is not tolerated in society, which can help shape societal values and norms and raise awareness of the prevalence and harm of child sexual abuse.

In conclusion, ecological systems theory supports awareness and perception of child sexual abuse by emphasizing the multi-faceted nature of the issue and the need for a comprehensive approach that involves multiple systems and stakeholders, including law enforcement. By working at different levels of the ecological system, law enforcement agencies can play a crucial role in promoting awareness, prevention, and response to child sexual abuse, and contribute to creating a safer environment for children.

Figure 2

Theoretical Framework of The Ecology of Peace Theory



The Ecology of Peace: Formative Childhood and Peace Building (2012)

The ‘Ecology of Peace’ is a conceptual framework that provides a model for exploring the multiple relationships between early childhood development and peace building (Britto et al, 2014). Both of these constructs are complex and expressed at several interrelated levels: individual, family and community. For example, previous work has identified impulsivity (at the individual level), poor child-rearing practices (at the family level), and poverty (at the community level) as factors that can be modified in efforts to reduce violence. However, the associations among these factors are varied and elaborate. The ‘Ecology of Peace’ framework provides a set of hypotheses to illuminate the associations between early childhood development

and peace building. To connect bio-behavioral models with socio-ecological models of development, we identified five components:

- The neurobiology of peace
- Affiliative bonding
- Parenting and peacemaking
- Early learning and peacemaking
- Peacemaking to peace building

The aim of this segmented analysis is to provide a brief description of each component and the association between the constructs therein. This approach allows for detailed discussion of the five distinct facets of the framework, and the existing scientific theories that support each of them, without diffusion or conflation of critical concepts. By dissecting the framework in this way, we highlight the hypothesized key elements, processes, or pathways associated with early childhood development and peace building. The overview presented is not exhaustive, but serves to establish a framework for discussion and guide our systematic review, “The exploration of the role of parenting and early learning programs in promoting positive development and peace building”.

Ecological peace theory: Ecological peace theory perspective, law enforcement agencies can play a critical role in raising awareness and improving the perception of child sexual abuse by adopting a multi-faceted and collaborative approach that addresses the various interconnected factors contributing to this issue. This may involve:

Prevention and education: Law enforcement agencies can engage in community-based prevention efforts, such as providing educational programs to raise awareness about the signs and impacts of child sexual abuse, and promoting healthy relationships and positive parenting

practices. These efforts can also involve collaborating with other stakeholders, such as schools, social service agencies, and community organizations, to develop comprehensive prevention strategies.

Victim-centered approach: Law enforcement agencies can adopt a victim-centered approach in their response to child sexual abuse, which prioritizes the needs and well-being of the victim. This includes providing trauma-informed care, ensuring that victims are treated with empathy, respect, and sensitivity, and providing appropriate support services, such as counseling and advocacy.

Collaboration and coordination: Law enforcement agencies can collaborate with other agencies and organizations involved in the response to child sexual abuse, such as child protective services, healthcare providers, and legal professionals, to ensure a coordinated and holistic approach. This can involve sharing information, coordinating investigations, and working together to hold perpetrators accountable.

Policy and systemic changes: Law enforcement agencies can advocate for policy and systemic changes that address the root causes of child sexual abuse, such as poverty, inequality, and gender-based violence. This can involve working with policymakers and community leaders to implement evidence-based policies and practices that promote child safety and well-being.

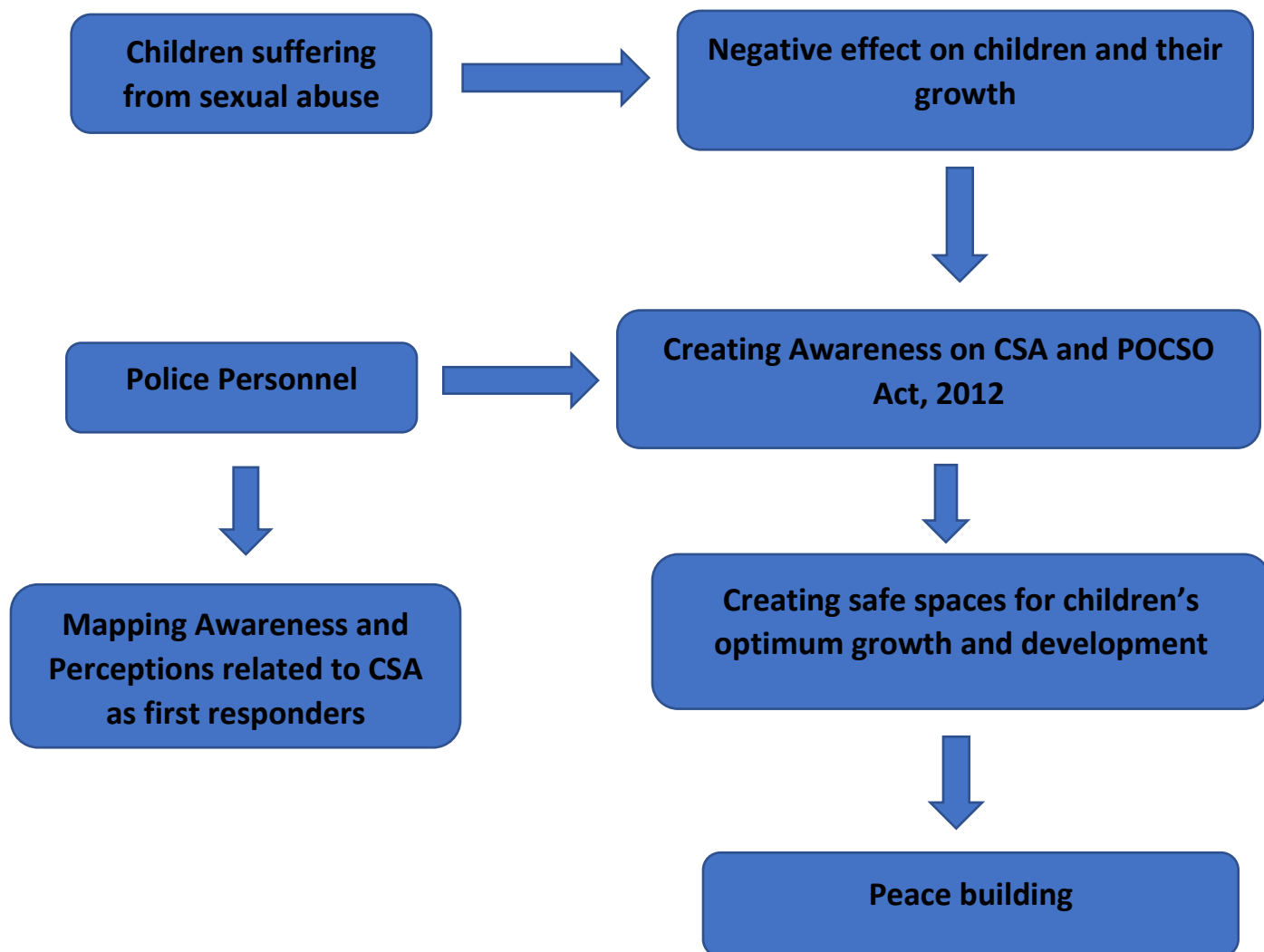
Community engagement: Law enforcement agencies can actively engage with the community to build trust, promote awareness, and encourage reporting of child sexual abuse. This can involve conducting community outreach programs, participating in community events, and building partnerships with local organizations to promote a collective response to this issue.

In conclusion, ecological peace theory supports a holistic and collaborative approach to addressing child sexual abuse in the context of law enforcement. By considering the interconnected factors contributing to this issue and adopting proactive and victim-centered strategies, law enforcement agencies can contribute to raising awareness and improving the perception of child sexual abuse, while promoting the well-being of victims and holding perpetrators accountable

Conceptual Framework

Figure 3

Conceptual Framework



A conceptual framework for analyzing the different relationships between promoting peace and early childhood development is the ecology of peace. Each of these constructions has personal, familial, and communal manifestations. Understanding the mediated and reciprocal interaction between the several levels of the model is made possible by the framework, which provides both a theoretical and empirical foundation.

Urie Bronfenbrenner's ecological system, which consists of micro, meso, exo, and macro levels, is seen as being centered on children. Research has been done on how CSA awareness affects an individual at the meso level, which includes their instructors and school, and the micro level, which includes their family. Understanding how police officers see and comprehend child sexual abuse is crucial because they play a vital role in safeguarding children from such offences and because they are more aware of the vulnerability of children who have undergone sexual offences (which falls under the macro level). In order to increase understanding of CSA and POCSO Act 2012 among them, this study will determine how much knowledge and awareness they presently have on CSA. Understanding the mediated and reciprocal interaction between the several levels of the model is made possible by the framework, which provides both a theoretical and empirical foundation.

Law enforcement officers play a critical role in responding to child sexual abuse cases. Their awareness and perception of child sexual abuse can significantly impact the outcomes for the child and the pursuit of justice. Some key factors that may influence law enforcement's awareness and perception of child sexual abuse include:

Training and Education: Law enforcement officers who receive specialized training on child sexual abuse, including its dynamics, impact on victims, and legal requirements for

investigation and prosecution, are more likely to be aware of the issue and respond effectively. Training can help officers recognize the signs and symptoms of child sexual abuse, understand the importance of trauma-informed approaches, and be aware of the legal and procedural requirements in handling these cases.

Organizational Support: Law enforcement agencies that prioritize child protection and provide support, resources, and protocols for handling child sexual abuse cases can influence officers' awareness and perception of the issue. Agencies that have established partnerships with child welfare agencies, medical

Methodology

This chapter describes the research objectives, research design, participant details and sampling techniques, tools for data collection, procedure of data collection, procedure of data analysis and ethical considerations.

Research Design

A mixed-methods study was used, which included both qualitative and quantitative approaches. The quantitative tools were used to map the awareness and perception of police personnel (Males) in Vadodara city regarding Child Sexual Abuse. The qualitative interviews were carried out to know about their perceptions and Understanding about Child Sexual Abuse.

Sample Size and Distribution

- The samples were selected without any discrimination on the basis of caste, religion, SES, age
- The purposive technique was used.

The sample size and distribution for the quantitative and qualitative studies are depicted in the figure below.

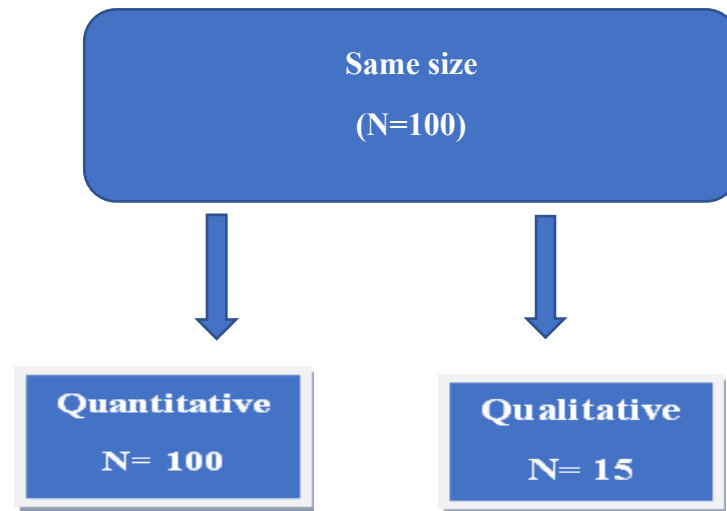
Figure 4*Sample Size and Distribution*

Figure 4 Represents the sample distribution. The total sample size was 100 male police personnel of Vadodara City. The participants were administered questionnaire. And 15 participants among them who were interested were personally interviews.

Tools for Data Collection

The tool utilized for data collection in the research was adopted from the Child Sexual Abuse: Data Collection tool developed by Praharaj et al. (2017) which was originally used by Kailash Satyarthi Children's Foundation, New Delhi.

The tool was translated into Gujarati language (Shah, 2020). As per the participant's choice, the data collection will be conducted in English or Gujarati language.

- The self-reporting questionnaire covers the following areas:

- Background information of the respondents,
- Awareness on CSA,
- Perceptions on CSA
- Any prior personal experience of sexual abuse below the age of 18 years faced by the respondent from the entire tool, open-ended questions are selected and will be asked to selected participants in the interviews.

Domains of Semi Structured Interview Questions

- Forms of abuse
- Perpetrators of abuse
- Societal perceptions of abuse
- Educational interventions for prevention of abuse
- Advocacy and awareness generation in communities
- Role of communities
- Challenges encountered

Procedure for Data Collection

Researchers visited each police station to collect data, and the PI sir of each station granted permission. After reading the study's purpose on the consent form, participants filled out the forms voluntarily. The participant was given either English or a Gujarati questionnaire depending on the language they chose. A total of 100 questionnaires were fulfilled by male Vadodara City police officers. And out of those, 15 interviews were conducted, recorded on the researcher's devices and later transcribed.

The data was collected from each Division of Vadodara City which is divided into 4 zones and Zones are further divided into 8 divisions: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H having 22 Police Stations under it.

Vadodara City Police

Law and Order Police Stations:

- Division in: Zone 1, Zone 2, Zone 3 and Zone 4
- Zones are further divided into 8 divisions: A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H having 21 Police Stations under it
- Each division is headed by the Assistant Commissioner of Police (ACP)
 - A. Sayajigunj, Fatehgunj, Chhani, Nandesari
 - B. Gorwa, Laxmipura, Jawaharnagar
 - C. Raopura, Navapura
 - D. Gotri, JP Road
 - E. Panigate, Wadi
 - F. Manjalpur, Makarpura
 - G. Bapod, City, Warasia
 - H. Karelibaug, Harni, Sama
 - I. Police Bhavan- Main Administrative Office

-Other Branches:

-Crime, Traffic, Passport, Women, SC/ST, Cyber Crime etc. (excluded from the current study)

Procedure for Data Analysis

The Data collected through questionnaire and interview was analyzed separately.

Quantitative data

Frequency distribution analysis was done and it is represented through tables and graphs.

Qualitative data

Data received was transcribed, out of which further analysis was drawn.

Ethical Considerations

- Participation in the study was purely voluntary
- Participants could choose to withdraw from the study at any point
- Participant data was kept strictly confidential and used only for the purpose of research
- Appropriate permissions was sought at all levels as required for successful conduct of the study
- The study was approved by the Institutional Ethics Committee for Human Research (IECHR) at the Faculty of Family and Community Sciences, The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Vadodara. The ethics clearance number for this study is IECHR/FCSc/M.Sc./2022/46.

RESULTS

This chapter discusses the study findings as per the study objectives:

- To map awareness and perceptions of Police Personnel on CSA.

The results have been presented and described under the following in sub sections-

1. Background Characteristics

2. Awareness on Child Sexual Abuse

3. Perceptions on Child Sexual Abuse

4. Experience of Sexual Abuse during childhood

Demographic Details

Questions about name, age, sex, marital status, and education level were included in the demographic information. There were 100 male participants in total. All of the participants were Vadodara City Police officers.

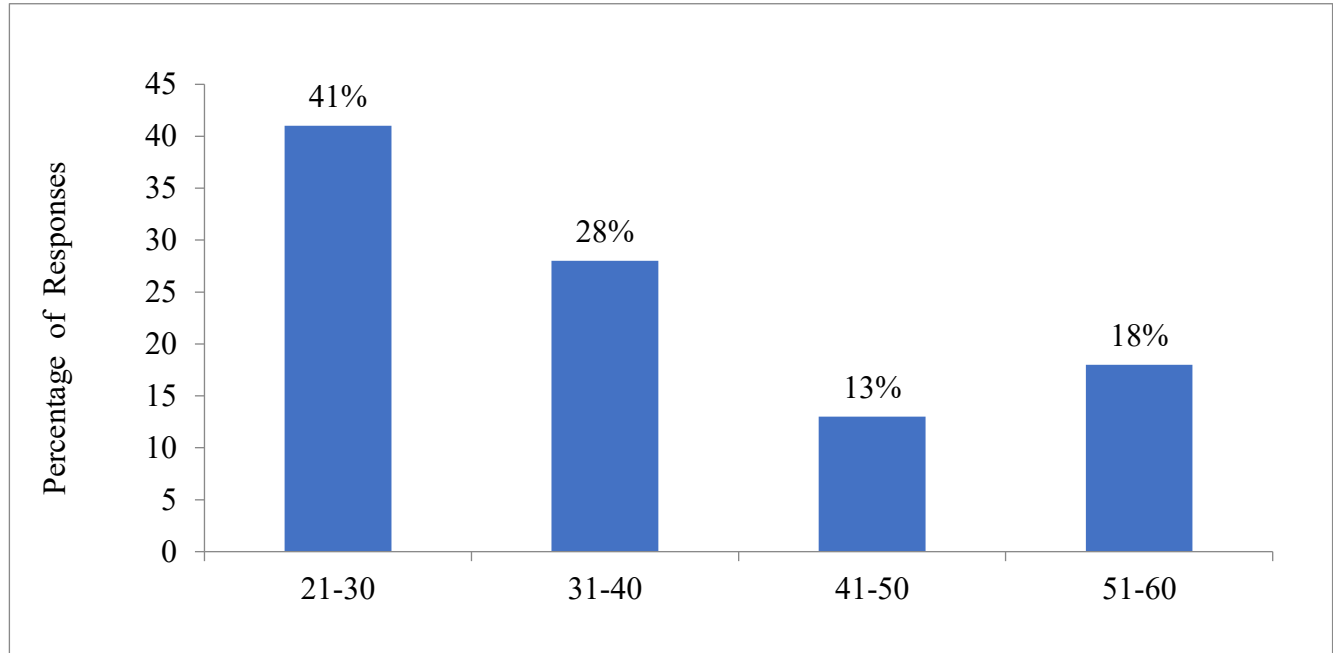
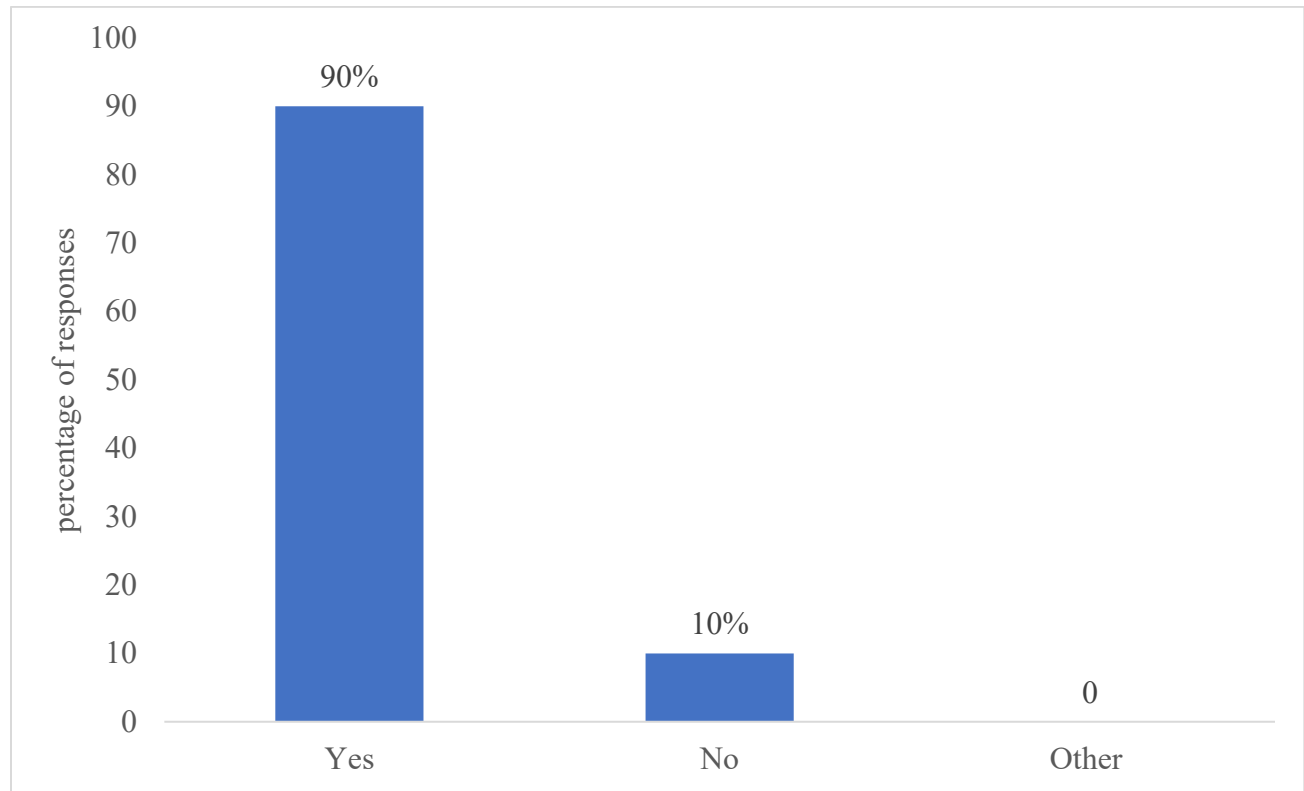
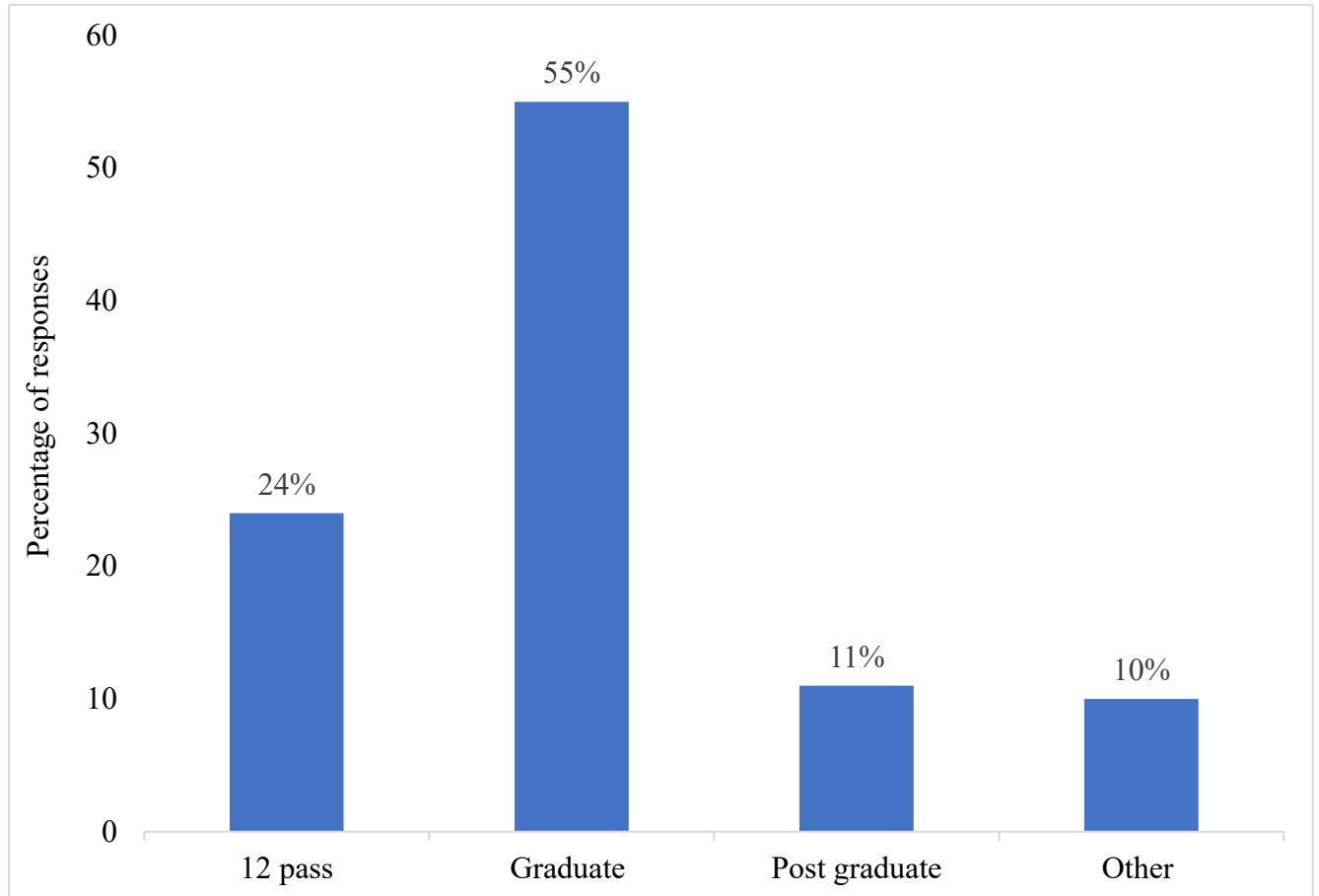
Figure 5*Age distribution of participants***N= 100**

Figure 5 shows about age group of the participants, the majority of participants (41%) were between the age ranges from 21-30, (28%), who were between the age group of 31-40, (13%) of participants were between their 40's. Lastly, (18 %) of participants were between the ages of 51-60 which indicates that the majority of police officers were in their 20's in all police stations of Vadodara city.

Figure 6*Marital status of participants***N=100**

As per figure 6, the marital status of participants out of all 90% are married and 10% were un married. Most of the male police officers were married.

Figure 7*Educational qualification***N=100**

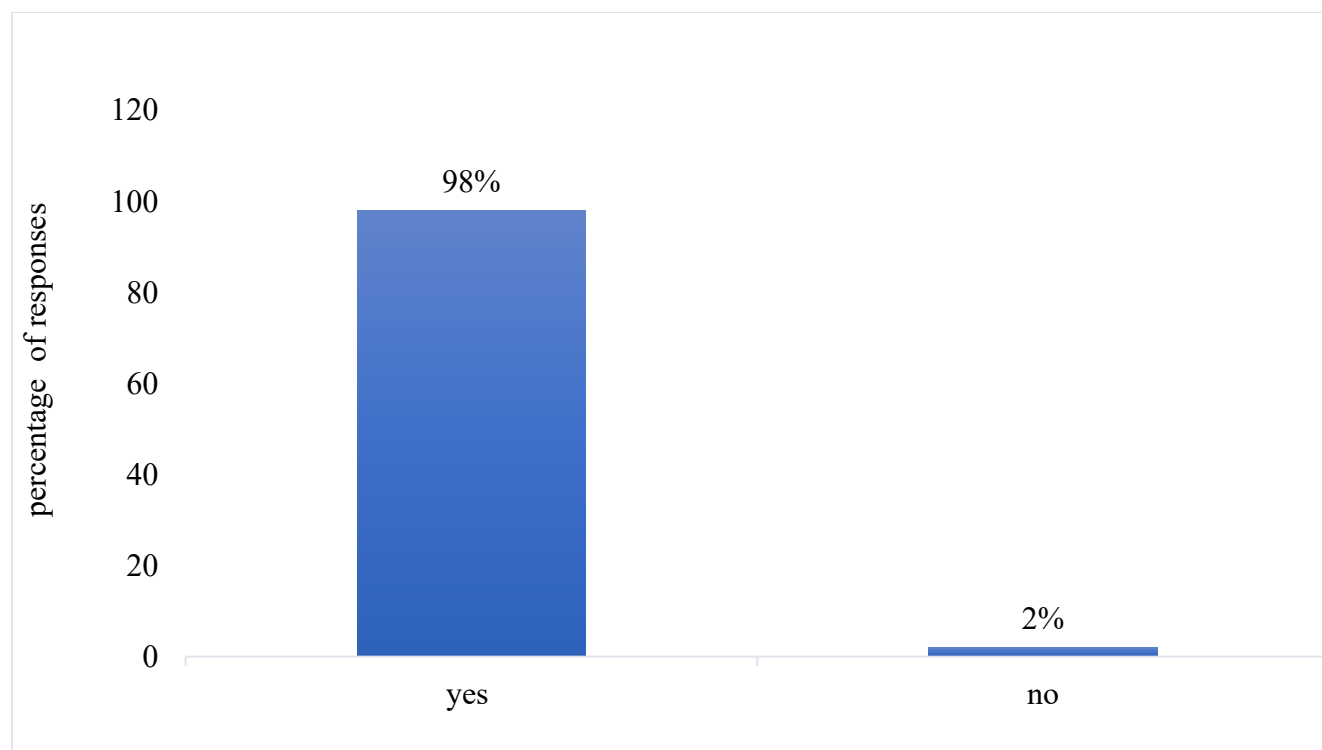
As per figure 7, participant demographics were as follows: 24% were undergraduates, 55% had graduated, 11% had completed a postgraduate program, and 10% had taken another course. This suggests that most police officers have bachelor's degrees, whereas master's degrees are less common.

Awareness on Child Sexual Abuse

This portion covers awareness about child sexual abuse among police personnel (males)

Figure 8

Number of Police Officers are Aware that Children are Subjected to Various Forms of Sexual Abuse



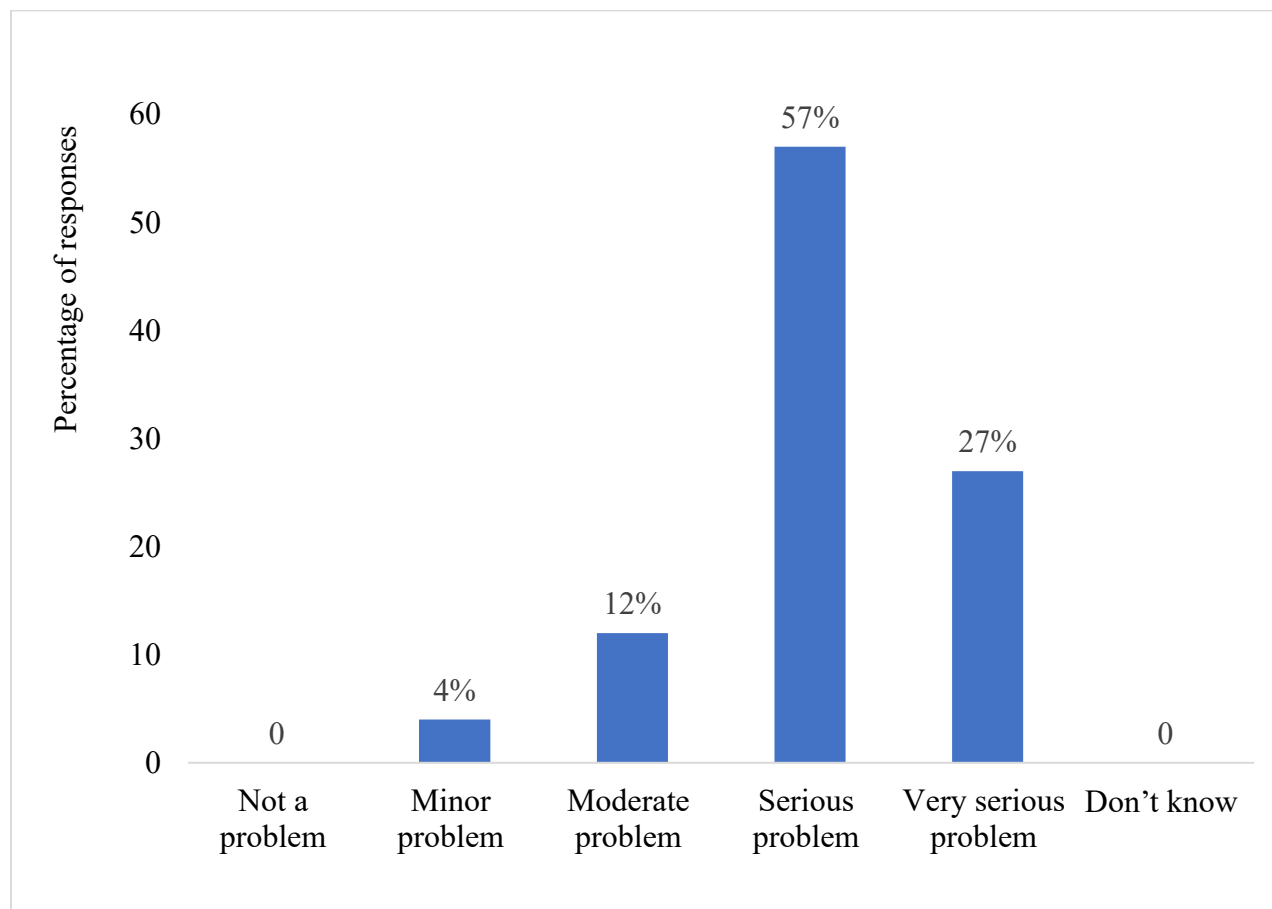
N=100

Figure 8, shows how many police officers are aware of the statement that children are subjected to various types of sexual abuse. The results show that, out of 100 police officers, 98% of participants were aware that children are subjected to various types of sexual abuse, and 2% of participants were not. Several of the individuals who agreed that child sexual abuse occurred

additionally cited other typical forms of childhood abuse, including bed touching, rape, child labour, child trafficking, kidnapping, harassment, and mental abuse, child marriage etc.

Figure 9

How Serious is the Problem of Child Sexual Abuse



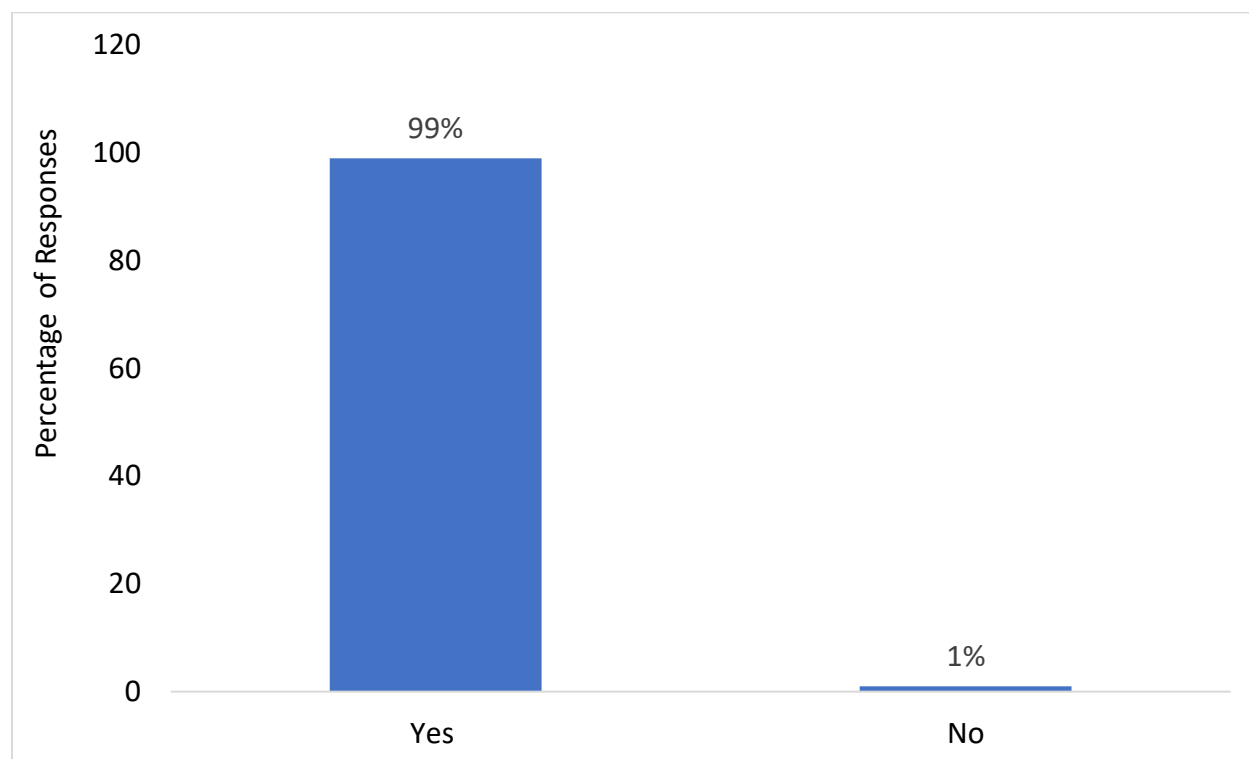
N=100

Figure 9, shows police officers' perceptions of the severity of the child sex abuse problem. Out of 100 participants, 0% indicated that they were unaware of the issue, 4% indicated that it was a minor problem for our nation, 12% indicated that it was moderate problem, 57%

indicated that it was a serious problem, 27% indicated that it was a very serious problem, and 0% indicated that it was don't know.

Figure 10

Awareness of child protection laws against abuse



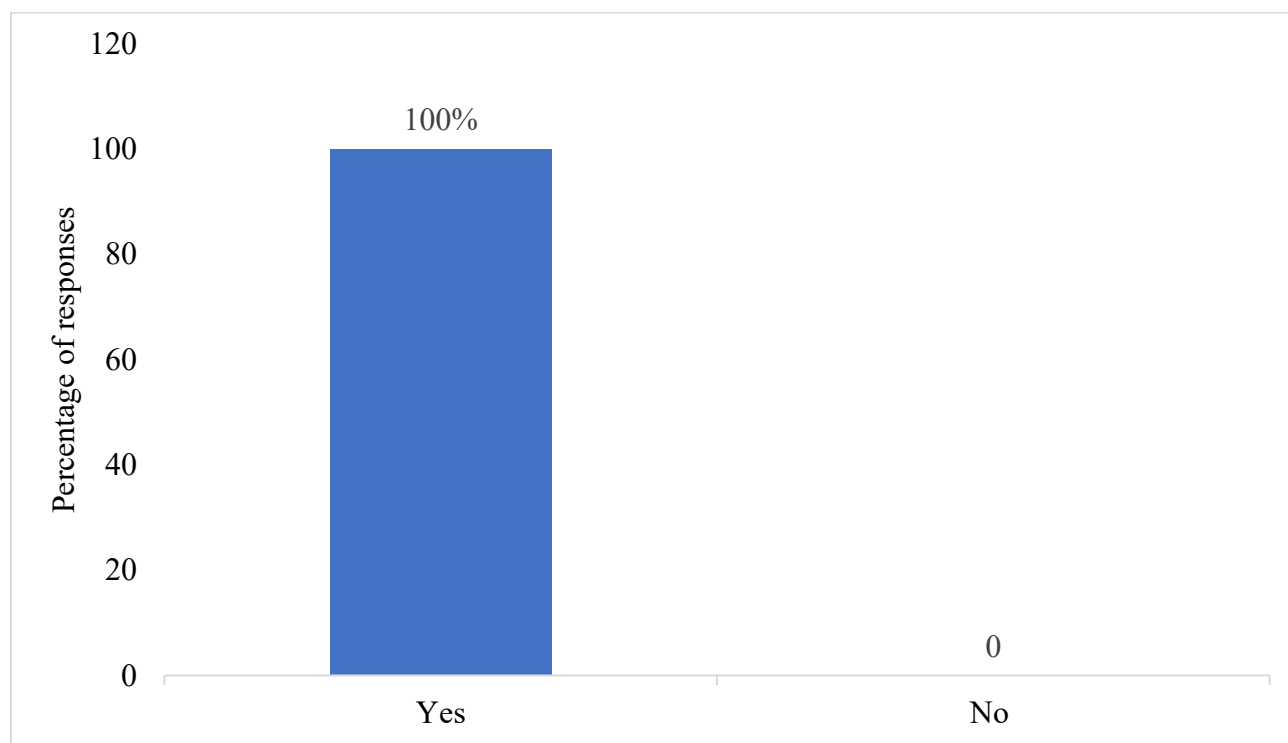
N=100

Figure 10, shows the knowledge of police officers on the law regarding child protection from sexual offences; out of 100 police officers, 99% are aware of child protection laws against abuse, with just 1% being unaware. As some of the participants said that passing a POCSO Act 2012 has been the major step forward securing children's rights and furthering the cause of protecting children against sexual abuse. Including different law child marriage Act 2006.

Child protection laws are in place to safeguard the welfare and rights of children, and they aim to prevent child abuse, neglect, and exploitation. These laws may include provisions related to reporting, investigating, and prosecuting instances of child abuse, as well as providing support and services to victims and their families.

Figure 11

Awareness about Punishable Offence of Sexual Abuse



N=100

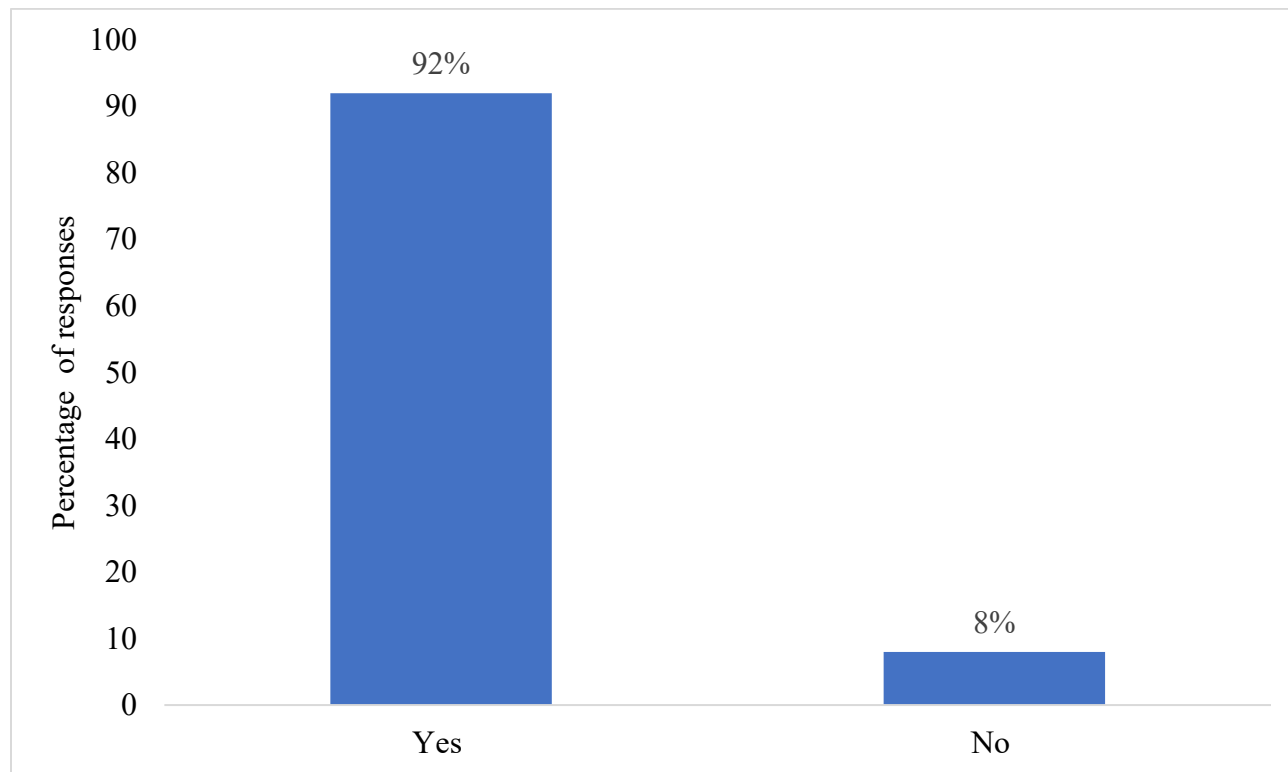
Figure 11 shows the level of knowledge on whether child sexual abuse is a crime that may be prosecuted. Of 100 police personnel, 100% are aware of crimes that are punished, with just 0% being ignorant of such crimes this figure shows that police officers are aware of child sexual abuse is a punishable offence.

The various forms of CSA given by the participant are presented in table. Different categories were given by the participant.

- Bad touch/Good touch
- Domestic violence
- Abuse by knowing person
- Sexual Abuse
- Rape
- Child labour
- Mental abuse
- Physical abuse

Figure 12

Police officer Awareness on Child Helpline Number in India



N=100

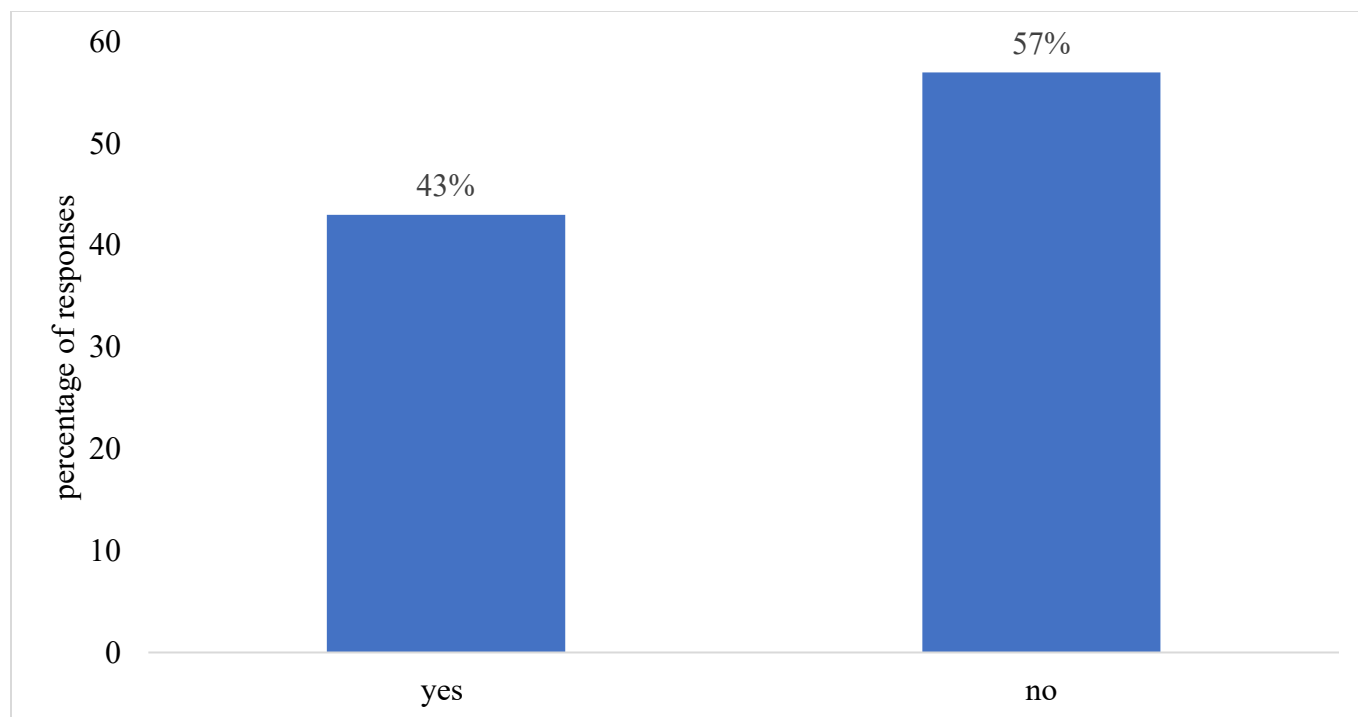
Figure 12 shows the level of knowledge of the child helpline number in India, showing that 92% of police officers are aware of the child helpline line number and that 8% of police officers are not aware of the child helpline number or the services. This shows that our police officers are aware of child help line number and some of them were knowing different number they work for children and women safety.

Perception on Child Sexual Abuse

This portion covers the perceptions of participants about Child Sexual Abuse.

Figure 13

Only Girls Are Victims of Sexual Abuse

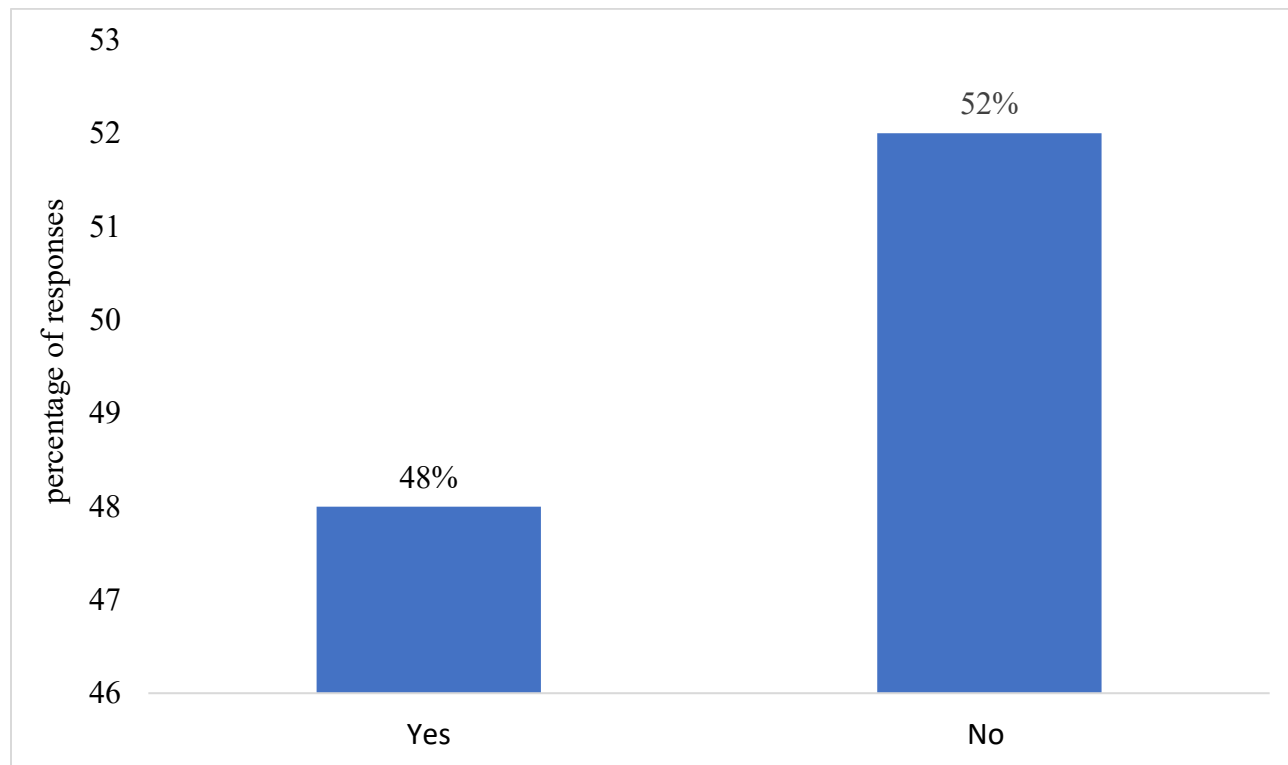


N=100

Figure 13 which shows police officers' opinions on the question of whether or not girls in India are the only ones who experience sexual abuse, 43% of police officers agree that in some cases girls are only the victims of sexual abuse, while 57% disagree, saying that both girls and boys experience sexual abuse. Most of the male police officers agree that both boys and girls both are the victim of sexual abuse.

Figure 14

Very Few Children Face Sexual Abuse in Our Country



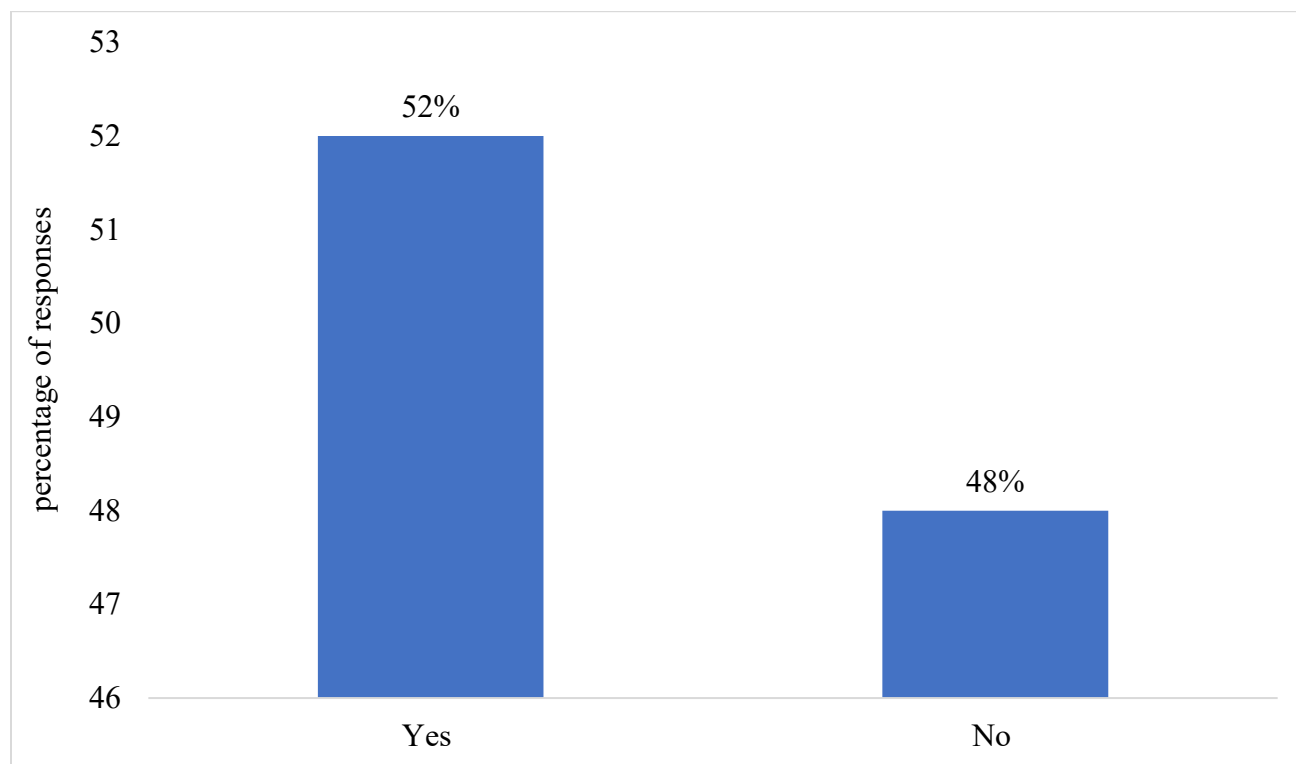
N=100

Figure 14 shows that very few children face sexual abuse in our country, police officers about the issue. According to 46% of police officers, very few children in India have experienced sexual abuse, whereas 54% of police officers believe that there are many children who are sexually abused in various ways. Children must be protected from any emotional or physical abuse, exploitative settings, or vulnerable places where basic human rights are at danger. The most sensitive time in a person's life is during their childhood. Children are regarded as a nation's most valuable resource since they are the ones who will shape its future and are ultimately

responsible for its prosperity. It is accepted that the children have unique rights and responsibilities inside the country.

Figure 15

Police Officer Opinion Sexual Abuse of Children Only Happens In Low Socio- Economic Status



N=100

As per figure show that police officers' views on the claim that sexual abuse exclusively occurs in environments with low socio-economic status are shown in. While 48% of police officers claim that it may happen to any child of any caste religious or any type of background, 52% strongly agree that it primarily affects children from low socioeconomic backgrounds because of their life style and for daily needs and wants.

Figure 16

Most predators of child sexual abuse belong to child's family

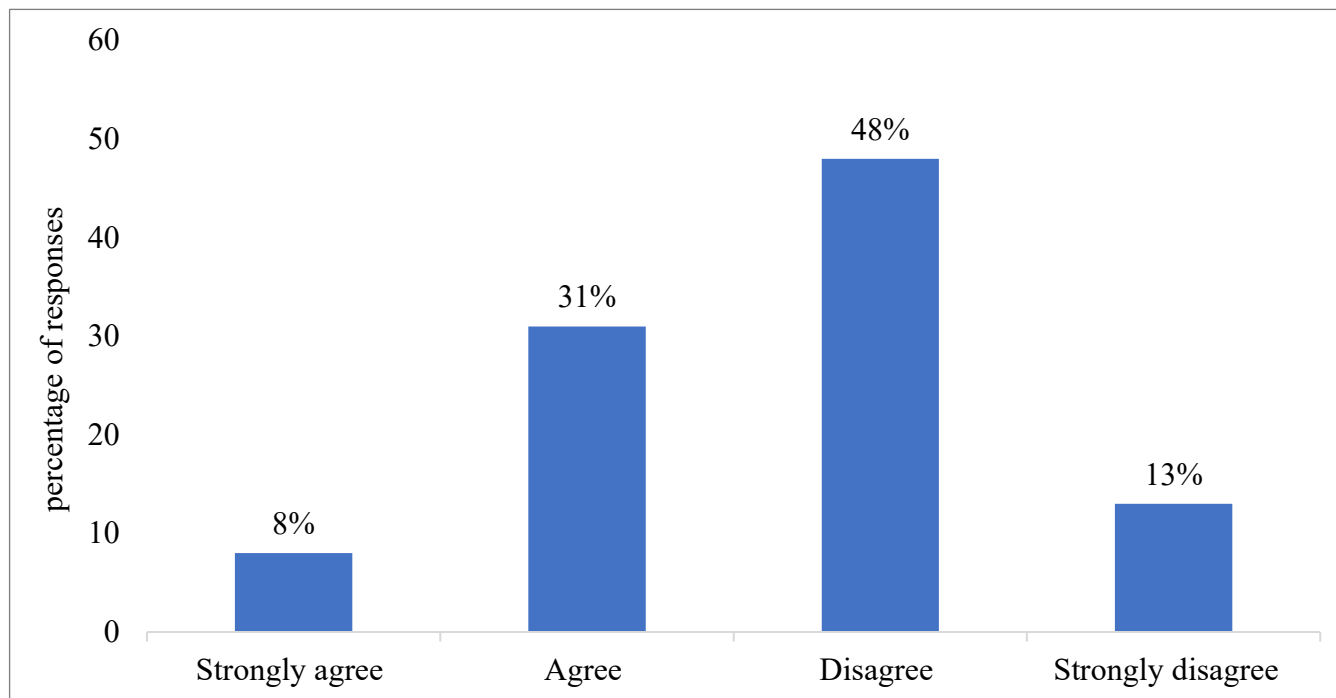


Figure 16 show the perspectives of police officers on the claim that most child sexual abuse (CSA) predators are members of the children family are shown in figure. 48% of respondents say they disagree that CSA is primarily carried out by knowing, individuals, while 13% express a strongly disagreement with this claim. 31% of respondents agree with this claim, and 8% people are expressing a agreement with it. This figure shows that majority of the participants disagree with the statement of about most predators of child sexual abuse do belong to the child's family it would me any one. From a young age, children are open to social problems, trusting, and easily used. A child is vulnerable to abuse on many sides, including psychological, sociological, emotional, and physical, both within and outside of the family. It is

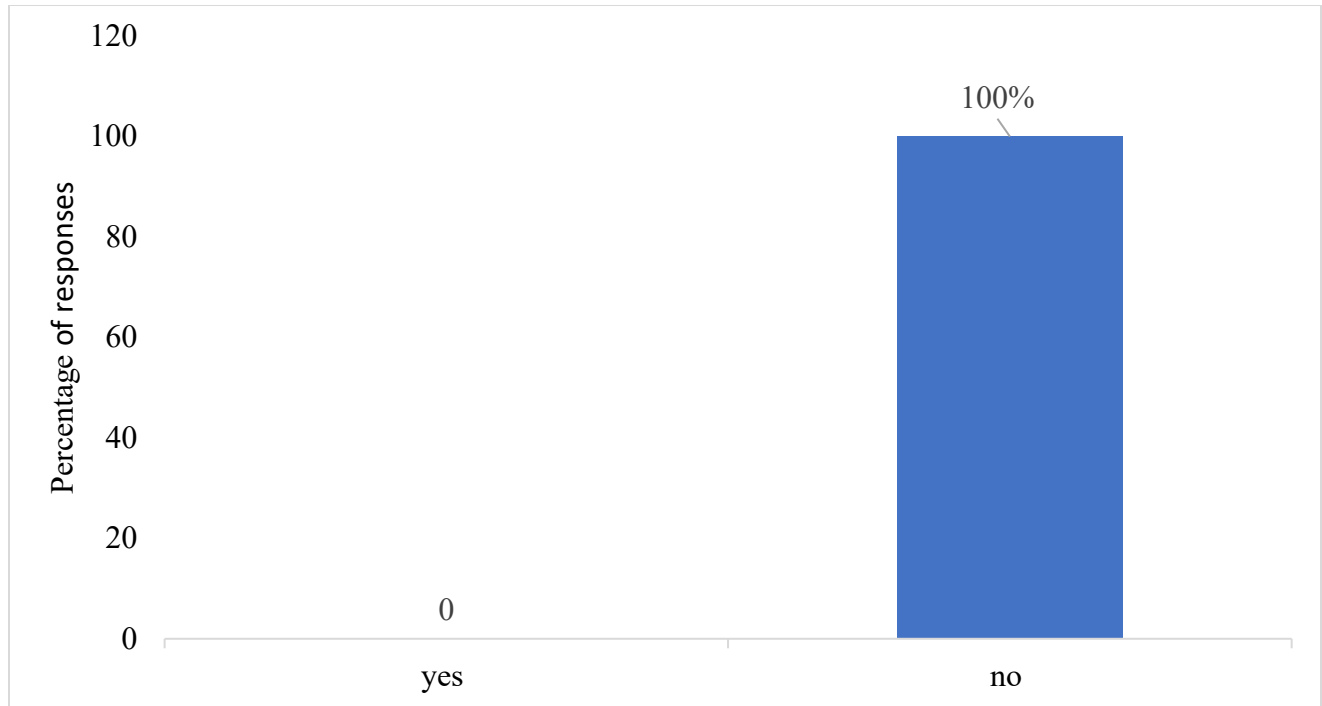
not always a stranger who would hurt someone; sometimes it is a child's own relatives who are to responsible. It is not still bad to oppose a child to commit a crime, yet it remains wrong.

Experience Of Sexual Abuse During Childhood

This section covers the participants' experiences with childhood sexual abuse, including who they told about it and whether or not those responsible were punished.

Figure 17

Experience Of Sexually Abused Below the Age Of 18 Years

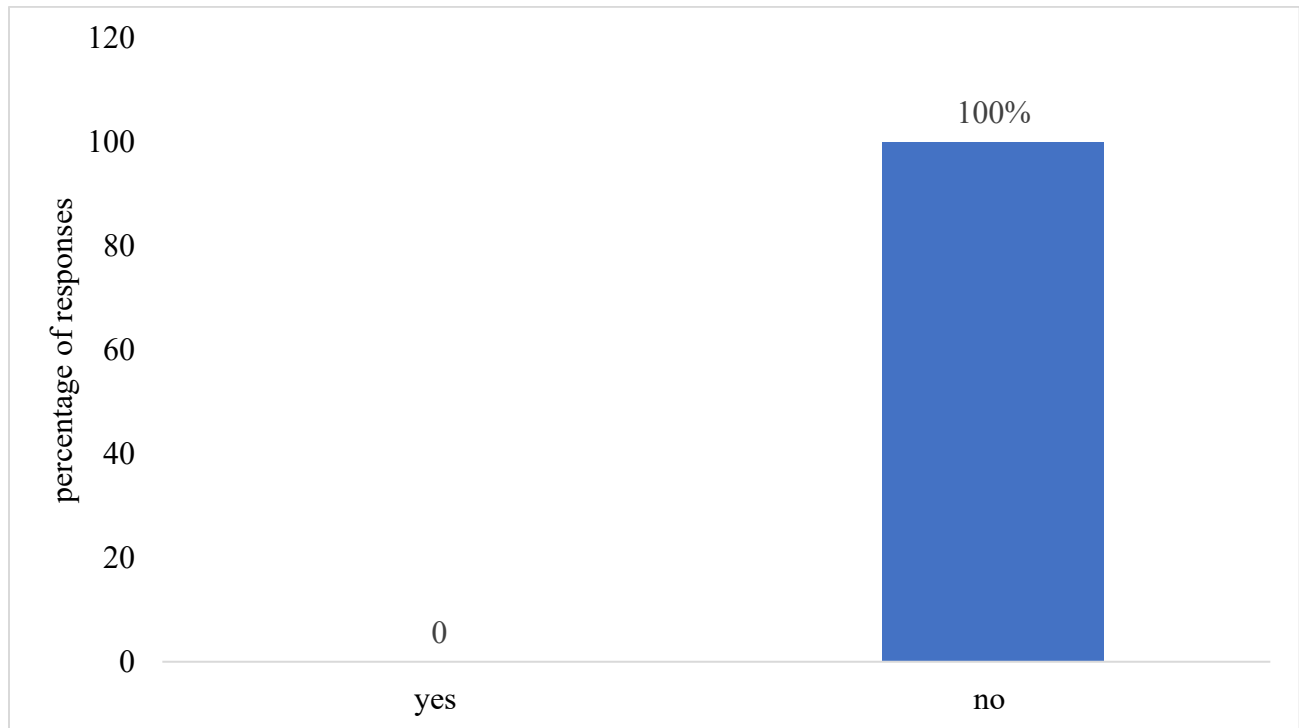


N=100

Figure 17 shows participants Experience of sexually abused below the age of 18 years. Here no participant has experienced any form of sexual abuse during their childhood.

Figure 18

Sharing of experience with someone

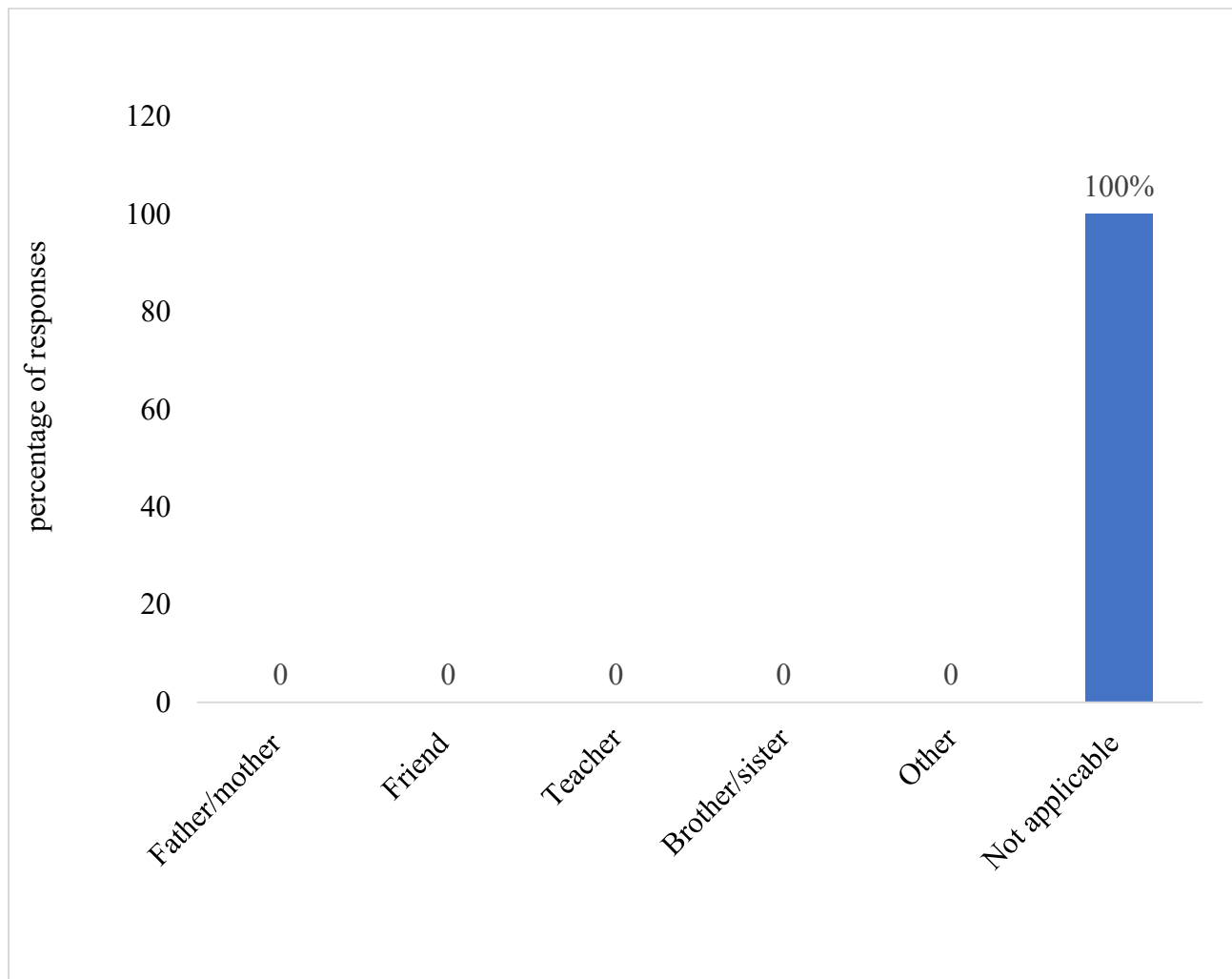


N=100

Figure 18 was about Sharing of experience with someone. this question was not applicable to any of the participants

Figure 19

With whom you have Shared your Experience

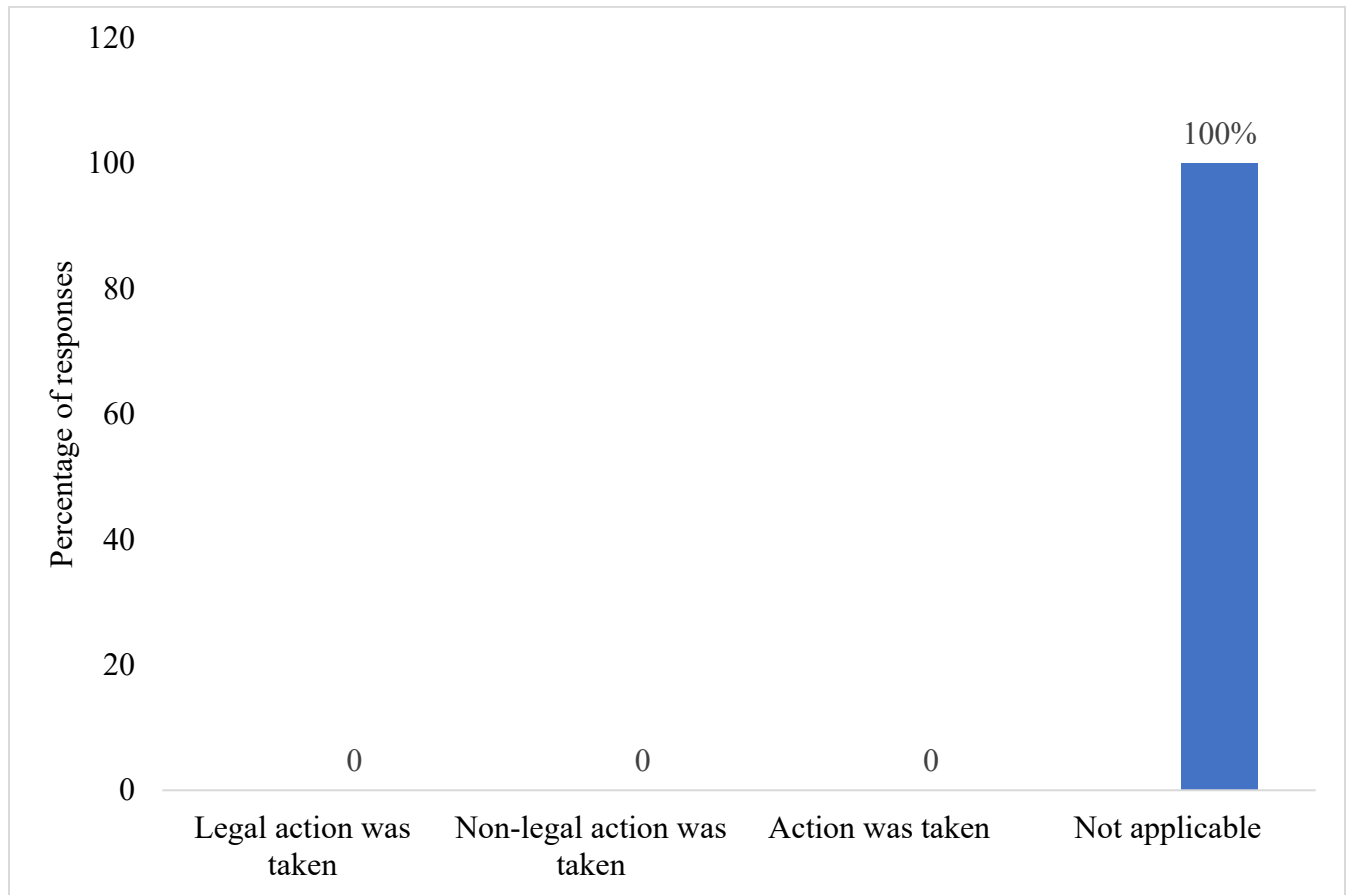


N=100

Figure 19 was with whom you have shared your experience. This question was also not applicable for any of the participant

Figure 20

Any Action Taken Against the Predator



N=100

Figure 20 was about any action taken against predator. This question was also not applicable for any participants.

Summary of Quantitative Results

- The majority of male police officers are in their 20s and were young.
- Majority of police officers were married.
- Majority of participants were graduates.
- Majority of police officers were aware of child are subjected to various type of sexual abuse in many ways.
- Majority of participants said that child sexual abuse is a very serious issue.
- Most of the police officers were aware regarding laws and POSCO Act 2012.
- Majority of police officers said that they are aware of punishable offences of sexual abuse.
- Majority of participants were aware of child help line number
- Participants disagreed that only girls are victims of sexual abuse and stated that both girls and boys can be sexually abused.

Results of Semi Structured Interviews

The results have been presented and described under the following:

- Types of CSA
- Age victims of children
- CSA in Indian setup is acceptable
- Common predators of CSA
- Educating children on CSA
- Prevention should be part of school curriculum.

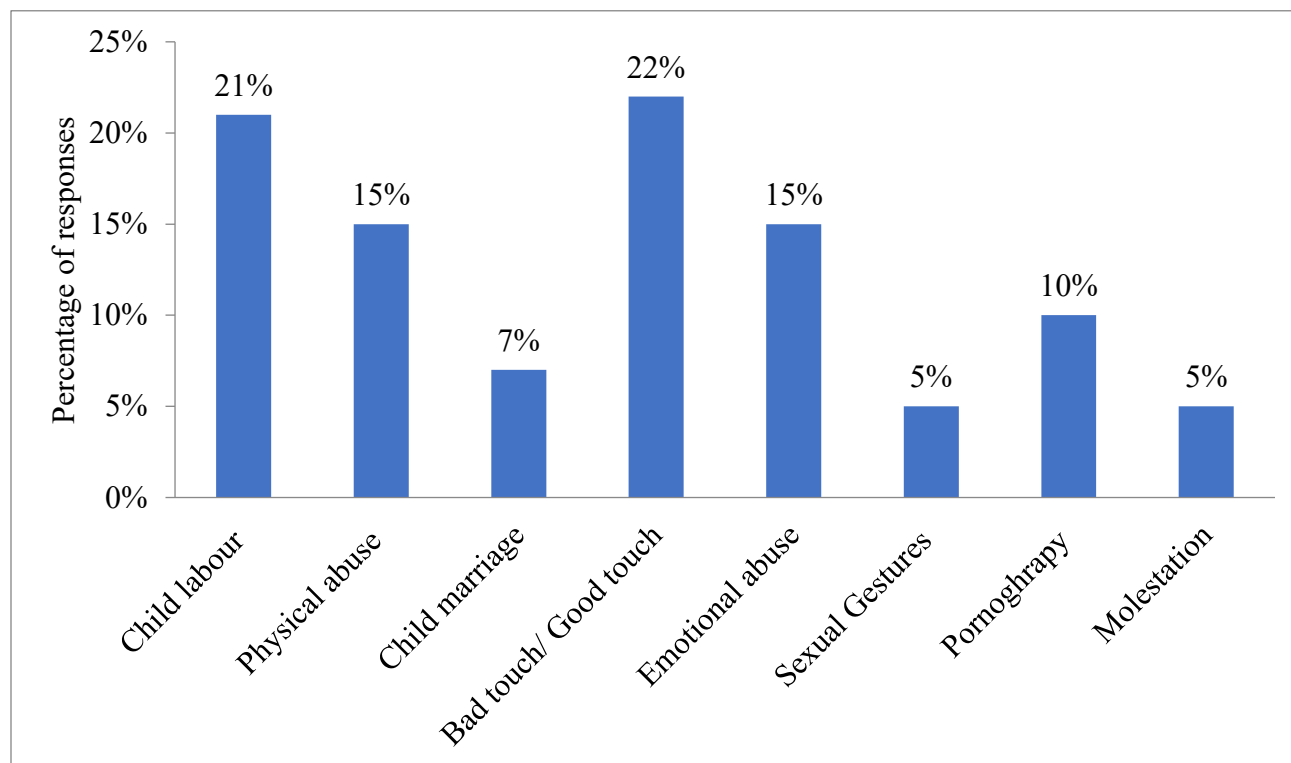
Figure 21*Types Of CSA*

Figure 21 questioned about common types of child sexual abuse. Good touch/ bad touch and child labour were the most common forms of child sexual abuse mention by participants. Then 15% of participants said that physical abuse and emotional abuse are other forms of it. lastly some other forms of abuse are child marriage, pornographically videos, molestation and showing sexual gestures.

The various forms of child abuse that take place in a variety of contexts, as experienced by our participants. According to the response in this figure, everyone is aware of the various forms of abuse that can occur against children. During the process of gathering data, the

researcher learned about the participants, and it was significant that all police officers were knowledgeable about the Child Abuse Prevention Act (CSA). They described various forms of child abuse, and the majority of them claimed that child Labour and good touch/bad touch were the main causes of child abuse.

“jo koy vaykti badak hoe che tene samne koy asail vato kare ke isara kare badak samne galat sabado no upyog kare ane emne samne asali video banatve ane badako ne chuvani koshish kare aa bohav gharab vaat che ane badak o ne janvu jarori che ke a galat vaat che”.

Here, the participant stated that the majority of child abuse involves either forcing a child to work in a different field, such as houses or tea shops, or having some of them engage in the drug trade instead of sending them to school, or physically assaulting or raping children, particularly girls. Other types of child abuse, according to one participant, include physically and emotionally assaulting children. This happens most often when people from poor socioeconomic backgrounds are forced to undertake this task or do it for pay.

“badak o ne pehle emotional black mail kare ke tamara na mata pita ne tamari rite madad karo ane pachi amne drugs, cigarettes, alcohol, a badhi chiz no te saplay karave badak o passe ane amne paisa apde pachi ane badak na kare a kaam to amne e force kare ane dhamki apne kara ava badha kaam”

The word "protection" refers to defence against all types of abuse, exploitation, and violence. This emphasizes the need of foreseeing and preventing what can harm and degrade a child—rather than simply reacting to suffering that has already been done. Moreover, it necessitates a deeper and broader understanding of what protection implies. Our understanding is that in addition to taking action against abuse and exploitation, the Indian Child Abuse, Neglect & Child Labor (ICANCL) organization and IMA have actively promoted the idea that

"protection" must also encompass protection from sickness, inadequate nourishment, and a lack of education. This implies that denying such protections does, in fact, constitute carelessness or neglect, both of which are part of the generally accepted definition of violence (Saini, N 2013).

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Figure 22

At What Age Child Can Become Victim To CSA

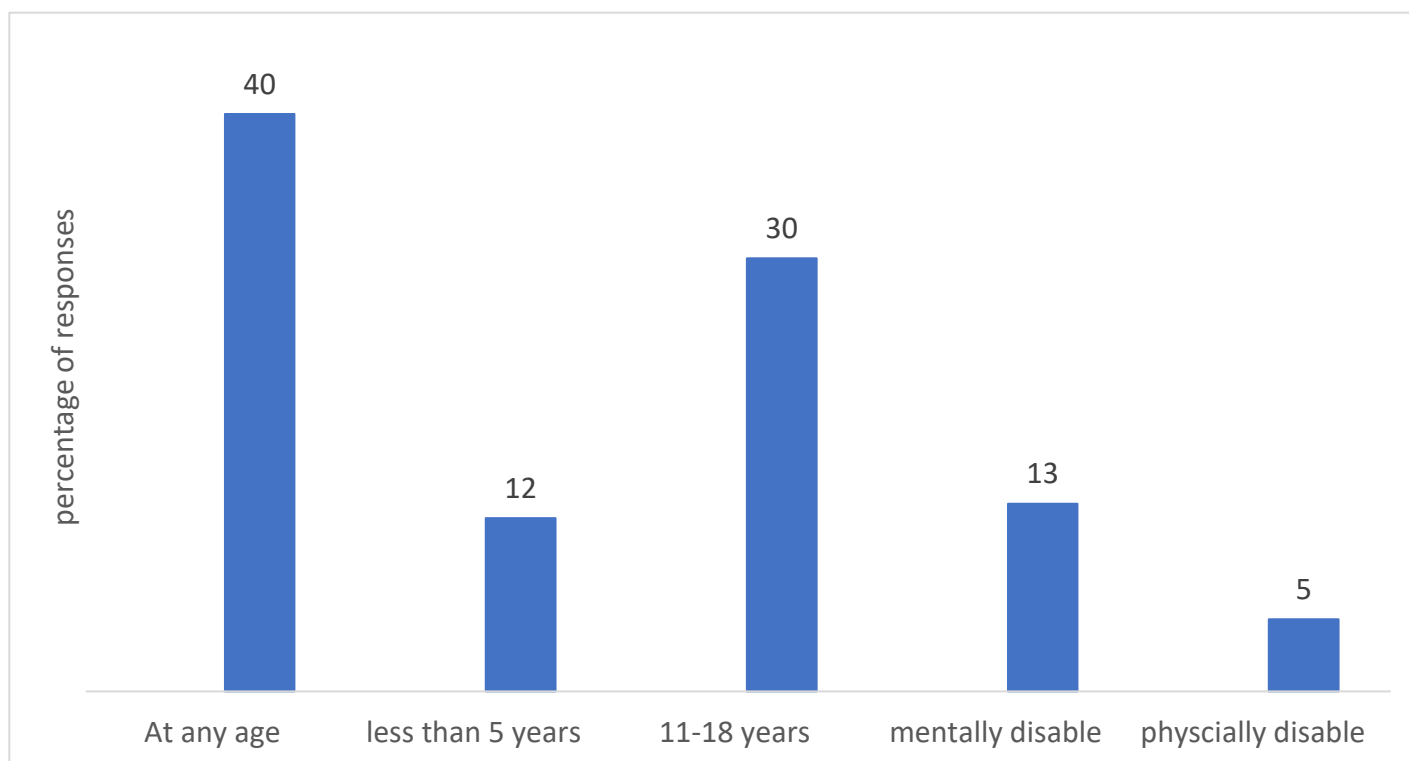


Figure 22 question was about at what age a child can be a victim of CSA. Majority of participants that is 40% said that child can be a victim at any age. 30% said 11 to 18 years are most vulnerable age. 13% stated that person with disabilities can also be victim of CSA. And lastly some participants mentioned child can be victim even when they are less than 5 years of age.

“ badak o ne ko bhi rite a bhelay fhuslay le ane badak ne khabar pan na hoy emna sathe su thy rayo che pachi emna mata ane pita emne smaj padhe to case ave police station maa a loko badak o ni umar pan na jove ketli chiz amne badak no bhog levo hoy to ”

According to qualitative data, the findings show that the majority of Indians consider CSA to be a serious problem. Participants said that they have sometimes resolved situations in which Although the trauma suffered by the victim is the same as if it had been committed by an adult, this type of abuse does go unreported, either because adults dismiss it as "children just being children" or because the victims are afraid of what will happen to one or both of them if the abuse is brought to light. In reality, both of the children in this circumstance require assistance. The children who are being abused clearly needs the proper treatment to prevent the symptoms and impact of the lifetime trauma that so many victims of child sexual abuse face. This not only, the children who has engaged in harmful sexual behavior (HSB) need treatment. They are less likely to participate in HSB when they have access to a qualified medical or mental health expert to assist them deal with these improper sexual activities for their age.

“hamari passe eva cases av che ke hame pan soch ma padi jay ke evu pan koy kari sake ek case hatho je maa ek chokri mentally disable hathi amni sathy sexual gesture ni harassment thay hati”

India has a sizable population of children that are susceptible to all kinds of exploitation, abuse, and neglect (Chawla 2004; Deb 2005, 2009; Priyabadini 2007). Deb (2002, 2009), Deb and Mukherjee (2009), and Iravani (2011) all contend that child sexual abuse (CSA) has long been a pervasive and deeply ingrained social issue in India, and that child trafficking for the purpose of CSA has grown to be a significant concern for decision-makers. In contemporary India, one in every two children lacks access to elementary education, proper nutrition, and medical care, making up around 44.4% of the total population (children and adolescents) (National Family Health Survey 2005–2006).

Figure 23

Is Talking About Sexual Abuse in Indian Social Setup Acceptable

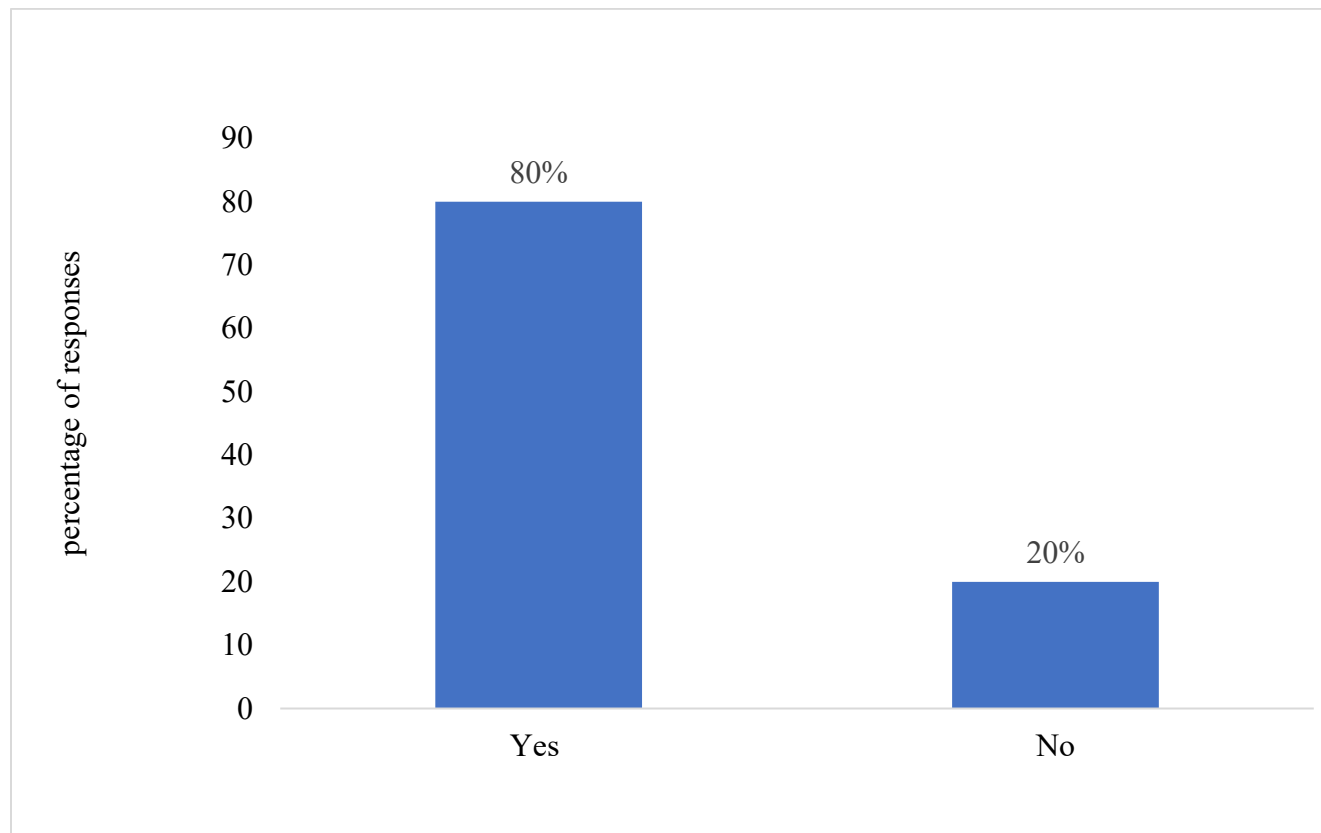
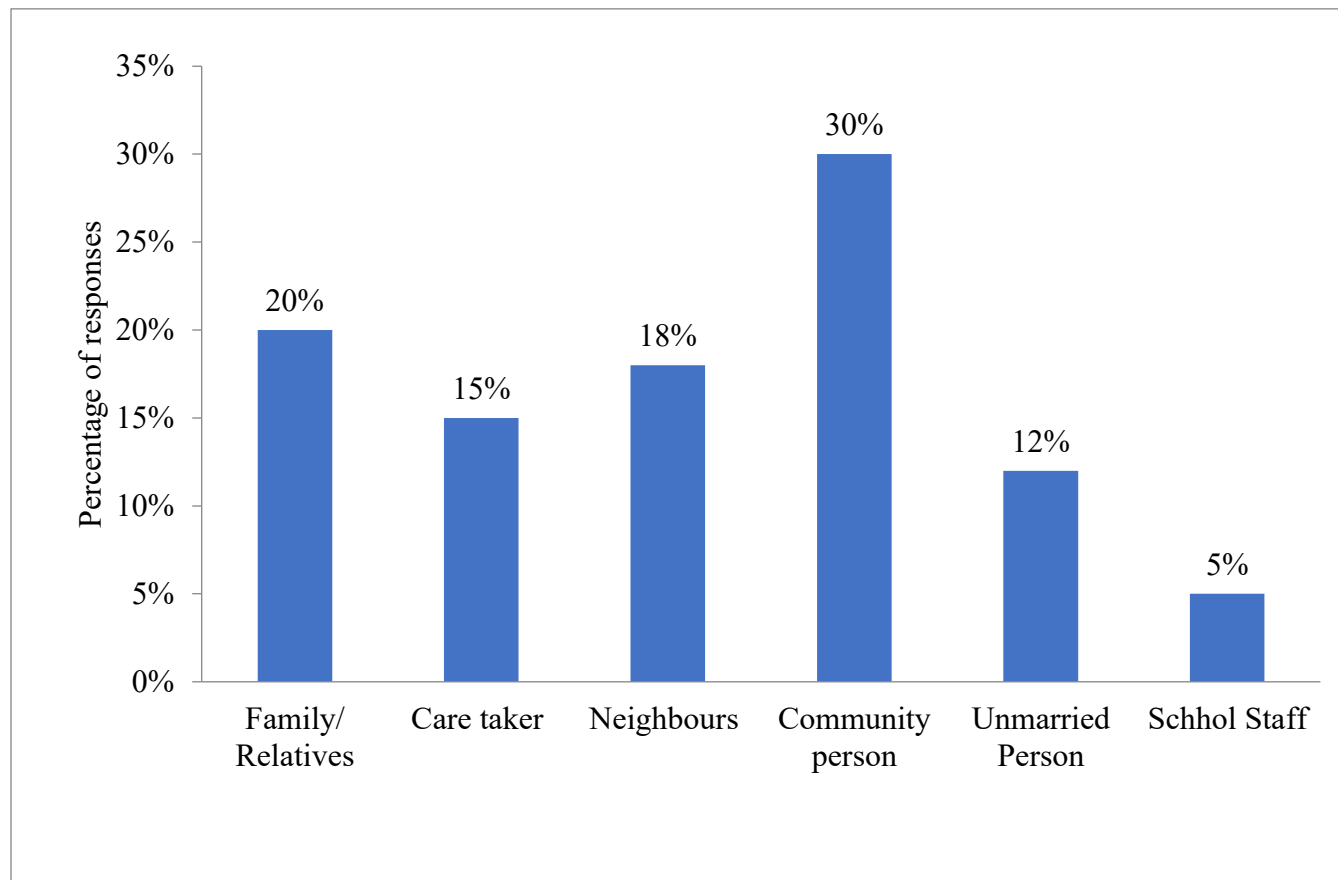


Figure 23 depicts 80% participants agreed with it and 20% participants still feel uncomfortable sharing such cases socially. In India now people are mostly aware of child sexual abuse because of social media and different types of platforms to get the information about the topic. And some participants feel like this is one of the biggest issues is that sexual rape has received more attention in our society than sexual assault on children, despite both issues being equally important. The only thing that makes this situation different is that, in most cases, children are either unaware that they have been sexually assaulted or are too afraid to tell their parents. Privacy scares some people.

“Apna samaj ma jatiya shoshan ni charcha karvanu jarori che khas karine school ma , ane clg ma pan jarori che ane, jahil loko a visay uppar vaat na kare “

Figure 24*Most common predator of CSA*

As per Figure 24, participants were questioned about most common predator of CSA, in which majority of participants that is 30% mentioned about any community person can be a predator. whereas, 20% said that family and relatives are the one who are most common predators. Other mentioned about care taker, neighbors, unmarried person and school staff.

Participants responses -A sexual predator who is especially interested in children may choose to hang out with elementary-, middle-, or high-school-aged kids. They might not have many friends their own age or may have unusually tight relationships with childcare providers.

“Badak o na jatiya shoshan koy pan vaykti hoy sake chiye. Samanya rupe je koy vaykti mansik rite vikrut viradhara hoy e vaykti hoysake chiye ,ane kpy vaykti potana jatiya dushmani hoy te koy ena dushman na badak sathe avu badhu kaam kari sake chiye eva loko samanya rupe gunne ga ro hoy chiye”

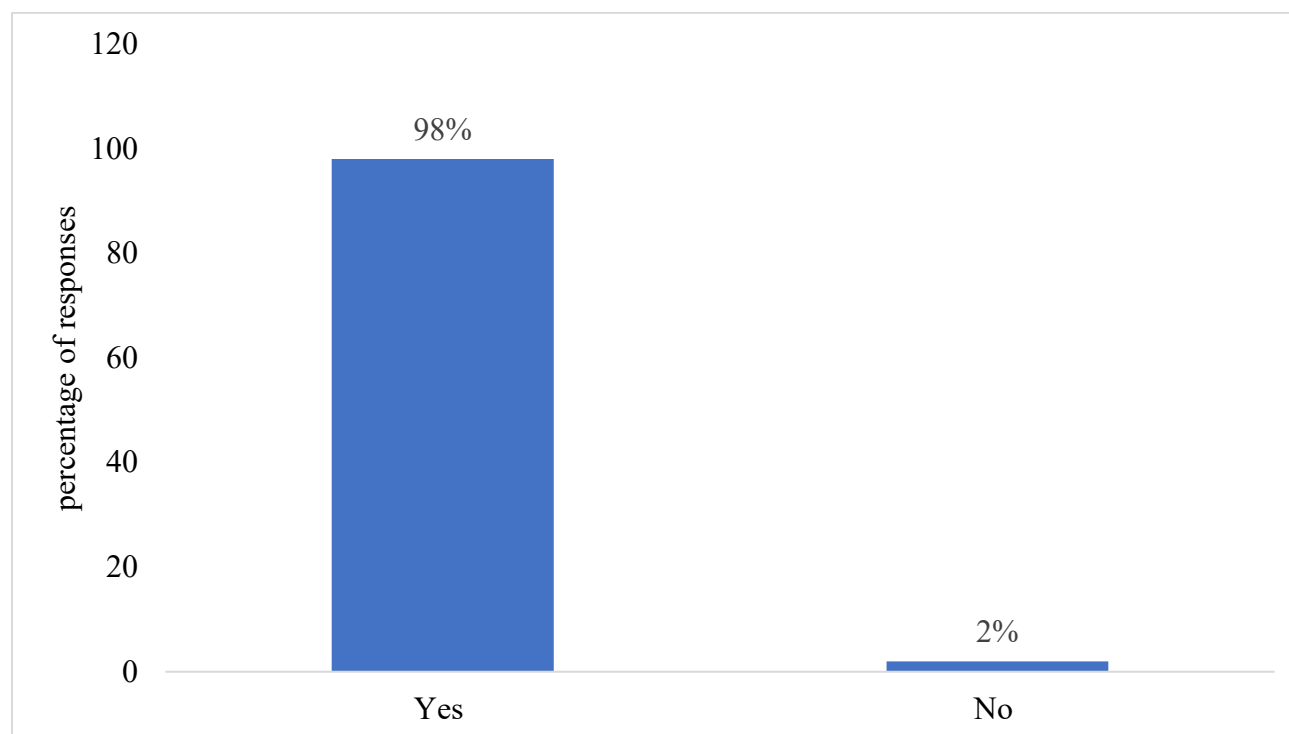
“Badak o no jatiya shoshan koy pan jaat na loko kari sake chiye, athva to koy paan umar na vaykti ho sake chiye jeni shadi na huy hoy athava je loko ek jagiya thi beji jagiya kaam kare chiye e va loko ho sake chiye”

Lastly some participants also mentioned about teachers and school staff as a common predators or CSA.

“Amuk vaar school maa pan badak o no jatiya shoshan thay sake chiye teacher o athva koy paan vaykti je school ma kaam kare chiye”

Figure 25

Educating children on sexual abuse is necessary to prevent child sexual abuse



According to Figure 25, the question asked was whether educating children about sexual abuse is important for preventing it. 98% participants agreed and said that it should be compulsory to educate children about CSA. And 2% disagreed with it. Educate children about sex in accord with their age and stage of development. Understand children's rights as human rights and create such awareness in the community as well.

“Badak o ne jatiya shoshan par shikshit kar vanu zaruri cheiye ane tem ne school ma collage ma badhi jagya ek subject hovu jaruri cheiye”

“Ham pehla jarut nagri tarike badhu janu vu joye, ane hame police vala o ne school ma camps rakh vu joyie ane badak o ne shuchit kar vu joiye badak o ne jatiya shoshan uppar “

Programs for CSA prevention that are offered in schools are often given to groups of pupils (like courses) and are adapted to their ages and cognitive abilities. They work to avoid by teaching students how to identify and avoid potentially sexually abusive situations and how to physically and vocally reject sexual advances from offenders, CSA aims to prevent sexual assault. By spreading awareness of the proper way to seek assistance in the case of abuse or an attempt at abuse, they work to limit harm. They also provide adults the tools they need to respond swiftly and effectively to disclosures in order to shield children from future abuse. Interventions seek to apply the information and skills that a child or teenager has gained in the classroom to actual circumstances. The most important examples are those based on social cognitive learning theories (Bandura, 1986; Vygotsky, 1986), which emphasize the social context of learning through the use of instruction, modelling, rehearsal, reinforcement, and feedback. Interventions work by capitalizing on effective pedagogical principles used by classroom teachers and programme facilitators (Wurtele, Marrs, & Miller-Perrin, 1987).

Figure 26

CSA prevention should be a part of school curriculum

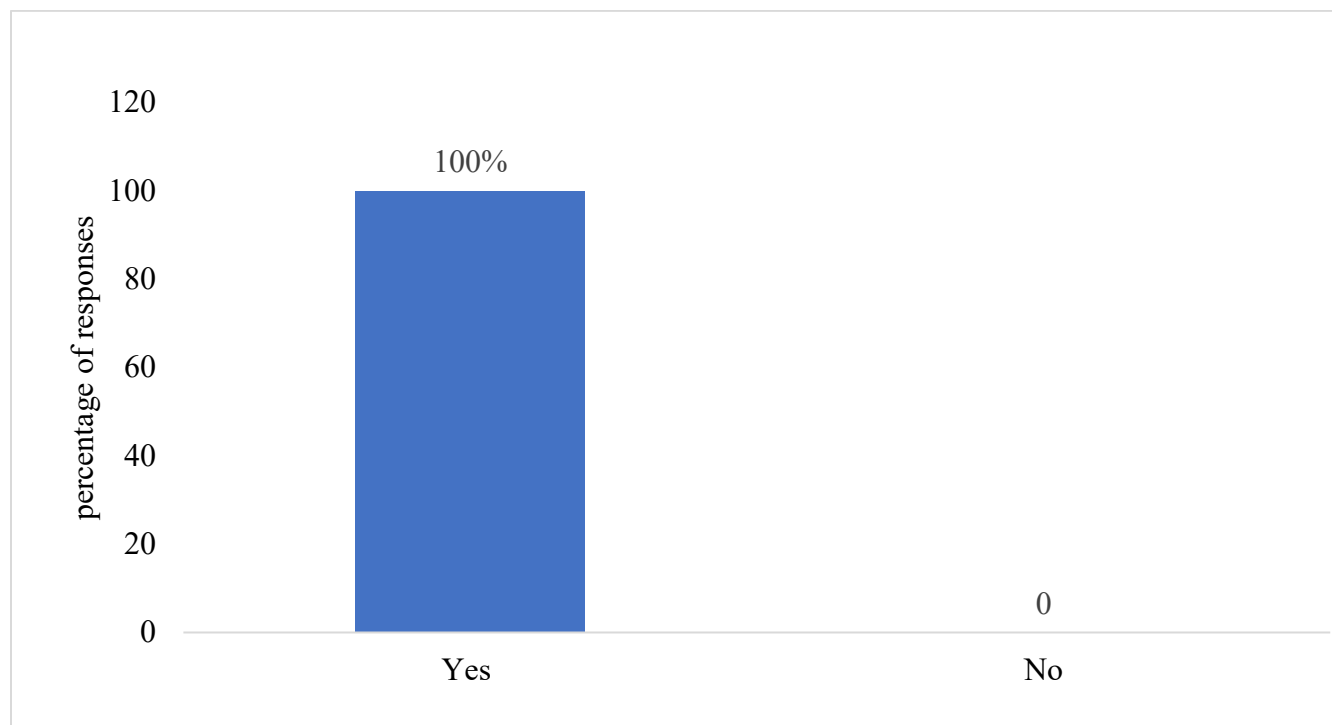


Figure 26 question was about CSA prevention should be a part of school curriculum. Here all the 100 participants agreed with it and said it is very important to have a subject like CSA in school curriculum. Children can learn about sexual education in a wide range of formats, such as through special sessions or programmers, and parents or guardians can also talk to their children about it at home. Also, it's important to make use of book, internet, and other resources to give children appropriate, age-appropriate information on child sexual abuse.

The government's initiatives for children and what they have to offer must be known by teachers. Find the children and their families that need aid and could get it through any of the government programmers already in place.

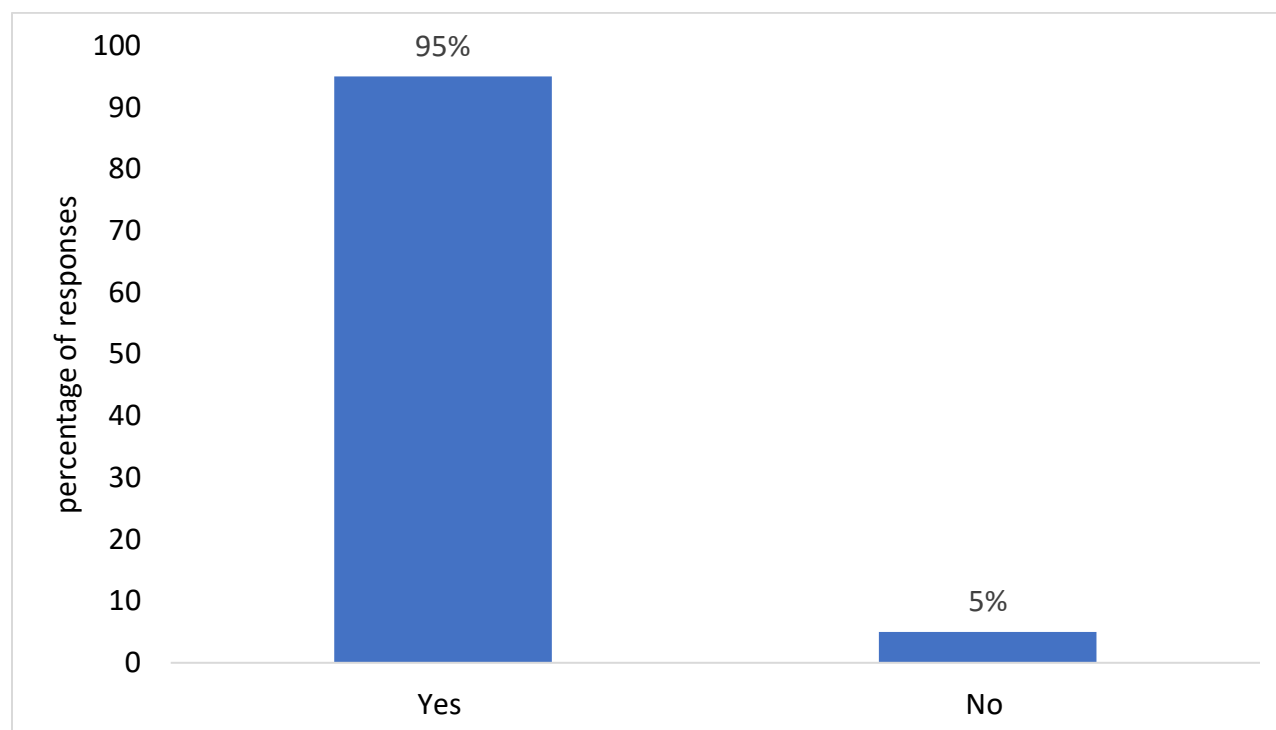
“Badak o ne jatiya shoshan uppar school o maa shikhavu zaruri chiye ane emne ek Vishay pan hovu jaruri cheiye”

Programs for School-Based Education to Prevent CSA

In the 1970s, women's sexual assault prevention collectives in the United States created the first school-based teaching programmes for CSA prevention (Berrick & Gilbert, 1977). 1991). In the United States, programmes were quickly and extensively embraced, helped in some states by policy regulations, and by the mid-1990s, it was estimated that two thirds of 10- to 16-year-olds had engaged in programmes (Finkelhor, Asidigian, & Dziuba-Leatherman, 1995).

Figure 27

Providing Much Information on CSA Exposes Children To More Information



As per Figure 27, 95% of participants agreed and only 5% disagreed with its statement. One of the most important aspects of sexual education is teaching children about the many body systems, including the reproductive system, as well as how they function and evolve as they become older. Students should be educated about the differences between the bodies of men and women.

"Badak o ne shikshit karvu zaruri cheive amne loko ne badak o ne bad touch good touch an, je bija chokariyo ane chokra o ma badlav thay e badhu batavu zaruri cheive"

There is some evidence that taking part in school-based CSA prevention programmes may reduce the incidence of CSA from cross-sectional, community-based research carried out in the United States. A survey of 2,000 children aged 10 to 16 discovered revealed individuals who

received more thorough preventive education had better understanding of sexual abuse, higher rates of utilizing self-defense techniques, higher rates of protective effectiveness, higher rates of disclosing their victimization, and lower rates of self-blame (Finkelhor et al., 1995a). When faced with threats and attacks, the same people were more likely to employ the preventive techniques they had learned in subsequent research (Finkelhor, Asdigian, & Dziuba-Leatherman, 1995).

Summary of the Semi Structured Interviews

- The study's findings showed that police officers were very knowledgeable about CSA.
- Police personnel were familiar with the POCSO Act of 2012 and other child-related legislation.
- The majority of participants stated that Male make up the majority of victims in crimes that are reported to police stations.
- However, some studies have shown that males are equally susceptible to being victims of child sexual abuse as girls are.
- However, relatively few CSA victims who are males get their claims submitted.
- Participants also discussed how families of victims do not disclose incidents when the predators are known to the family or any family members.
- The majority of police officers accepts that talking about sexual abuse in Indian set up is acceptable.
- The majority of police officers mention that most common predators of child sexual abuse is a known person.

Discussion

The objective of this research was to identify how much information and attitudes male police officers in Vadodara City have towards child sexual abuse. The results show that the police force in Vadodara is knowledgeable on CSA laws, policies, programmes, and initiatives. Police personnel are taught about child sexual assault during their training. Another differing response from participants was that, when asked whether sharing or discussing child sexual abuse (CSA) with anyone is acceptable in the Indian context, the majority of participants agreed with the question and said that it is acceptable and we should talk about it because this is a serious issue. However, when asked whether sharing or discussing CSA with anyone makes them feel uncomfortable in social situations, the majority of participants agreed.

The study's findings showed that male police officers were very aware of child sexual abuse (CSA) as a crime. The male police officers were aware of the POCSO Act of 2012, as well as other legislation connected to children and various government programs that support children. To support the learning, several police officers claimed to work with NGOs and the corporate sector for children right and for betterment of children. However, very few participants have clear understanding in term of different forms of CSA. Those who were aware listed several forms of CSA like rape, sexual exploitation, sexual harassment, bad touch and child labour was the most common answer from the participants.

Implication of the study

- This study strengthens the existing wealth of research on the understudied topic of Vadodara City police's awareness of and attitudes about child sexual abuse (CSA). According to the report, Vadodara City Police officers are well knowledgeable on CSA, child-related laws and regulations, and the 2012 Protection of Children from Sexual Offenses (POCSO) Act.
- All the same, there were differences in how they saw the various CSA categories.
- Overall, the study's conceptual framework implies that comprehending police officers' knowledge and perception of CSA may help foster peace, and the findings imply that Vadodara City police officers are devoted to safeguarding children's safety.
- In collecting information, the researcher took notice of gender roles and responsibilities, particularly in regards to how male police officers balanced their work and family obligations. The participants believed that discussing sexual abuse and sex in social contexts was improper despite their education and training.
- Police officers may view child sexual abuse as a multifaceted issue that requires a comprehensive and collaborative response involving various systems and professionals. They may prioritize the safety and well-being of the victim, consider external factors that may contribute to child sexual abuse, and be mindful of cultural and societal influences in their approach to handling cases.
- Police officers can engage in community outreach and education efforts to raise awareness about child sexual abuse, its signs and symptoms, and how to report it. They can work with schools, community organizations, and other stakeholders to implement

prevention programs and provide training to parents, teachers, and other professionals on how to protect children from abuse and how to respond if abuse is suspected.

- As a police officer, investigating cases of child sexual abuse is one of the most challenging and emotionally taxing aspects of their job. The protection of vulnerable children is of paramount importance, and it is their duty to approach each case with professionalism, sensitivity, and a commitment to justice. Child sexual abuse cases from a police officer's point of view is both challenging and emotionally draining. It requires a delicate balance between protecting the victim, collecting evidence, and supporting the legal process while prioritizing the well-being of the child.

Conclusion

The findings of this study reveal the awareness and viewpoint of the male police officers in Vadodara City. This supporting information is essential since it clarifies the police officers' point of view. Particularly when one considers how dire the situation is and how many more CSA cases are reported every day. The study's results have outlined how and what police personnel assume about CSA, and they will be helpful in creating new methods and efforts to reduce CSA in India. Although there are many different perspectives on CSA and it is well known, there are differences in people's fundamental understanding of it.

Recommendations for Further researches can focus on:

- In-depth qualitative inquiry on factors preventing reporting of CSA Cases in the larger civil society.
- Evolving training programs for police personnel on Effective Guidance and Counselling of CSA Victims and their Families

Limitations of the Study

- Smaller sample size as we have not interviewed all police officers of Vadodara city
- Limited qualitative data as the police officers were very busy with their duties, we were not able to probe more questions. However, we gained lot of insights from the data that we collected.

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APPENDIX A
CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE DATA COLLECTION


PARTICIPANT CONSENT FORM (GUJARATI)


અમે શાઝિયા રેફાઈ અને સેહરીન સૈયદ, ડિપાર્ટમેન્ટ ઓફ હ્યુમન ડેવલપમેન્ટ એન્ડ ફેમિલી સ્ટડીસ ના માસ્ટરના વિદ્યાર્થીઓ છીએ, ફેકલ્ટી ઓફ ફેમિલી એન્ડ કોમ્યુનિટી સાયન્સ, ધ મહારાજા સયાજીરાવ યુનિવર્સિટી ઓફ બરોડા, વડોદરા.

ડો. નમિતા ભટ્ટ ના માર્ગ દર્શન હેઠળ અમારા M.Sc. નિબંધના ભાગ રૂપે, અમે "બાળ જાતીય શોષણ: વડોદરા શહેરમાં પોલીસ કર્મચારીઓમાં જાગૃતિ અને ધારણાઓ" શીર્ષક હેઠળ સંશોધન હાથ ધરી રહ્યા છીએ. સંશોધન અભ્યાસ નો સમય ગાળો એપ્રિલ 2022 થી મે 2023 છે. અમે બાળ જાતીય શોષણ (CSA) અંગે જાગૃતિ અને ધારણા પર પોલીસ કર્મચારીઓના ડેટાનું વિશ્લેષણ કરવા ના છીએ.

આ અભ્યાસમાં તમારી સહભાગિતા સંપૂર્ણ પણે સ્વૈચ્છિક છે. જો તમે ઇચ્છો તો તમે નામંજૂર કરવા માટે સ્વતંત્ર છો. એકત્રિત કરવામાં આવેલી તમામ માહિતી ગુપ્ત રાખવામાં આવશે અને તેનો ફક્ત શૈક્ષણિક હેતુઓ માટે ઉપયોગ કરવામાં આવશે. અમે તમારા ઇન્ટરવ્યુને રેકૉર્ડ કરવા અને તેને ડિજિટલી રેકૉર્ડ્સ કરવા માટે તમારી સંમતિ પણ માંગીએ છીએ. માત્ર શૈક્ષણિક હેતુઓ માટે જ રેકૉર્ડ્સ એક્સેસ કરવામાં આવશે.

સંશોધન પૂર્ણ અને દસ્તાવેજીકરણ થયા પછી અભ્યાસના પરિણામો પોલીસ ભવન ખાતે રિપોર્ટ જમા કરવામાં આવશે.


શાઝિયા રેફાઈ સેહરીન સૈયદ
(M) 8141934442 (M) 7016310681
સિનિયર એમ. એસ.સી વિદ્યાર્થી (2022-23)
ડીપાર્ટમેન્ટ ઓફ એચ.ડી.એફ.એસ
ફેકલ્ટી ઓફ ફેમિલી એન્ડ કોમ્યુનિટી સાયન્સ
ધ મહારાજા સયાજીરાવ યુનિવર્સિટી, બરોડા


ડો. નમિતા ભટ્ટ
એસીસ્ટન્ટ પ્રોફેસર & રિસેચ ગાઇડ
ડીપાર્ટમેન્ટ ઓફ એચ.ડી.એફ.એસ
ફેકલ્ટી ઓફ ફેમિલી એન્ડ કોમ્યુનિટી સાયન્સ
ધ મહારાજા સયાજીરાવ યુનિવર્સિટી, બરોડા

તારીખ અને હસ્તાક્ષર- _____

APPENDIX B

CHLID SEXUAL ABUSE QUESTIONNAIRE

QUESTIONNAIRE (GUJARATI)

સંશોધન સાધન

બાળજાતીય શોષણ પર સંશોધન

આ સંશોધન નો ઉદ્દેશ બાળ જાતીય શોષણ અંગે ની માહિતી અને જાગૃતિ મેળવવા નો છે.

આ કાર્ય વિધિ વડોદરા શહેર ના પોલીસ કર્મચારીઓ (પુરુષો અને સ્ત્રીઓ)

આ પ્રશ્નોત્તરી કૈલાશ સત્યાર્થી ચિલ્ડ્રેન્સ ફોઉન્ડેશન (નવીદિલ્હી, 2017) નામ ની સંસ્થા સાથે સંકળાયેલું છે.

સૂચના: નીચે આપેલા દરેક સવાલ માં વિકલ્પ આપેલ છે. જેમાં થી તમારે કોઈ એક ને પસંદ કરવા નું રહેશે.

વિભાગ: 1 વ્યક્તિગત માહિતી

તમારી ઉંમર કેટલી છે? (પૂર્ણવર્ષ)	
તમારી લિંગ શું છે?	પુરુષ સ્ત્રી અન્ય
શું તમે પરિણિત છો?	હા

	ના અન્ય
તમારી શિક્ષણ લાયકાત શું છે? (પૂર્ણ)	ગ્રેજ્યુએટ (12 પૂર્ણ) સ્નાતક પોસ્ટગ્રજ્યુએટ અન્ય

વિભાગ:2 બાળ જાતીય શોષણ અંગે જાગૃતિ

શું તમને ખબર છે કે બાળકો વિવિધ પ્રકાર ના જાતીય શોષણ ના ભોગ બને છે?	હા ના
તમારા મતે બાળ જાતીય શોષણ આપણાં દેશ નો ગંભીર મુદ્દો છે?	કોઈ સમસ્યા નથી સગીર સમસ્યા છે મધ્યમ સમસ્યા છે ગંભીર સમસ્યા છે બહુ ગંભીર સમસ્યા છે ખબર નથી
શું તમને ખબર છે કે આ વિષે આપણા દેશ માં કાયદો ઘડાયેલો છે?	હા ના

શું તમને ખબર છે કે બાળજાતીય શોષણ સજાકીય ગુનો છે?	હા ના
શું તમને ખબર છે કે બાળકો માટે હેલ્પલાઈન નંબર આપણાદેશ માં ફાળવેલો છે?	હા ના

વિભાગ:3 બાળ જાતીય દુર્વ્યવહાર પર ની સમજ

એકલી છોકરીયો બાળ જાતીય શોષણ ના ભોગ બને છે?	હા ના
તમને લાગે છે કે આપણા દેશ માં બહુ ઓછા બાળકો ભોગ બને છે?	હા ના
શું તમને લાગે છે કે જાતીય શોષણ નો ભોગ નીચા વર્ગના બાળકો બને છે?	હા ના
શું બાળ જાતીય શોષણ કરનાર બાળક ના કુટુંબ સંબંધી હોય છે?	પુરી રીતે સહમત સહમત અસહમત પુરી રીતે અસહમત

વિભાગ: 4 બાળ જાતીય શોષણપ્રતિસાદ

શું તમે બાળજાતીય શોષણ ના ભોગ બન્યા છો?	હા ના
તમે અનુભવ કોઈક સાથે શેર કર્યો છે?	હા ના વાગુનથી
તમે ઘટના નો અનુભવ કોને કહ્યું હતું?	મમ્મી /પપ્પા મિત્ર શિક્ષક ભાઈ/બહેન અન્ય વાગુનથી
ઉપર ની માહિતી આપ્યા બાદ શોષણ કરનાર ની વિરુદ્ધ કોઈ પ્રક્રિયા કરવા માં આવી હતી?	હા , કાયદાકીય કાર્યવાહી હા, બિનકાયદાકીય કાર્યવાહી કોઈ કાર્યવાહી કરવા માં આવી ન હતી વાગુ નથી

APPENDIX C

CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE INTERVIEW QUESTION

SEMI STRUCTED INTERVIEW SCHEDULE (GUJARATI)

1. તમારા મતે, વિવિધ પ્રકાર ના બાળ જાતિય શોષણ કયા છે?
2. તમારા મતે, કઈ ઉંમરે એક બાળક બાળ જાતિયશોષણ થી પીડાઈ શકે છે?
3. તમારા અભિપ્રાય માં, જાતિયશોષણ ની ચર્ચા ભારતીય સમાજ માં સ્વીકાર્ય છે?
4. તમારા હિસાબે, બાળ જાતિયશોષણ ના સામાન્યરૂપે ગુન્હેગારો કોણ હોય છે?
5. ધારો કે, એક બાળક તમને ખાત્રી આપે છે કેએ બાળ જાતિયશોષણ નો ભોગ બની/બનયો છે, એવી સ્થિતિ માં તમે શું કરશો?
6. શું તમને લાગે છે કે બાળકો ને જાતિય શોષણ પર શિક્ષિત કરવા થી જાતિય શોષણ નું નિવારણ આવી શકે?
7. બાળ જાતિય શોષણ નું શિક્ષણ શાળા માં ભણાવું જોઈએ?
8. તમારા મતે, બાળકો ને જાતિય શોષણ પર શિક્ષિત કરવા થી એમને વધારે માહિતી મળી જશે?

APPENDIX D

PERMISSION LETTER FROM FACILITY

Department of Human Development and Family Studies
Faculty of Family and Community Sciences
 The Maharaja Sayajirao University Of Baroda
 University Road, Vadodara – 390 002, India.
 Ph: C/o. (+91-0265) 2795522

September 2, 2022

To,

Dr. Shamsheer Singh, IPS

Commissioner of Police,

Vadodara City

Subject: Permission to Conduct a Survey Research with Police Personnel (Male and Female).

Res. Sir,

Greetings from the Department of Human Development and Family Studies, Faculty of Family and Community Sciences, The Maharaja Sayajirao University of Baroda.

As part of their coursework leading towards M.Sc. Degree, our students undertake research studies on various themes related to Human Development.

For this academic year (2022-2023), one of my research student will be conducting a Survey **Research on Awareness and Perceptions of Police Personnel on Child Sexual Abuse and POCSO Act (2012)**. There is a dearth of researches in this field and we believe that this research will contribute towards increasing awareness and furthering the cause of Protection of Women and Children in our society.

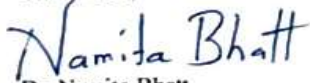
We sincerely request you to grant us the permission to conduct the Survey Research with Police Personnel adodara City.

We are attaching herewith a brief concept note and methodology of the study for your kind perusal.

We extend our humble and sincere gratitude to you and your entire team for the hard work and toil you all put in for keeping our city safe!

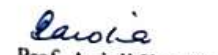
Sincerely,

Thank You,



Dr. Namita Bhatt
 Assistant Professor and Research Guide
 Department of HDFS



Through,



Prof. Anjali Karolia
 I/C Head
 Dean, FFCSc

APPENDIX E

PERMISSION LETTER FROM POLICE BHAVAN

 <p>75 આજાદીન અમૃત મહોત્સવ</p>	<p>નોડલ અધિકારી શી-ટીમ અને મદદનીશ પોલીસ કમિશ્નર મહિલા સેલ, વડોદરા શહેર ઇ-મેઇલ :- cp-sccell-wad@gujarat.gov.in</p>	
<p>ક્રમાંક : જી/સીપી/શી-ટીમ/૪૫૬/૨૦૨૨ તારીખ ૨૬/૦૬/૨૦૨૨</p>		

પ્રતિ,
પ્રોફેસર અંજલી કરોલીયા,
ઇન્ચાર્જ ડેડ ડીન, FFCSL,
મહારાજા સયાજીરાવ યુનિવર્સિટી ઓફ બરોડા,
યુનિવર્સિટી રોડ, વડોદરા.

વિષય :- વડોદરા શહેરમાં ફરજ બજાવતા પોલીસ કર્મચારીઓ વિશેના સર્વે માટે પરવાનગી
આપવા બાબત.
સંદર્ભ :- (૧) ડીપાર્ટમેન્ટ ઓફ હુમન ડેવલોપમેન્ટ એન્ડ ફેમિલી સ્ટડીઝ, કેકલ્ટી ઓફ ફેમિલી
એન્ડ કોમ્યુનિટી સાયન્સિસ, ધ મહારાજા સયાજીરાવ યુનિવર્સિટી ઓફ બરોડા
નાઓના તા.૦૨/૦૬/૨૦૨૨ ના પત્ર તથા
(૨) અત્રેની કચેરીના પત્ર ક્રમાંક:જી/સીપી/શી-ટીમ/૪૪૩/૨૦૨૨ તા.૨૦/૦૬/૨૦૨૨
આધારે.

સવિનય નોડલ અધિકારી શી ટીમ અને મદદનીશ પોલીસ કમિશ્નર, મહિલા સેલ, વડોદરા
શહેરનો ઉપરોક્ત વિષય તથા સંદર્ભ અનુસંધાને જણાવવાનું કે,

આપના તરફથી આવેલ પત્રમાં એમ.એસ.યુનિવર્સિટીના ડીપાર્ટમેન્ટ ઓફ હુમન ડેવલપમેન્ટ
એન્ડ ફેમિલી સ્ટડીઝના વિદ્યાર્થીઓ POCOS તેમજ બાળકોના શોધણ જેવા ગુનાઓમાં વડોદરા શહેરમાં ફરજ
બજાવતા પોલીસ કર્મચારીઓમાં કેટલી જાગૃતતા છે અને આવા બાળકોને લગતા ગુનાઓ વિશે પોલીસ
કર્મચારીઓમાં કેવો મત પ્રવર્તે છે તેમજ તેઓની આ અંગે શું ધારણા છે તે માટે એક રીસર્ચ કરવા માંગે છે જે
અંગેનું પ્રયોજન આપના તરફથી અત્રેની કચેરી ખાતે આપેલ છે. જે સર્વે કરવાની પરવાનગી અત્રેની કચેરી
તરફથી આપવામાં આવેલ છે. જે આપને વિદિત થાય.

“પોલીસ કમિશ્નરશ્રીના હુકમથી”


(રાધિકા ભારાઈ)

નોડલ અધિકારી શી-ટીમ અને
મદદની પોલીસ કમિશ્નર, મહિલા સેલ,
વડોદરા શહેર

સવિનય નકલ રવાના:-
પોલીસ કમિશ્નરશ્રી, વડોદરા શહેર.