

Report on Reach Out Plan

I reached out to a total of 6 children concerning child sexual abuse based on the telephonic medium. I have used the two CSA Activities, I had curated for children. It was an incredible experience to engage with the younger generation with an educational approach.

A short storytelling session and consequent Q/A session concluded my aim to create awareness amongst them. However, my reach-out plan has some inherent gaps. I feel if the same conversations took place one-to-one with a physical presence, I could be able to infer more and would have better communication. However, this drawback is inevitable to avert due to the ongoing pandemic. Hope to work on-field after the situation improves.

In addition to this, I communicated with a total of 25 adolescents and adults through Google Forms and/or telephonic approach. The topics under the prevention of sexual abuse and available legal recourse were discussed at length that conclusively created much-needed awareness. Here is a list of ten things that I concluded as further pointers that need to be reiterated in every possible awareness programme.

Just a few reminders!

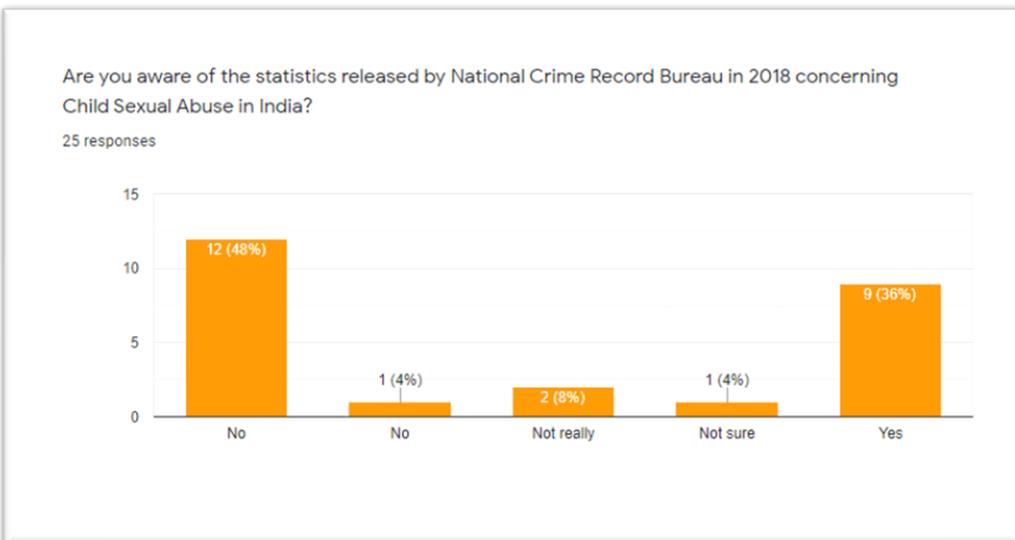
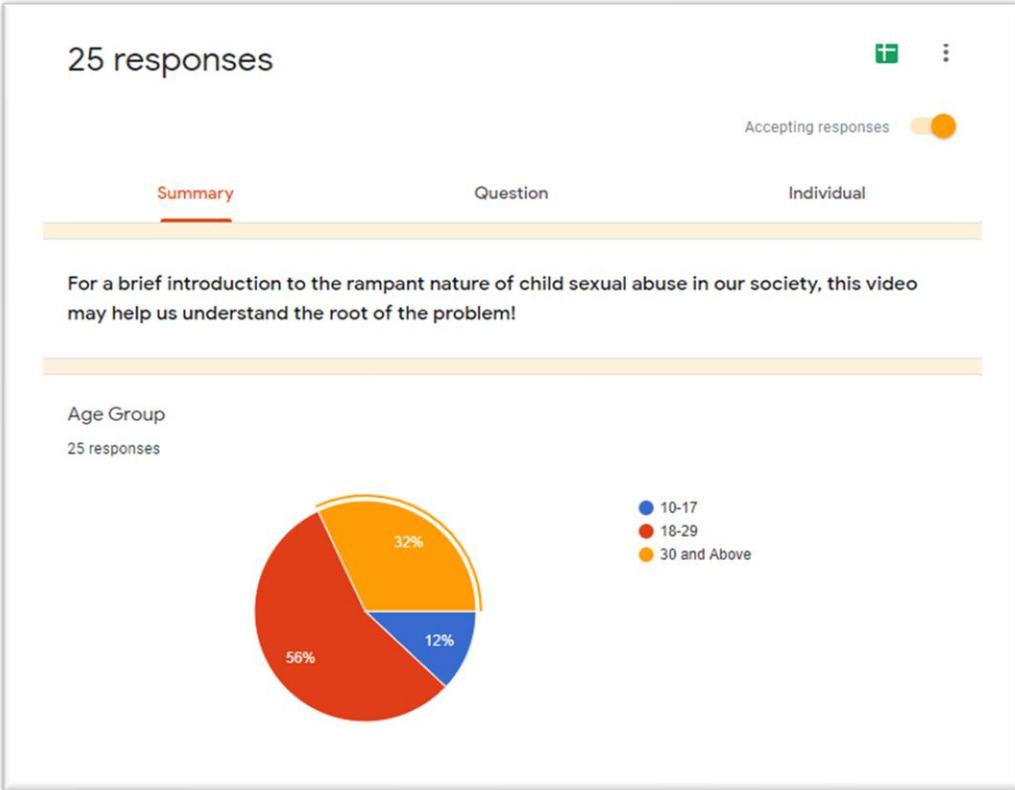
1. Warn your child never to sit on anyone's laps no matter the situation including relatives.
2. Never force your child to visit any adult he or she is not comfortable with and also be observant if your child becomes too fond of a particular adult.
3. Once a very lively child suddenly becomes withdrawn you may need to patiently ask lots of questions from your child.
4. Carefully educate your grown-ups about the right values of sex.
If you don't, society will teach them the wrong values.
5. It is always advisable you go through any new material like cartoons you just bought for them before they start seeing it themselves.
6. Ensure you activate parental controls on your cable networks and advise your friends especially those your children visits often.
7. Teach young children how to wash their private parts properly and warn them never to allow anyone to touch those areas and that includes parents too.

8. Blacklist some materials/associates you think could threaten the sanity of your child (this includes music, movies, and even friends and families).
9. Let your children understand the value of standing out of the crowd.
10. Once your child complains about a particular person, don't keep quiet about it.

Take up the case and show them you can defend them.

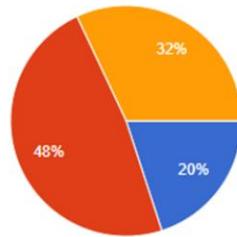
A Brief Overview of the Reach Out Plan Survey

A few reflective questions.



Forcefully stretching cheeks of a child

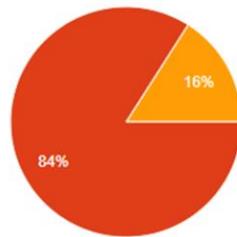
25 responses



- Mutual love and adoration
- Predatory behaviour of potential child abuse
- I am not sure

Making a child sit on one's lap without consent

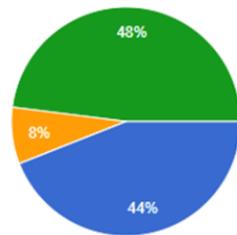
25 responses



- Mutual love and adoration
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Which of the following laws work against child sexual abuse?

25 responses



- The Prevention of Children Against Sexual Offences Act (POCSO), 2012
- Juvenile Justice Act, 2000
- Indian Penal Code, 1860
- All of the above

Here is a compilation of common responses by 25 individuals through Google Form.

Q1. If you want to report child abuse, which medium will you prefer?

Parents.	1. Psychological support 2. Contacting the police
Contacting child helpline numbers dedicated for this purpose and filing a report with the police.	1. Complaint Cells of various NGOs 2. Police Complaint
1. School: To Principal or Class Teacher 2. Home/Outside: Parents and Police	A secret code should be given to every child to reach the nearest helpdesk. Awareness drive in mobiles, TVs, Cinema halls, and statutory warnigs in films like "no tobacco or alcohol". Stickers in public transports. People needs more awareness education on this irrespective of social status.
Report NGO related to child care. Through a registered and reliable NGO	Through Law and order, POCSO
Social media or Print media	Approach the Police and lodge FIR immediately.
The child should be aware first that s/he is getting abused, it can be educated through street theatres performances in front of achools, colonies, apartments, market places, super markets, parks. schools and NGOs collaborated initiative is needed.	Use every possible method to address the abuse

Q2. Can you think of the reasons why a child abuse victim hesitates to share their problems?

1. They don't realise they have been abused
2. Non communication of the same between care giver and children
3. Children may hesitate to approach maybe due to self-image issues or due to complete ignorance regarding sexual abuse.

They feel shy and most of them fear from revealing these issues to their parents because their parents in spite of understanding them will take their freedom and will start to scold them.

They are confused, or may be somewhat embarrassed to open up to their parent due to lack of enough spending time and talking with them.....or they may be threatened

Scared of the consequences, or being bullied or threatened by the bully
Embarrassment, lacking emotional sharing company, unable to recognise the abuse, due to sometime the age make them vocal or silent.

Yes, the victims are blackmailed by the culprit not to share it with anyone. And moreover, if he or she is mature enough then they might feel ashamed or scared of sharing this with someone.

- 1) They are too young and don't know how to describe it.
- 2) They are afraid to share it.

Children below 10 years usually don't hide. They have their own way of expressing. It's up to the parents to understand them. For children above 10 years, they attain a certain level of maturity and the moment they understand that something shameful has happened to them, they don't open up. They fear that they might get scolded or be outcasted.
Fear of acceptance in society. Shyness and feeling of shame.

Mostly, a child hesitates to share about the abuse and express it. It is necessary to communicate with the child in a way that he is able to speak his mind. Also, it is mostly done by people of trust and authority over the child, and thus it is a traumatising experience for the child and also difficult for the family to believe.

Unaware, Uncertain, Scared

Feeling of shame and guilty.

1. They don't understand abuse at such a young age
2. They might be overthinking
3. Lack of knowledge

1. Most likely the known people are involved so children fear to expose them
2. Parents do not listen to and cooperate with the children
3. Many children are not aware of what abuse is

As they are afraid to share their feelings with their elders, because they think child abuse is a shameful matter and they feel scared to share their experiences openly

May be because in most cases the predators are their own relatives or known people around them.so they feel it may ruin the relationships among family . Moreover the children are easy to manipulate and can be threatened easily.

Though of getting bullyed or out of fear

They aren't aware themselves... They feel nobody will understand, scared of being ashamed
