



# CHILD ABUSE

DR AMBREEN

# LEARNING OUTCOMES

By the end of the session you will be able to :

1. Define child abuse.
2. Describe different form of child abuse and its effect.
3. Describe statistics of child abuse .
4. Describe the preventive strategies regarding child abuse.

# WHAT IS CHILD ABUSE?

- Child maltreatment, sometimes referred to as child abuse and neglect, includes all forms of physical and emotional ill-treatment, sexual abuse, neglect, and exploitation that occurs to children under 18 years of age that results in actual or potential harm to the child's health, survival, development or dignity.

**Within this broad definition,** four subtypes can

- physical abuse
- sexual abuse
- neglect and negligent treatment
- emotional abuse

# CLASSIFICATION OF CHILD ABUSE

- **Psychological, Emotional or Mental Child Abuse**

Any attitude, talk or expression that is degrading for child. If the child has been screamed at, called names or called inferior to other children, he is a victim of emotional abuse.

Bullying, yelling, isolating, criticizing, ignoring and shaming are all types of emotional abuse.

# PHYSICAL CHILD ABUSE

- Any use of physical force against a child that doesn't happen by accident and causes injury.

Hitting, beating, shaking, punching, biting, burning, scratching, strangling or choking a child are all examples of child abuse.

# SEXUAL CHILD ABUSE

- a) It is defined as any act of sex between a child and an adult.
- b) It is not necessary that the act is performed, even if the child has been forced to see or participate in any kind of sexual act.
- c) Most of the children do not tell about any kind of the sexual abuse mentioned above because they are afraid or ashamed, or either they do not understand the nature of abuse and sometimes are convinced that the abuse is their own fault. For all these reasons, the cases of child abuse are not detected at the right moment and in the right number.

# NEGLECT CHILD ABUSE

- If the basic needs and requirements of a child are not being fulfilled,
- If a child does not get proper affection, care, food, clothing, medical attention or supervision, education or safety he can be called a neglected child.

# CONSEQUENCES OF MALTREATMENT

- **Emotional abuse:**
- can affect a child's emotional development, including: feeling, expressing and controlling emotions. lacking confidence
- Anxiety, Depression
- Declining performance at school
- Desire to hurt themselves or other people
- Developmental regression (for example bedwetting or soiling after previously mastering bladder and bowel control)



## CONT:

- Frequent complaints of headaches, stomachaches, or other symptoms with no known cause
- Loss of interest in social activities or other interests
- Low self-esteem
- finding it difficult to make and maintain healthy relationships later in life.

# PHYSICAL CHILD ABUSE

- Physical abuse may lead to bruises,
- cuts, swellings, burns, fractures, internal injuries, or in the most extreme cases death.
- Initial impact on children will be the immediate pain and suffering and medical problems caused by the physical injury.

.

# SEXUAL CHILD ABUSE

- **Trust**—Abuse may impair sense that the world is a safe place and impair your ability to trust others
- Hard to cope with stress
- Low Self-confidence
- hard time controlling your anger.
- Mental illness—experiencing anxiety disorders (such as post-traumatic stress disorder), depression, eating disorders
- may experience frequent thoughts of the abuse as well as nightmares or flashbacks.

## CONT:

- **Injury:** Depending on the age and size of the child, and the degree of force used, child sexual abuse may cause internal lacerations and bleeding.
- In severe cases, damage to internal organs may occur, which, in some cases, may cause death
- **Infections**
- Child sexual abuse may cause infections and sexually transmitted disease

# NEGLECT CHILD ABUSE

- affects child education, physical health, mental health.
- It may stunt physical development of the child's brain and lead to psychological problems, such as low self-esteem, poor social skills, depression, post traumatic stress disorder, social anxiety, and personality disorders which could later lead to high-risk behaviors, such as substance use.

# STATISTICS OF CHILD ABUSE

- Nearly 3 in 4 children - or 300 million children - aged 2–4 years regularly suffer physical punishment and/or psychological violence at the hands of parents and caregivers
- A quarter of all adults report having been physically abused as children.
- One in 5 women and 1 in 13 men report having been sexually abused as a child
- 120 million girls and young women under 20 years of age have suffered some form of forced sexual contact.

- It's estimated that at least 1 in 7 children in the US has experienced child abuse and/or neglect in the past year
- Neglect is the most common form of child abuse, followed by physical abuse, sexual abuse, and psychological abuse.
- In 2018, about 16% of children who were abused experienced more than one kind of maltreatment.
- Boys and girls experience similar rates of childhood abuse (48.6% and 51% respectively).
- Rates of child abuse and neglect are 5 times higher for children in families with low socio-economic status compared to children in families with higher socio-economic status

- Children who experienced any form of violence in childhood have a 13% greater likelihood of not graduating from high school.
- Adult survivors of childhood abuse are more likely to experience mental health difficulties, including depression, anxiety, bipolar disorder, eating disorders, and substance use disorders.
- Adult survivors of childhood abuse are more likely to engage in high-risk behaviors like smoking, alcohol and drug use, and unsafe sex. They're also more likely to report overall lower health than those who haven't experienced childhood abuse



# CHILD ABUSE IN PAKISTAN



- Eight children are abused every day in Pakistan.
- In 2019, a total of 2,846 cases of child abuse were reported from all four provinces of Pakistan, as well as Islamabad, Azad Jammu and Kashmir and Gilgit Baltistan, as per **Sahil**, an Islamabad-based NGO working for child protection.

# RISK FACTORS

## Child:

Characteristics of an individual child that may increase the likelihood of being maltreated include:

- being either under four years old or an adolescent
- being unwanted, or failing to fulfill the expectations of parents
- having special needs, crying persistently or having abnormal physical features.
- having an intellectual disability or neurological disorder

## **Parent or caregiver**

- difficulty bonding with a newborn
- having been maltreated themselves as a child
- lacking awareness of child development
- misusing alcohol or drugs, including during pregnancy
- having low self-esteem
- having a mental or neurological disorder
- being involved in criminal activity
- experiencing financial difficulties.

## Relationship

A number of characteristics of relationships within families or among intimate partners, friends and peers may increase the risk of child maltreatment. These include:

- physical, developmental or mental health problems of a family member
- family breakdown or violence between other family members
- being isolated in the community or lacking a support network
- a breakdown of support in child raising from the extended family.

## Community and societal factors

- gender and social inequality;
- lack of adequate housing or services to support families and institutions;
- high levels of unemployment or poverty;
- the easy availability of alcohol and drugs;
- inadequate policies and programmes to prevent child maltreatment, child prostitution and child labour;

# PREVENTIVE STRATEGIES

Preventing child maltreatment before it starts is possible and requires a multisectoral approach.

- Effective programmes are those that support parents and teach positive parenting skills. These include:
  - Visits by health care staff to parents and children in their homes to provide support, education, and information
  - Parent education, usually delivered in groups, to improve child raising skills, increase knowledge of child development, and encourage positive child management strategies and gender equality

- Programmes to prevent abusive head trauma (also referred to as shaken baby syndrome, shaken infant).

These are usually hospital-based programmes targeting new parents prior to discharge from the hospital, informing of the dangers of shaken baby syndrome and advising on how to deal with babies that cry bitterly.

- **Implementation and enforcement of laws:**
- to protect children from sexual abuse and exploitation.

- **Programmes** to prevent child sexual abuse.  
These are usually delivered in schools and teach children about:
  - body ownership
  - the difference between good and bad touch
  - how to recognize abusive situations
  - how to say "no"
  - how to disclose abuse to a trusted adult.
- **Response and support services:**
  - Early case recognition coupled with ongoing care of child victims and families to help reduce reoccurrence of maltreatment and lessen its consequences



# LEGISLATION IN PAKISTAN REGARDING CHILD ABUSE

Most NGOs concerned with child abuse believe the protection of child rights in Pakistan can only be reached if two national child protection bills tabled in parliament in 2009 are passed into law.

- The two bills are the Charter of Child Rights Bill and the Protection of Children Bill.

The **Charter of Child Rights Bill** : its the federal government to take all appropriate legislative, administrative, social and educational measures to protect children.

**Protection of Children Bill:** makes sexual abuse of children, physical punishment and child marriage offences punishable by imprisonment and/or fines

# LEGISLATION IN PAKISTAN NOW

- The National Commission on the Rights of the Child Bill 2015
- The Criminal Law (amendment) Bill, 2015”
- **Article 25(1)** of the Pakistani Constitution states that “all citizens are equal before law and entitled to equal protection of law”. **Article 37(a)** of the Convention states that “no child shall be subjected to torture or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment”.

# GOVERNMENTS ACTION AGAINST CHILD ABUSE

- Pakistan's parliament passed a new law in 2020 against child abuse, two years after the rape and murder of a seven-year-old girl .
- Pakistan's first national child abuse law introduce a penalty of life imprisonment for child abuse.
- The law requires police to register a case within two hours of a child's parents reporting them missing.

- <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2020/mar/12/pakistan-passes-law-against-child-abuse-in-wake-of-zainab-ansari-case>
- <https://www.who.int/news-room/factsheets/detail/child-maltreatment>
- <https://aifs.gov.au/cfca/publications/effects-child-abuse-and-neglect-children-and-adolescents>

# CHILD LABOR



DR SALMA

# LEARNING OUTCOMES

By the end of the session you will be able to :

1. Define child labor.
2. Describe different type of child labor and its effects.
3. Describe statistics of child labor.
4. Describe governments action against child labor .
5. Define IPEC .

# CHILD LABOR

Refers to the employment of children (ages 5 to 17) in any work that deprives children of their childhood, interferes with their ability to attend regular school, and that is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful.

- Legislation across the world prohibit child labor.



## AGE LIMIT FOR CHILD LABOR BY ILO

- The fundamental convention 1973 (No. 138) sets the general minimum age for admission to employment or work at 15 years (13 for light work)
- and the minimum age for hazardous work at 18 (16 under certain strict conditions).

## MINIMUM AGE FOR CHILD LABOUR IN PAKISTAN

- Child labour in Pakistan. Both the Constitution and Labour laws prohibit the employment of children before the age of 14 years.
- The minimum age for starting work is 14 years under the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Prohibition of Employment of Children Act, 2015 and Sindh Prohibition of Employment of Children Act, 2017. The minimum age for admission to work is raised to 15 years under Punjab Restriction on Employment of Children Ordinance 2016.

- Not all work done by children should be classified as child labour . Children participation in work that does not affect their health and personal development or interfere with their schooling, is generally regarded as being something positive.
- This includes activities such as helping their parents around the home, assisting in a family business or earning pocket money outside school hours and during school holidays. These kinds of activities contribute to children's development and to the welfare of their families;
- they provide them with skills and experience, and help to prepare them to be productive members of society during their adult life.

## TYPES OF CHILD LABOR

- **ILO Convention on the worst forms of child labour, 1999 (No. 182) as:**
- **Slavery:** is where one person is owned by and made to work for another person without having any say over what happens to them. Slaves are held against their will from the time of their capture, purchase, or birth, and are not allowed to leave or to refuse to work.
- **Child trafficking:** is the illegal trading (buying, selling and movement) of children for labour or sexual exploitation. Children are trafficked for many reasons, including forced labour, prostitution and recruitment as child soldiers and beggars.

- **Debt bondage:** is forced labor, where work is exchanged to pay off loans that people cannot pay off with money or goods. For example, a poor family may hand over their child to someone to pay off their debt, and that child will have to work for years until the debt is cleared.

- **Serfdom** is when a person is forced to live and work on land belonging to another person, often with little or no pay
- **Forced labour** is when someone is made to work against their wishes. For example, Children in armed conflict are forced to fight or to work as cooks, porters and messengers
- **Sexual exploitation** is the mistreating, abusing and/or taking advantage of someone for personal gain and profit, by involving them in prostitution or commercial sexual activity

- **Organized beggary:** Street children, runaways or children living in poverty are also used in.
- Children are sometimes even intentionally **disfigured** to attract more money from passers by, and they may be beaten if they don't manage to collect enough money.

- Children mainly worked in agriculture,
- home-based assembly operations,
- factories, mining.
- Children are also involved in other crimes as buying stolen goods, shoplifting, robbery, hijacking cars, theft . They may be forced with threats and violence to take part in criminal activities, or be under pressure to find money for their survival and that of their family.



# OCCUPATIONAL HAZARDS

- Cause not only short-term health effects (mainly injuries, skin problems, burns etc),
- but most effects are long-term and will only become evident in adulthood. Therefore, they are difficult to measure and to quantify.
- Children are at a high risk of physical abuse, malnutrition and sexually transmitted diseases
- Cancer, infertility, chronic backpain and IQ reduction are some of the expected long-term outcomes.

- Work in an unhealthy environment which may, for example, expose children to hazardous substances, agents or processes, or to temperatures, noise levels, or vibrations damaging to their health;
- depression, alcohol and drug addictions
- Work in a dangerous environment, such as in a mine, where children risk death or injury from tunnel collapses, accidental explosions or rock falls.

- In industry, the children may be exposed to dangerous chemicals and substances, so burns and serious injury are common. They may also be exposed to toxic substances such as mercury and lead, and can develop chronic health conditions such as silicosis
- Agricultural work also presents great dangers, especially where children have to work with dangerous tools and equipment or with chemical substances, like pesticides for crops.

- Child labourers are involved in hazardous work when they are exposed to all types of weather conditions (e.g. scorching hot sun, hard rain) and may not have shoes or adequate clothing. They can easily develop coughs and catch pneumonia or other illnesses
- Children are also exposed to hazardous work when the workplace is unsanitary, poorly lit and poorly ventilated or when clean drinking water, health services and schools are unavailable, especially in the more remote areas. In these conditions, children are more at risk of catching illnesses and disease.

- Many types of work are physically harmful to children, especially when done for long periods of time. For example, children may have to sit bent over in one position, or crawl in small spaces which can cause disfigurement, spinal injuries and difficulty walking straight.
- This could be work such as sewing footballs or clothes, breaking bricks and rocks for road building, making matchsticks, crawling through a mine, making bricks. Or they might constantly be bent over from carrying loads that are too heavy.

# ILO CONVENTIONS ON CHILD LABOR

The two ILO Conventions on child labour are

1. Convention No. 138 on Minimum Age

2. Convention No. 182 on the Worst Forms of  
Child Labour

# **World Day Against Child Labor**

## **12 June**

# STATISTICS OF CHILD LABOR

- ILO : 152 million children worldwide are victims of child labor; 88 million are boys and 64 million are girls.
- Girls may be more present in less visible and therefore under-reported forms of child labor such as domestic service in private households.
- 48 percent of all victims of child labor are aged 5-11 years.
- Almost half of child labor victims (73 million) work in hazardous child labor; more than one-quarter of all hazardous child labor is done by children less than 12 years old (19 million)



- Almost half of child workers are in Africa (72.1 million); 41 percent (62.1 million) are in Asia and the Pacific
- 71 percent of child labor takes place in agriculture, which includes fishing, forestry, livestock herding
- 19 percent of child labor victims live in low income countries; 2 million victims live in high-income countries







# INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMME ON THE ELIMINATION OF CHILD LABOR (IPEC)

- IPEC is the largest technical cooperation programme of the ILO, founded in 1992, aims to eliminate child labor.
- IPEC's work to eliminate child labour is an important aspect of the ILO's
- It operates in 88 countries and is the largest program of its kind in the world.
- IPEC works with international and government agencies, NGOs, the media, and children and their families to end child labor and provide children with education and assistance.

- IPEC, withdrawing children from child labor, providing them with education and assisting their families with training and employment opportunities contribute directly to creating decent work for adults.

# SETTING TARGET GROUP PRIORITIES

- While the goal of IPEC remains the prevention and elimination of all forms of child labour, the priority targets for immediate action are the worst forms of child labour, which are defined in the ILO Convention on the worst forms of child labour, 1999 (No. 182) as:
  - all forms of slavery or practices similar to slavery,
  - such as the sale and trafficking of children,
  - debt bondage and serfdom and forced or compulsory labour, including forced or compulsory recruitment of children for use in armed conflict;

- the use, procuring or offering of a child for prostitution, for the production of pornography or for pornographic performances;
- the use, procuring or offering of a child for illicit activities, in particular for the production and trafficking of drugs
- work which, by its nature or the circumstances in which it is carried out, is likely to harm the health, safety or morals of children.

# CHILD LABOR IN PAKISTAN

- The Human Rights Commission of Pakistan estimated that in the 1990s, 11 million children were working in the country, half of whom were under age ten.
- More than 12.5 million children are involved in child labor in Pakistan.
- According to Reuters, “Pakistan’s Labour Force Survey, 2014-15 showed that of those children aged between 10 and 14 years active in child labor,
- 61 percent were boys and 88 percent came from rural areas.”



# GOVERNMENT POLICIES ON CHILD LABOR IN PAKISTAN

- A number of laws prohibiting child labor, The most important laws are:
  - The Factories Act 1934
  - The West Pakistan Shops and Establishments Ordinance 1969
  - The Employment of Children Act 1991
  - The Bonded Labor System Abolition Act 1992
  - The Punjab Compulsory Education Act 1994
- Pakistan has passed laws in an attempt to limit child labor but those laws are universally ignored.

## ○ New Law Bans Child Labor in Pakistan

On Aug. 6, 2020, Pakistan banned child domestic labor for the first time, passing an amendment that makes it illegal for children to participate in domestic labor.

The new law was implemented in response to the death of Zohra Shah, an 8-year-old girl and domestic worker who was brutally beaten and died.

- Khyber Pakhtunkhwa Province also established a dedicated child labor unit. Children in Pakistan are engaged in the worst forms of child labor, including in commercial sexual exploitation and domestic work, each sometimes as a result of human trafficking. Children also engage in forced labor in brick cutting and agriculture.

# ORGANIZATION TO PROTECT CHILD HEALTH

- Family Planning Association of Pakistan (FPAP)
- Rozan
- Sahil
- Child Protection and Welfare Bureau (CPWB)
- Save The Children
- CCF- Child Care Foundation of Pakistan

- CHAEF- Children's Health and Education Fund
- Children First
- Voice of Children
- Society for the Protection of the Rights of the Child
- PAHCHAAN (Protection And Help of Children Against Abuse and Neglect)

- <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2020/mar/12/pakistan-passes-law-against-child-abuse-in-wake-of-zainab-ansari-case>
- <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/child-maltreatment>
- <https://www.compassion.com/poverty/child-labor-quick-facts.htm#:~:text=152%20million%20children%20worldwide%20are,and%2064%20million%20are%20girls.&text=Girls%20who%20leave%20school%20early,to%20join%20the%20labor%20force.>

<https://www.ilo.org/ipec/Campaignandadvocacy/Youthinaction/C182-Youth-orientated/worstforms/lang-en/index.htm>

THANK YOU