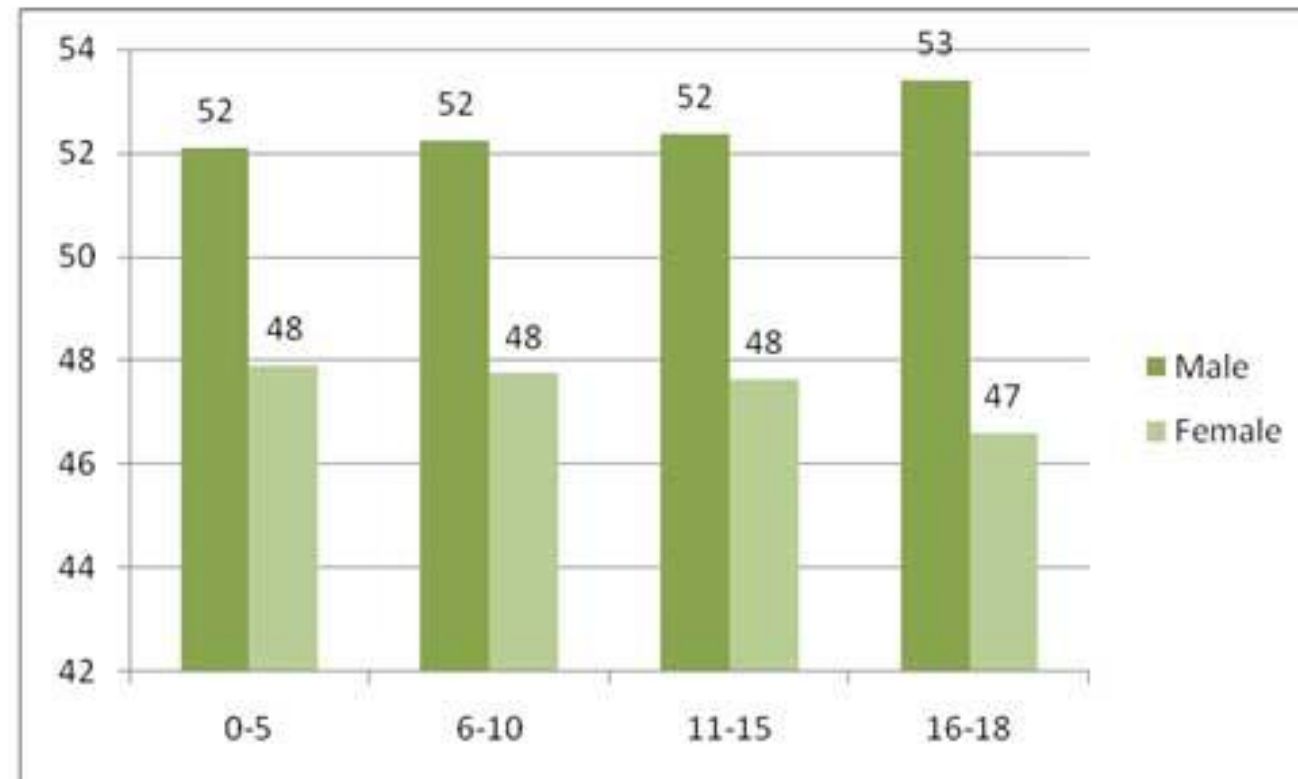
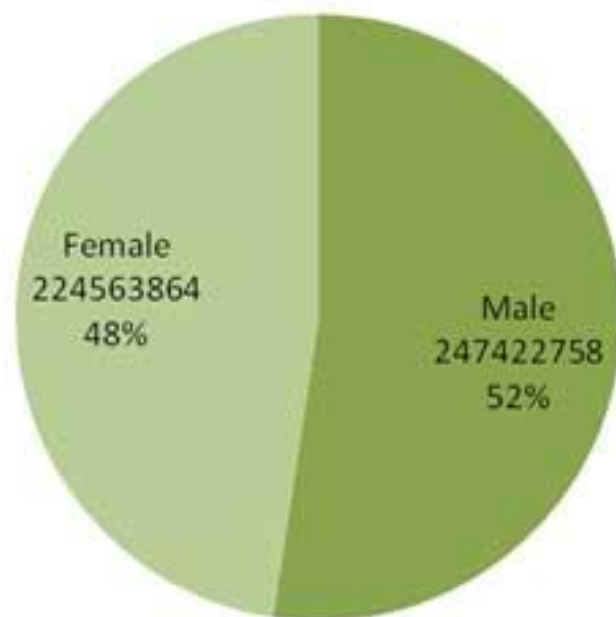
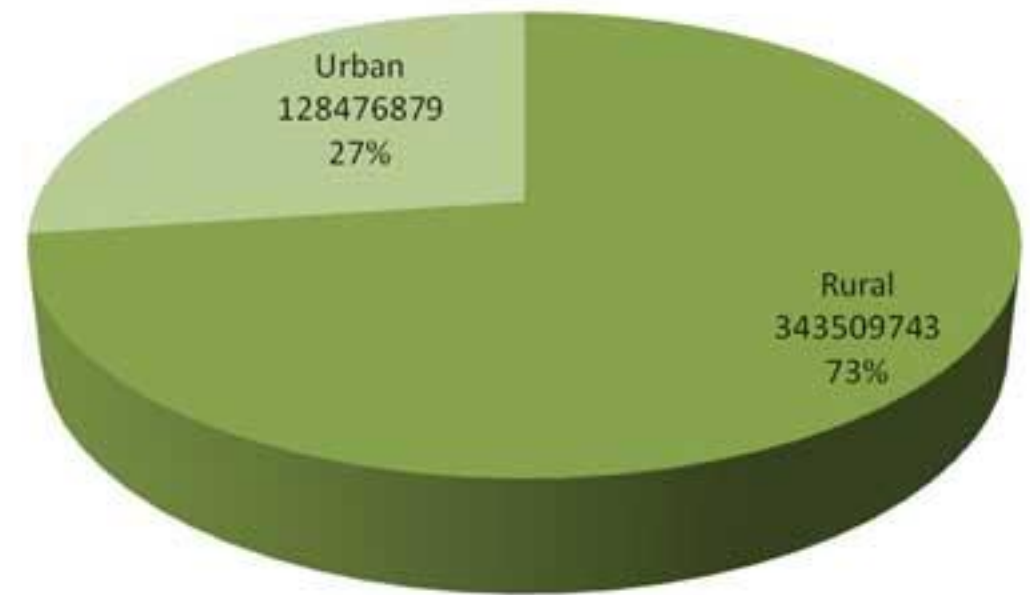
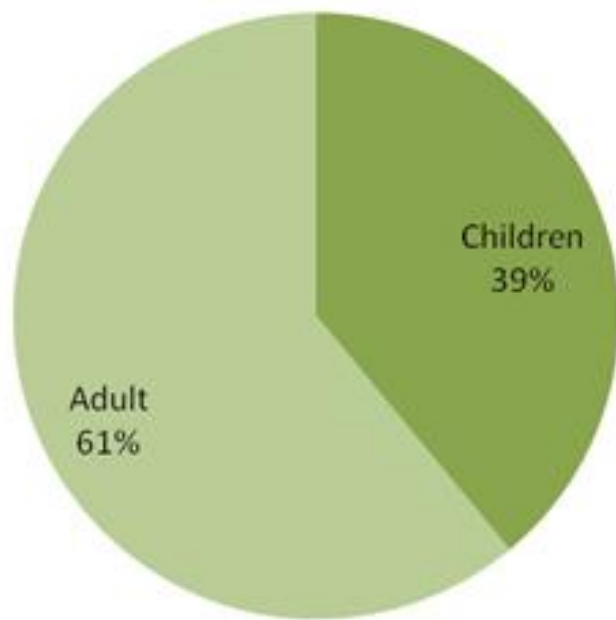


Let us start with some data from India



Violence experienced by children can be direct and indirect

Every year nearly a billion children worldwide experience physical punishment from their carers (parents, teachers, other adults)

Children frequently witness domestic violence in their homes and learn this as acceptable or socially approved behavior.

It has long term impact into adulthood, parenthood.

No child is immune; children of all ages, genders, religions, ethnicity, disability, social-economic status, gender identity are all at risk.

Violence against Children

- ★ Child abuse or maltreatment is physical, sexual, psychological or neglect of children by a parent or caregiver.
- ★ This includes acts or failure to act that results in actual or potential harm to the child.
- ★ This can happen in the child's home, schools or in the community/society.

“Violence begets violence. We know that a child experiencing abuse is more likely to see violence as normal, even acceptable....and more likely to perpetuate violence against his or her own children in the future.

If trauma for children of societal violence is not addressed, we open the door to problems that can last a lifetime...and spawn negative attitudes that can reverberate across a generation.”

UNICEF Executive Director, Anthony Lake, 2014

Forms of Violence against children

Neglect

Physical

Abuse
Emotional Abuse

Sexual Abuse

Psychological Abuse

Marriage

Overarching:
Discrimination
based on
gender,
disability,
ethnicity,
faith, social
status etc)

effects

Delayed milestones, depression,
apathy, anxiety, aggressive, self
harm,
decline in learning/academics,
suicide, anti social behaviors,
social alienation, crime,
incarceration

Life long
Inter-generational
better to prevent
than treat

- “...The use of violence can be learned and transmitted as a behaviour, through generations – from parent to child, or sibling-to-sibling, or within communities – although only a proportion of those who witness or experience violence go on to perpetrate violence as adults...”

Are children property?
Are they potential victims?
Can they participate in
processes for their own
safety?

Who is responsible for
children's safety?

Family/caregiver



School staff, Community

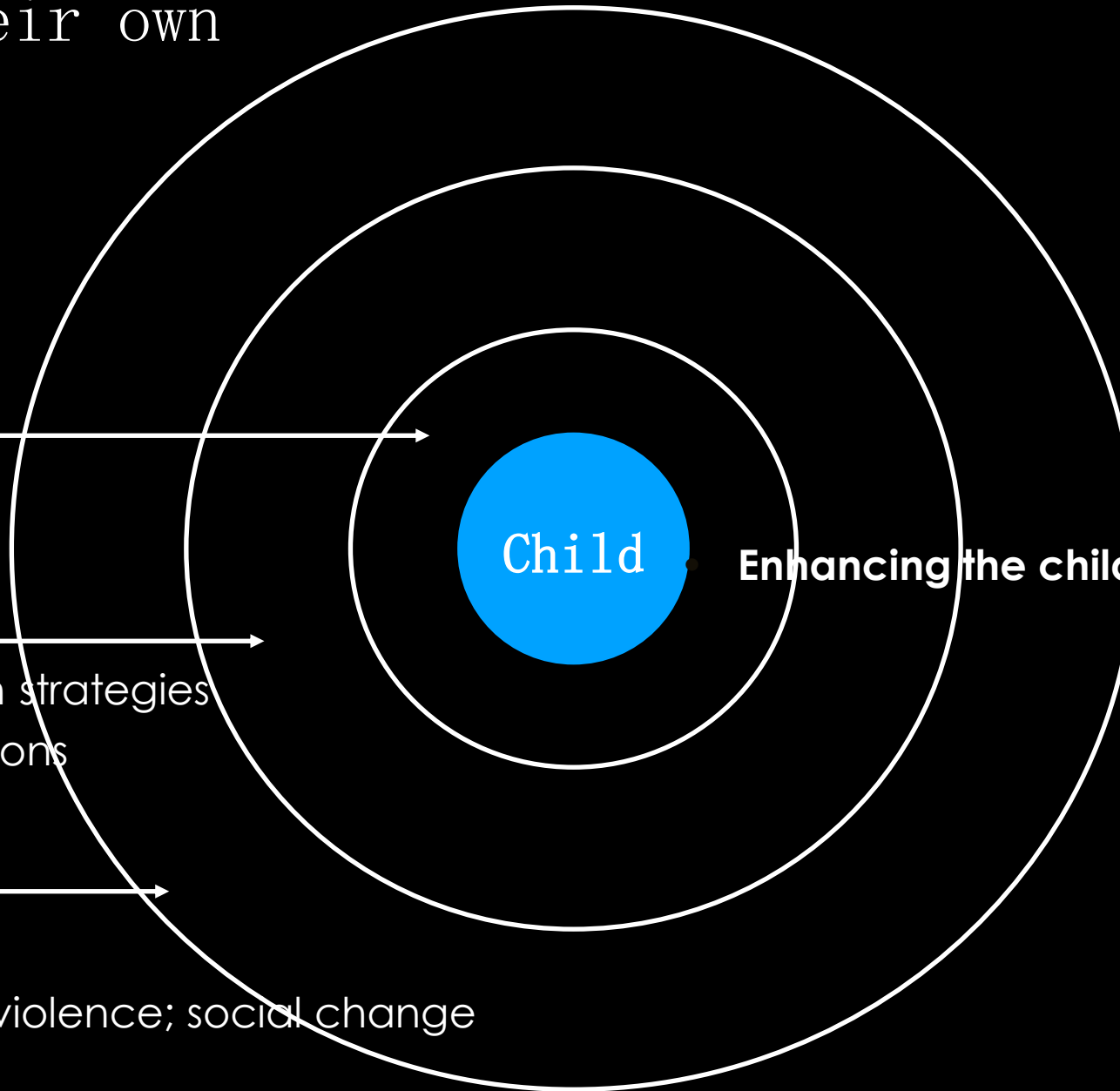


- **Embedding** violence-prevention strategies
into existing services and institutions

Government- all Depts



- **Eliminating** the root causes of violence; social change



Child

Enhancing the child's individual capacities



Source: <https://www.unicef.org/india> (2019)

Source: Handbook for Ending Violence Against Children(I- Situational Analysis of India)

Make violence prevention and response a high priority in existing social welfare, health, police, judicial, education and community services and programs.

Invest in effective communication and media campaigns that promote respectful behaviours and model strong disapproval of violent behaviours as a norm.

Campaign for investment into research, reporting and monitoring of violence against children, gender based violence and domestic violence.

Help teachers learn “positive disciplining skills and skills to model and teach “life skills” for children.
Campaign to eliminate corporal punishment in schools.

Lobby to change political norms that promote violence as an acceptable form of protest against social injustice

The four core principles of the Convention on the rights of children are:

- *Non discrimination

- *Best interests of the child

- *Right to life, survival and development

- *Respect for the views of the child



Each right spelt out in the CRC is **inherent** to the **human dignity** and **harmonious** development of every child.

Positive discipline techniques:

- * Understand the meaning and cause behind the child's behavior
- * Focus on controlling yourself— not the child
- * Use empathy and logic
- * Pay attention to the child's behavior that you like, not the behavior you don't like. Hear their story.
- * Mistakes can be learning opportunities if the shame is removed. Use problem solving approaches.
- * Instead of saying "no", redirect...be creative
- * Explain to the child; use stories from religious texts
- * Don't bribe
- * Be the leader; not the controller

A close-up photograph of a woman with dark hair and a pink flower lei around her neck, gently kissing a young child on the cheek. The child has dark hair and is wearing a red shirt. The background is a plain, light-colored wall.

A lesson on parenting from the Innuit Community

Traditional Inuit parenting is incredibly nurturing and tender.

Inuit mothers have one golden rule: Don't shout or yell at small children. The culture views scolding — or even speaking to children in an angry voice — as inappropriate.

Even if the child hits you or bites you, there's no raising your voice?
"No, they're upset about something, and you have to figure out what it is."

When we shout at a child — or even threaten with anger we're training the child to shout or express anger when they get upset and that this solves problems."

Children learn emotional regulation from parents and adults.

They use storytelling to discipline, Oral storytelling is a human universal. For tens of thousands of years, it has been a key way that parents teach children about values and how to behave.

Today many parents outsource their oral storytelling to screens. And in doing so are we missing out on an easy — and effective — way of disciplining and changing behavior.

Some other techniques and strategies to promote

Team sports for all children (not just for those who are athletic)

Singing together.

Teaching life skills throughout childhood in age appropriate ways.

Emphasising spiritual and religious stories and messages that promote kindness, gentleness, tolerance as a virtue.

Encouraging and supporting visual and performing art in schools and colleges that show the advantages of peace, kindness and non violence.

Encourage child participation and volunteering in activities and programmes for common social good

Handbook for

ENDING VIOLENCE AGAINST CHILDREN

I- Situational Analysis
of India



एन सी पी सी आर
National Commission for Protection of Child Rights

ChildFund
India