

**Summer Training
at
CRY Foundation, Delhi**
April 9 to May 30, 2018

**To Study the Issues and Prevention of Sexual Abuse in Children (6-14 Years)
supported by Saksham Ngo of Shabad Dairy**

**By
Priyanka Lamba**

**Under the guidance of
Dr. J.P Singh**

**MBA Hospital & Health Management
2017-2019**


Institute of Health Management Research
The IIHMR University, Jaipur
2018

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that **Priyanka Ramchander Lamba** has undergone summer training at Child Rights and You (CRY), New Delhi, from 09th April to 30st may 2018.

The candidate herself completed the project assigned to her during summer training. Her approach to the project was sincere and proactive. This summer training is in partial fulfillment of the course requirement recommended for the award of MBA in Hospital and Health Management.

I wish her success in all her future endeavors.



Dr. J.P. Singh

Associate Professor

IIHMR University, Jaipur



Col. (Dr.) Ashok Kaushik

Dean (Academic and Students' Affairs)

IIHMR University, Jaipur

28th May, 2018**TO WHOMSOEVER IT MAY CONCERN**

This is to certify that **Ms. Priyanka Lamba** interned with CRY from 9th April, 2018 to 28th May, 2018. During her internship she worked with Saksham at Samaypur Badli, where she assisted Mr. Sant Lal, the Project Head of SAKSHAM NGO.

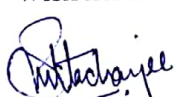
She worked with the following assignments during her tenure as an intern:

- At Saksham, she conducted learning and sketch classes. Also taught children about their rights and their implementation.
- Visited field to conduct surveys on adolescent health and well being.
- Assisted the NGO partner to prepare a study on the POSCO Act.
- Studied research designs and prepared study designs.

As an intern, Priyanka has not only been professionally competent but is also very diligent, communicative and focused. We hope that this experience has helped sharpen her overall understanding on child rights and she will be able to perform well in any similar future assignments and remain an advocate of child rights.

We trust that she will continue to keep in touch with CRY and work towards a building of a child rights movement.

Wish her all the best.



Ms. Sweta Bhattacharjee

Senior Manager - Volunteer Action Team, North



Acknowledgement

“Vital to every operation is cooperation”–

A wonderful quotation put forth by Mr. Frank Tyger.

The summer training opportunity I had with child right and you, new Delhi was an enriching experience, it was a great chance for learning and professional development. It helped me develop an ability to understand child right and issues from various perspectives.

Bearing in mind the previous, I would like to take this opportunity to express my deepest gratitude and special thanks to my mentor, Dr J PSingh, IIHMR University, Jaipur, for guiding and keeping me on the correct path throughout the two months of internship.

It is my radiant sentiment to place on record my best regards, deepest sense of gratitude and indebtedness to Mrs. Swetabhatachariya, Mission Director, CRY new Delhi, for her immense support and faith and for allowing me to carry out the study with ease at his esteemed organisation during the internship.

I would like to gratefully acknowledge Mr. Santlal, whose deep sharing, and cooperation has moved me many levels beyond our own thinking.

I perceive the opportunity as a big milestone in my professional development. I will strive to use the gained skills and acknowledgement on the best possible way, and will continue to work on their improvement, to attain the desired career objectives.

Sincerely,

Priyanka Lamba

TABLE OF CONTENT

S.NO	TOPICS	PAGE NO.
1	INTRODUCTION OF CRY	5
2	HISTORY	6
3	ORGANISATION STRUCTURE	7-11
4	ABOUT SUMMER TRAINING	12
5	INTRODUCTION	13-14
6	OBJECTIVES	15
7	PROJECT REPORT	16
8	RESULTS/ KEY FINDINGS	17-23
9	RECOMMENDATIONS /	24
10	CONCLUSION	25
11	REFERENCES	26

CHILD RIGHTS AND YOU, NEW DELHI



INTRODUCTION

“Child rights and you is a non-profitable organisation established by Rippankapoor in 1979. Its “EQUALITY NOT CHARITY”. Its objective is to exhilarate those children whose parents cannot bear the cost of the school fees, to make efforts to feed millions of furnishing children who can’t afford even a single meal of the day, to bring hope for those hopeless parents of 2 million infant who couldn’t even survive celebrate their birthday day”.

BEGNING AND HISTORY

In 1979 Rippan and 6 companions began CRY with Rs 50 around his mom's eating table. They felt that something should have been done to enhance the circumstance of the underprivileged Indian tyke. Uniquely, given their experiences and inspirations, they decided not to begin a grassroots-level actualizing association working straightforwardly with and for underprivileged youngsters. They picked rather to make CRY a connection among Indians who could give assets and a large number of devoted individuals and associations at the grassroots-level who are attempting to work for absence of them. This "connection" or empowering position has decided CRY's key options at each point – from the gathering pledges strategies it utilizes, to the idea of its association with the NGOs its accomplices with.

All through the early, troublesome years, it was Rippan's obsession and conviction that drove CRY. He was solidly persuaded that every one of us can, in our own little way, be the specialists of progress, and when enough of us wind up one, the effect is an enduring improvement. All he asked of individuals was that they help CRY by doing what they were great at. As he put it, "What I can do, I should do."

In spite of the fact that Rippan passed away in 1994, his vision for underprivileged youngsters guarantees that CRY keeps on developing.

ORGANISATIONAL STRUCTURE AT CRY

Volunteer activity: CRY started as an undertaking of seven youthful volunteers and from that point onward, the soul of volunteerism has been related degree fundamental life saver of the association. Volunteerism for joined states doesn't mean the more usage of further human asset to help our work. To us our volunteers square measure a storehouse of vitality control. At cry we are proclivity to energize and bolster our volunteers to engage people and network to spur constructive adjustment by urging them to start activity in their setting. The shared responsibilities to rouse

Vision of CRY

A happy, healthy and creative child whose rights are protected and honoured in a society that is built on respect for dignity, justice and equity for all.

To empower individuals' groups and development incorporating differing portions, to promise their specific qualities, working in association to anchor, ensure and respect the privileges of Indian youngsters.

Empower individuals to find their potential for activity and change.

To motivate them to look for goals through individual and aggregate activities along these lines empowering kids to understand their maximum capacity.

To empower individuals to assume liability for the circumstance of the denied Indian tyke.

Mission

To empower individuals to assume liability for the circumstance of the denied Indian tyke thus inspire them to look for goals through individual and aggregate activity in this way empowering youngsters to understand their maximum capacity

To influence individuals to find their potential for activity and change

To empower people groups' assemblages and developments incorporating differing fragments, to promise their specific qualities, working in organization to anchor, ensure and respect the privileges of India's kids.

CORE VALUES

The association for the most part focuses around 4 fundamental rights which is ordered as survival, improvement, assurance and investment.

The CRY is based on certain "foundation principles" which gives the accompanying essential rights on all youngsters over the world, with no separation.

Survival: the right to survival, to life, health, nutrition, name and rationality.

Development: the right to development, of education, care and recreation.

Protection: the right to protection from exploitation, abuse and neglect.

Participation: the right to participation in expression, information, thoughts and religion.

CRY attempts to guarantee these rights to all classes of kids, who could be road kids, kids fortified in labour, offspring of business sex specialists, physically and slow-witted kids and kids in adolescent establishments, or even kids in privileged homes.

Controlling standards

Survival

The right to survive with adequate nutrition and quality health care services, citizenship and a wholesale family life.

CRY, in support with neighbourhood NGO's guarantees that Primary Health Centres are practical, pre and post-natal consideration administrations are accessible, vaccination camps are composed.

Protection

The privilege to be ensured that every one of the kids be supported and shielded from destructive impacts, manhandle and abuse in any frame and have a minding, secure family.

By assembling networks to request least wages and profit of government plans like worker ensure plans, with the goal that they don't need to send their youngsters to work. In this way, by requesting for responsible administration, making a more secure condition for India's kids.

Development:

The privilege to give a youngster a chance to grow completely through free, equivalent and quality training, entertainment and a strong domain.

CRY, alongside its collusion accomplices, campaigns for strategy – level changes to guarantee that kids go to spans classes or non-formal instruction focuses and are conceded into government schools with utilitarian framework.

Participation:

The privilege to opportunity of thought, conclusion, religion, articulation and activity without social and sexual orientation. All youngsters will make the most of their essential rights. Work towards guaranteeing this by giving a canvas to articulation framing youngsters' gathering, empowering inspiration and openings at different levels to investigate their potential.

TEAM AT CRY

1. Volunteer Action

CRY started as an undertaking of 7 youthful volunteers and from that point forward, the soul of volunteerism has been a fundamental life saver of the association. Volunteerism does not mean the minor use of extra human asset to help our work. Volunteers are a storehouse of vitality, innovativeness and responsibility. CRY, urge and bolster volunteers to engage individuals and networks to realize positive change – by urging them to start activity in their condition.

2. Communication

With the coming of innovation new cases methods for procedure building is accomplished at the money related expense. Since they work to guarantee the most elevated quality both in substance and look in its regular postal mail, promoting, media and backing efforts to successfully convey and connect with its partners. Numerous corporate associations who are supporting CRY, in each part of interchanges are expert associations who as their commitment to the reason charge CRY fundamentally decreased rates. These are basic and unavoidable speculations that CRY makes to accomplish more extensive reach, assemble activity and construct a system of individuals and gatherings focused on children's rights

3. Resource Development

They for the most part called by the Fundraising or Resource Development point CRY, is propelled by social equity plan. The essential job is to channelize open activity for youngsters' appropriate, as monetary and material assets and time and abilities. CRYs try is to get the most extreme number of individuals and associations included, driving a people's development for the privileges of India's correct.

Advertising tie-ups with partnerships, occasions, school and college workshops, media battles, signature drives, backing efforts, the Internet and road theatre guarantee that individuals wherever can get to data on the circumstance of India's kids and roads to get included. Each raising support adventure from welcome cards to web promoting coordinates income destinations with backing for children.

4. Development Support

Improvement bolster joint efforts an imperative job in CRY organization. In CRY they approach social financial speculator way to deal with give making. They search for promising, incipient, grassroots-level NGO'S and networks that work in the rights structure, tending to the main drivers of disparity instead of its side effects. Them allow making (otherwise called Development Support inside CRY) takes after a social equity plan and stress on promotion as a fundamental medium if change is to be accomplished on a huge scale.

With the NGOs they bolster, CRY characterizes its job as that of an accomplice – every mixture of assets is joined by the non-money related information sources important to guarantee their ideal use and greatest effect. Contributions to the regions of association building, program improvement, preparing, and viewpoint working in youngsters' correct responsibility and support.

5. Grant Risk Management

Money related hazard is characteristic in any concede settling on choice. CRY previously started the procedure of Financial Risk Management (FRM) in 1994 wherein it was completed with the assistance of an outside examiner. After the presentation of the Development Support Head Office (DSHO) Systems group in 2001, CRY chose to set up an inside FRM group inside this unit in 2003. In July 2013, the FRM group moved out of DSHO

and is since going about as a free unit under the CEO's office. The recently shaped unit is called Grant Risk Management or GRM Unit.

6. The Child Centre

The aim of Child Centre is to guarantee youngsters' voices are perceived as noteworthy and one of a kind, on issues and arrangements that influence them. The capacity goes for building skill on youngsters – their advancement, sees, reality of their circumstances; set up standards of commitment, particularly with regards to the kids' assemblages. The cooperatives are an essential piece of CRY's improvement programs.

About Summer Training

Summer training is an integral part of the MBA hospital and health management / MBA pharmaceutical management/ MB rural management program. As a per of curriculum, each student of first ear required to undergo two months field training known as “summer training”. Summer training is undertaken with reputed organizations as assigned by IIHMR University.

The main objectives of summer training are:

To understand and learn day to day micro level operational management of health/ hospital/ pharma/ rural/ organizations.

To study identified issues/problems associated with some specific operational area/programs.

Summer training at CRY

Withthe widespread emergence of sexual abuse, Child Care and You, (CRY), NewDelhi, took an initiative to access the awareness of the community about abuse and provide knowledge regarding the same through this study.

The focus of this study was to understand the living status (with whom they are living) of children, and their encounter with sexual abuse, their age at first and last encounter, who have done this (family member or stranger) and whether they discuss about this with anyone.

INTRODUCTION

Adolescence is the time of life when individuals stop to be child and begin to be grown-ups and furthermore it is considered as a spanning period from adolescence to adulthood. Seen that way, pre-adult can be time of awesome weakness, however it likewise offers an essential window of chance to encourage sexual orientation simply supportable human development.

Adolescent people in the draft Youth Policy have been characterized as the age aggregate between 13-19 years; under the ICDS program immature young ladies are thought to be between 11-18. a long time; the Constitution of India and work laws of the nation consider individuals up to the age of 14 as kids; while the Reproductive and Child Health Program notices teenagers as being between 10-19 years old. Globally, the age gathering of 10-19 years is thought to be the period of pre-adulthood.

In the world, India has the biggest number of kids (375 million), covering 40% of Oits populace, out of which 69% of Indian youngsters are casualties of physical, enthusiastic and sexual manhandle. New Delhi, the country's capital, has a sexual manhandle rate more than 83%. Over 70% of cases are unreported or unshared even with relatives. Worldwide Prevalence of Child Sexual Abuse examine led by The Centres for Disease Control and the U.S. 19.7% of ladies all-inclusive experienced sexual manhandle preceding the age of 18.(Senn et al.,2007).

Sexual abuse is the point at which a more seasoned kid, an adolescent or youth for his or her sexual satisfaction. The greater part of World populace is under the time of immature period. These youngsters confront genuine dangers in current occasions, particularly young ladies [Adolescent young ladies allude to the young ladies matured between 10 - 19], specifically, are probably going to endure sexual mishandle, viciousness, assault, undesirable pregnancies, foetus removal and STDs from which they require assurance. They are observed to be inadequately worried about their security. The learning they have is deficient and tedious. Shelling with progressively sexualized pictures with publicizing and upon the TV of young people is or juvenile is apparently rising and is unchecked in India. In spite of various Government activities, it holds the title of having high rates of juvenile sexual mishandle and pregnancies.

Sexual violence against young ladies is a worldwide human rights infringement of huge extents with serious wellbeing and social results. Sexual savagery has genuine and durable ramifications for the physical and emotional wellness of people and their social a word

related working, and additionally for their families and networks, and can hinder social and monetary improvement. Usually expressed that kids are the world's most profitable assets and resources, yet their rights all through the world are to a great extent disregarded regularly coming about into appalling results. This is a direct result of the helplessness of youngsters. From early stages to pre-adulthood, kids are subject to grown-ups for security and continuous supporting and this puts them in danger of abuse in numerous structures. The defencelessness of youngsters. From early stages to youth, youngsters are reliant on grown-ups for wellbeing and progressing sustaining and this puts them in danger of abuse in numerous forms.

Sexual abuse occurs when a child is exposed to or engaged in sexual activities in which the child cannot give consent, or are coercive in nature, or violate the law, or when there is a developmental asymmetry among the participants. The perpetrator is generally an older or more mature person.

The sexual activities may include any of the following:

Fondling of genitalia or breasts, oral-genital contact, vaginal or anal penetration, exploitation in pornography or prostitution, exhibitionism, or voyeurism.

Types of sexual abuse

- Molestation
- Rape
- Sexual assault
- ICD-9-CM Codes
- 995.53 Sexual abuse
- V71.5 Alleged sexual abuse

Epidemiology & Demographics

- Sexual abuse accounts for approximately 10% of all abuse cases.
- In the mid-1990s there were approximately 200,000 cases of child sexual abuse per year. This number has fallen to just under 100,000 cases in 2003.
- Approximately one in three reports of child abuse are substantiated.
- Estimated incidence of sexual abuse occurring in childhood: women: 12% to 25%, men: 8% to 10%.(Singh et al.,2014)

OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the summer training were:

1. To understand the issues of sexual abuse among the adolescent children.
2. To spread awareness regarding sexual abuse in adolescent children especially in girl children.

PROJECT REPORT

Methodology

This study is done in adolescent children who have been victims of sexual abuse. The following section explains the research methodology adopted to conduct the study.

Research design:

A cross sectional study was carried out to understand the incidence of sexual abuse among the children in the age group of 8-16 years linked with NGO for education purpose.

The focus of this study was to understand the living status (with whom they are living) of children, and their encounter with sexual abuse, their age at first and last encounter, who have done this (family member or stranger) and whether they discuss about this with anyone.

Site of the study:

The sampled children were taken from the Saksham NGO, which is located in the shabad dairy. This NGO is financially supported by CRY (Child Care and You).

Duration:

(2 Months) data were collected over a period of 2 months from April to May 2018.

Sample size:

All the hundred children supported by “Saksham” have been selected for this study.

Data collection:

A structured interview scheduled was used to collect the data from these children to understand the issue of sexual abuse and preventions and the findings are given below.

RESULTS

To understand the background characteristics of the children by their sex the data was analysed and presented in table no. 1

Table:1 Demographic characteristics of children

Characteristic	n=100	Girls	Boys	Percentage (%)
Age group years				
8-10	13	9	4	13
10-12	37	27	10	37
12-14	33	17	16	33
14-16	17	11	6	17
Sex				
Male	36			36
Female	64			64
Living with				
Parents	90	54	36	90
Others (step mother/relatives)	10	6	4	10

Findings

The distribution of children according to their age revealed that majority (70%) of the children were in the age group of (10-14) and 64 per cent were female and most of them (90%) were living with their parents.

To understand the interaction of children with their parents regarding sexual abuse data

were analysed and summarised in table no. 2.

Table:2 Interaction regarding sexual abuse with their parents

Items	n=100	Male	Female	Percentage %
Parents ever talked about this	54	3	51	54
Which parent talked about this				
Father	2	2	0	2
Mother	43	0	43	43
Others	9	1	8	9
Whether parents explained family and friends can also abuse (yes)	39	1	38	39
They tell let an adult know if it happens	46	0	46	46
Were you ever told about sexual abuse in school	63	20	43	63

Findings

It is evident from the data that in majority of cases mothers discuss this issue of sexual abuse with their daughters.

More than half (54%) of the children reported that their parents have discussed about sexual abuse with them. Among these parents (52%) mothers discussed with their daughter including their (9%) stepmother.

About two fifth (39%) children have reported that their parents told them that friends can also abuse them.

Around half (46%) of the children reported that their parents told them whenever this type of incidence happens to them they should report to any adult member of family

About two third (63%) children reported that they have been educated by NGO regarding the act of sexual abuse.

To understand the distribution of children according to the different types of sexual abuse and the data is presented in in the table below

Table no.3 Distribution of children according to different types of sexual abuse.

	YES n=100	GIRLS n=64	BOYS n=36	PERCENTAGE (%)
Look at his/her genitals	33	32	1	33
Undress and show his or her genitals	33	32	1	33
Watch him/her masturbating	27	26	1	27
Look at pornography	5	5	0	5
Be naked & to expose to genitals for pictures	2	2	0	2
Submitted to full sexual intercourse with penetration	17	17	0	17
Submitted to having his/her figure or any object in body	21	21	0	21

Findings

It is evident from the result that mostly (50%) girls were being sexually assaulted or harassed or forced, only one boy is being sexually abuse.

Around half (50%) girls were forced to look or showtheir genitals.

Less than around half(40%) girls were forced to watch the abuser masturbating out of which two girlswere exposed to genitals for pictures.

Around one fourth (25%) girls were submitted to full intercourse with penetration and 21 were subjected to having their figure or any object in body.

To understand the distribution of children according to the frequency of sexual abuse and the data is shown in table below.

Table no. 4Distribution of children according to the frequency of sexual abuse.

	GIRLS n= 64	BOYS n= 36
Once	18	1
Between 2-5 times	3	0
Between 6-10 times	4	0
Over 10 times	7	0
It never happened to me	32	35

Findings

More than half (67%) of children (girls and boys) reported that they were never exposed to sexual abuse only one boy was being sexually abused once.

Mostly girls around (25%)reported that they faced sexual abuse once in life time and 3 girls faced the same 2-5 times and 4 were abused for 6to 10 times. 7 girls reported that more than 10 times they were exposed to sexual abuse.

To understand the distribution of children according to their age at the first and last encounter of sexual abuse and the data is formulated in the table below

Table 5 distribution of children according to their age at the first and the last encounter of sexual abuse.

Age	First time	Last time
8-10	3	4
10-12	5	2
12-14	5	3
14-16	17	10
Never happened to me	67	

Findings

This was observed from the study that more than half (67%) of children reported that sexual abuse never happened to them in this survey.

Majority of children were found from the age group of 14-16 years in their first (17) and last (10) encounter of sexual abuse.

Some children were also from age group of 8-10 years.

To understand the distribution of children according to the preparator of sexual abuse.

Table:6 distribution of children according to the preparator of sexual abuse.

Characteristic	n=100	Percentage (%)
Gender of person		
Male	31	31
Female	2	2
It never happened to me	67	67
This person was		
Stranger	4	4
Neighbour	16	16
Uncle/aunt	11	11
Teacher	2	2
Peer	3	3
It never happened to me	67	67
Did you ever talk about this (YES)	17	17
I was helped	3	3
I was not believed	4	4
Nothing changed	3	3
Never happen	67	67
Who did you talk about this		
Father	0	00
Mother	17	17
Teacher	9	9
Another person (friend)	7	7
It never happened	67	67
You know someone who experience similar (YES)	8	8

Findings

This was evident from the study that sexual abuse and harassment was mostly (16%) done by the neighbours.

About 17 percent of the children talk with their respective parents particularly mother about sexual abuse for help or to take initiative against the crime and (3%) of them said it was helpful. While (3%) said nothing changed in their life.

Around 17 percent talk about this with their respective mother while some 9 percent feels comfortable talking to their teachers

To understand the distribution of children according to protective measures taken by children or their parents and the data is represented in the table below:

Table:7 Distribution of children according to Protective measures taken by them.

To understand the protective response or steps taken against the sexual abuse by children or by their parents and the data is represented in table below

Items	n=33
Did you file report in police station (YES)	5
Did police co-operate (YES)	4
Don't know	28

Findings

Majority of children/ parents did not file report in police station against the act of sexual abuse. Only 5 percent cases were reported in police station and out of the total cases reported, police showed active participation and help all the cases.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Prevent Sexual Abuse: this incorporates preparing abilities for denying sex, enhancing correspondence, and settling struggle in all youthful grown-up conceptive wellbeing training endeavors, and in other fitting gatherings.

Raise Awareness and Advocate for Legal Sanctions: Create mindfulness by go with the issue of sexual maltreatment into the general population area. Target policymakers, guardians, instructors, network pioneers, police and the media with instructive crusades. Information accumulation framework ought to be made to screen the frequencies and commonness of maltreatment and broadcast the outcomes. Promoter for the audit, modification and implementation of laws to ensure unfortunate casualties and rebuff abusers.

Screen for Sexual Abuse: Health suppliers, instructors and associate teachers ought to be prepared to distinguish the people who have been casualties of sexual maltreatment by incorporating inquiries concerning maltreatment in wellbeing appraisals. Human services suppliers, specifically, should know that not all customers are having consensual sex, pregnancy may result from interbreeding or assault, and presenting condom utilize may put young ladies in danger of response

Respond with Services: Create a convention for reacting to customers who have been explicitly manhandled and, when essential, build up a referral framework to wellbeing, legitimate and different administrations.

CONCLUSION

The study was done to understand the issues of sexual abuse among the adolescent children and to spread awareness regarding the same especially in girls. Majority (70%) of children were in age group of (10-14) and (64%) of them were female. More than half (54%) reported that their parents have discussed about sexual abuse and specially with mother. Based on the findings it was concluded that 50 to 60 percent of adolescent girls were not aware of sexual abusive touch. Only 17% of children talk to their parents regarding sexual abuse and take initiative against this. It was also evident that there were only 5 cases of sexual abuse among children were reported out of total 33 cases rest all the cases were unreported because of fear of sexist remarks and eve teasing that they would have to face. This was found while interviewing the children. And also, social status stopped them from reporting the cases. Also, there were victims of family assault (16%), paternal uncles (17%) were mostly culprit in the cases.

REFERENCES

1. Senn, T. E., Carey, M. P., Venable, P. A., Coury-Doniger, P., & Urban, M. (2007). Characteristics of Sexual Abuse in Childhood and Adolescence Influence Sexual Risk Behaviour in Adulthood. *Archives of Sexual Behaviour*, 36(5), 637–645.
<http://doi.org/10.1007/s10508-006-9109-4>.
2. Singh, M. M., Parsekar, S. S., & Nair, S. N. (2014). An Epidemiological Overview of Child Sexual Abuse. *Journal of Family Medicine and Primary Care*, 3(4), 430–435.
<http://doi.org/10.4103/2249-4863.148139>.
3. Krishnakumar, Padinharath & Satheesan, K & Govindaraj, Geeta & Sureshkumar, K. (2013). Prevalence and Spectrum of Sexual Abuse Among Adolescents in Kerala, South India. *Indian journal of pediatrics*. 81. 10.1007/s12098-013-1260-
www.cry.org.in