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Research Papers

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## Prevalence of Girl child sexual abuse in Maharashtra

**Assistant Professor Rama Pande,**  
Manavlok's College of Social Sciences,  
Ambajogai

**Prof. Shubhangi Gavhane,**  
Sociology Department,  
Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University,  
Aurangabad

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### Abstract

*Child abuse in one form or another, has existed in almost all societies through the history- however, the recognition of child abuse as a social problem is at recent origin. The research on child sexual abuse in India has not received much attention this due to low reporting of cases of abused children.*

*Sexual abuse is use of a child for the sexual gratification of an adult. It includes inappropriate touching, exposure to indecency and pornography, being required to participate sexually stimulating acts including masturbation, prostitution, heterosexual or homosexual, forcible or other intercourse – vaginal, oral or anal. A legal definition of sexual abuse includes child molestation, incest and rape in the Indian context, child prostitution rape and child marriage are common forms of sexual abuse.*

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Child Abuse is an everyday reality in Mumbai city, but few cases ever get reported. Through a combined effort by the state governments women and child welfare department and the Brihan Mumbai municipal corporation (BMC), a special officer has been appointed at police station and across Mumbai to deal with issues related to the abuse of women and children. Moreover, Mumbai police has a dedicated write named Juvenile Aid Police Unit (JAPU), which works towards rescoring abused children.

Sexual exploitation of children has also been on the rise in the past few years. The social service Branch of the Mumbai police has been receiving an increasing number of complaints about child pornography.

European and gulf countries create a huge market for pornographic films featuring children. Child trafficking is now an organized criminal activity in Mumbai rather than a social problem. Ashutosh Patil, child abuse has many faces in Mumbai, but few ask for help (Article) Indian Express April 18, 2001) child abuse is not an every day reality not only in Mumbai but also other parts of Maharashtra. Ministry of social justice and empowerment and Gnyandevi NGO started child help line with the affiliation of Karve Institute at Pune. In India such child helpline are working in 66 cities.

**Number of children need medical help**

Pune's child help line	2001 to 2004	610
Mumbai	1996	1869
Solapur	Feb 2003	14
<b>Need help to go Home</b>		
Mumbai	June 96 to March 2004	6360
Pune	1 march 2004	117
Amravati	March 2003	20
<b>Help in Emotional Support</b>		
Mumbai	June 06 to March 2006	25542
Pune	March 02 to 04	3169
Nashik	June 2003 to March 2004	30
Goa	March 2000 to March 2004	163
<b>Help to missing children</b>		
Pune	March 1 to March 2004	191
Mumbai	June 96 to March 2004	2003
Nagpur	Nov 1998 to March 2009	588
<b>Need &amp; emotional support</b>		
Pune	02 to March 2004	3109

In Jan-March 2010 - There are six rape of minor girls were reported in chembur trombay.

Place	Age of Girl Child	Date
Lallubhai Police Thana area	7 years old	
RCF police that Area	14 years (Murder)	10.01.2010
Trombay Police	5 years	29.01.2010
Shivaji Nagar Police station	13 years	
Shivaji Nagar Police station area	6 year	08.02.2010
Shivaji Nagar Police station area	12 year	15.02.2010

(Source Prerak Lalkari, Marathi Magazine April 2010)

Above mentioned data shows the severity of the problem.

**VICTIMS OF CHILD RAPE ( 2006 – 2010)**

Sr. No.	Year	Age group (Years)		Share of children rape victims of total rape victim
		Below 10	Between 10-18	
1	2	3	4	5
1	2006	83	559	42.63
2	2007	99	518	42.35
3	2008	118	576	44.29
4	2009	131	484	41.19
5	2010	108	649	46.99
	% change in 2010 compared to 2006	30.12	16.10	
	% change in 2010 as compared to 2009	-17.56	34.09	

(Source MCRB 2010)

**Incidences of Rape and kidnapping and abduction of Juvenile girls during 2006-2010**

Year	Child Rape	Kidnapping
2006	655	552
2007	615	590
2008	690	598
2009	612	534
2010	747	749

(Source MCRB 2010)

747 cases of rape on Juvenile Girls have been reported during 2010 and this statistics is increased as it was during the year 2009 (612) in the State. The following table provides the detailed information on child rape victims and their proportion to the total rape victims during the year 2006 to 2010

Child Abuse is not an individual problem. It is become more important social issue. Punishing the guilty is very important and at the same time to aware the people in the society is urgently needed. The report of the department of women & child development on the implementation of the convention or child rights in India, prepared for the united nations committee on the rights of the child, has identified child abuse as a priority issue for immediate action, The issue should be given special attention by the govt. researcher & Social worker so culprit should be punished & examples are set for potential abuses.

As a researcher it is our responsibility to focus on the issue and aware the society to cope up with the child, to prevent the incidence by not tolerating the incidence but to safe guard the rights of children & let them to enjoy their childhood and help them to became citizens of healthy India.

**References**

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