



REG. NO.-1007

**INDIA
AGAINST
CHILD SEXUAL
ABUSE**

AINA ORGANIZATION



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PROFILE



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INTRODUCTION TO AINA ORGANIZATION

We do this through well planned and comprehensive programs in health, education, livelihoods, women empowerments, child safety and disaster preparedness and response. We also focus on generating and sharing knowledge with diverse stakeholders to influence sustainable impact at scale. Our overall goal is the empowerment of women and girls from poor and marginalized communities, leading to improvement in their lives and livelihood.

ABOUT US

At AINA Organization established in January, 2010 But registered as a trust on 19-Feb-2014. Registration number is 1007/2014-2015 has taken progressive steps towards the society to strengthen the bright future of our nation. AINA Organization imparts in social welfare program, educational & training, woman empowerment, youth welfare program, HIV/AIDS awareness, Child rights, Child Safety, Food rights, Education, Urban poverty program, Human Rights, Social Research, Human resource development, etc in Pan India.

OUR VISSION

To actively contribute to the social and economic development of the communities in which we operate and to be an organization that continually respond to the changing social realities through the development and application of knowledge, towards development of sustainable society that promote and protects the equality, social justice and Human Rights for all.



OUR MISSION

To work towards the promotion of the aims and objective of the Nations and its system for development of society, and in pursuance of its vision and guiding principle. The organization organize program to facilitate the development of our societies through social work, research work, disseminates knowledge of United Nations and its program as well reaches out to the larger community at local & National levels.

VALUES AND PRINCIPAL

AINA Organization encourages the following values to be practiced both at individual and organizational level.

- Honesty
- Transparency & Accountability
- Mutual respect
- Creativity
- Gender sensitiveness
- Cost efficiency
- Participation
- Solidarity

GUIDING PRINCIPAL

- Utilization of local wisdom and resources.
- Encouragement of innovation and creativity.
- Prioritizing quality.
- Enhancing coordination and networking.
- Accepting challenges



ORGANIZATION BELIVIES

- In the potential power of the poor and Rural people to participate actively in development initiatives within their community.
- In equal opportunity for man and women in society irrespective of class, age, ethnic, culture or religion.
- All Human Rights for all.
- In freedom of expression, movement and choice by man and women alike.
- In social harmony free from communal bias.
- Freedom for work, education and development.

PROGRAMMES

For the past years we have been working in field of:

- Human Resource Development
- Sustainable Development
- Rural Development
- Human Rights
- Education, Health, Child and Women development
- Research program in social work
- Environmental protection and Agriculture development
- Child sexual abuse

ISSUES OF INTEREST

- Development of women
- Children deprived of education
- Street children
- Rights of persons with disabilities
- Discrimination and exploitation of vulnerable groups like the tribals and the homeless
- Child rights
- Solid waste management
- Food rights (WTO TRIPS)
- Education, Vocational Training



MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING

AINA Organization process at internal reform to strengthen its planning, monitoring and evaluation function and its human resources, finance and administrative management has begun to yield results. Progress was made in standardizing a predictable year planning process, as well as in starting to build the capacity of members and providing guidance on results, based planning and monitoring, as well as the generation of lessons learned and best practices, will require further improvement.

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INTRODUCTION TO CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE



Child sexual abuse, also called child molestation, is a form of child abuse in which an adult or older adolescent uses a child for sexual stimulation. Forms of child sexual abuse include engaging in sexual activities with a child (whether by asking or pressuring, or by other means), indecent exposure (of the genitals, female nipples, etc.), child grooming, and child sexual exploitation, including using a child to produce child pornography.

Child sexual abuse can occur in a variety of settings, including home, school, or work (in places where child labor is common). Child marriage is one of the main forms of child sexual abuse; UNICEF has stated that child marriage "represents perhaps the most prevalent form of sexual abuse and exploitation of girls". The effects of child sexual abuse can include depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, anxiety, complex post-traumatic stress disorder, propensity to further victimization in adulthood, and physical injury to the child, among other problems. Sexual abuse by a family member is a form of incest and can result in more serious and long-term psychological trauma, especially in the case of parental incest.

The global prevalence of child sexual abuse has been estimated at 19.7% for females and 7.9% for males. Most sexual abuse offenders are acquainted with their victims; approximately 30% are relatives of the child, most often brothers, fathers, uncles, or cousins; around 60% are other acquaintances, such as "friends" of the family, babysitters, or neighbors; strangers are the offenders in approximately 10% of child sexual abuse cases. Most child sexual abuse is committed by men; studies on female child molesters show that women commit 14% to 40% of offenses reported against boys and 6% of offenses reported against girls.

The word pedophile is commonly applied indiscriminately to anyone who sexually abuses a child, but child sexual offenders are not pedophiles unless they have a strong sexual interest in prepubescent children. Under the law, child sexual abuse is often used as an umbrella term describing criminal and civil offenses in which an adult engages in sexual activity with a minor or exploits a minor for the purpose of sexual gratification. The American Psychological Association states that "children cannot consent to sexual activity with adults", and condemns any such action by an adult: "An adult who engages in sexual activity with a child is performing a criminal and immoral act which never can be considered normal or socially acceptable behavior."

REPORT



109 CHILDREN SEXUALLY ABUSED EVERY DAY IN INDIA IN 2018: NCRB

According to the recently released NCRB data, 32,608 cases were reported in 2017 while 39,827 cases were reported in 2018 under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO).

As many as 109 children were sexually abused every day in India in 2018, according to the data by the National Crime Record Bureau, which showed a 22 per cent jump in such cases from the previous year. According to the recently released NCRB data, 32,608 cases were reported in 2017 while 39,827 cases were reported in 2018 under the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO). POCSO Act, 2012 is a comprehensive law to provide for the protection of children from offences of sexual assault, sexual harassment and pornography. It requires special treatment of cases relating to child sexual abuse such as setting-up of special courts, special prosecutors, and support persons for child victims. As many as 21,605 child rapes were recorded in 2018 which included 21,401 rapes of girls and 204 of boys, the data showed. The highest number of child rapes were recorded in Maharashtra at 2,832 followed by Uttar Pradesh at 2,023 and Tamil Nadu at 1,457, the data showed. Overall crimes against children has increased steeply over six times in the decade over 2008-2018, from 22,500 cases recorded in 2008 to 1,41,764 cases in 2018, according to the NCRB data from 2008 and 2018. In 2017, 1,29,032 cases of crime against children were recorded.

Priti Mahara, Director of Policy Research and Advocacy at CRY - Child Rights and You (CRY) said, that while on the one hand, the increasing numbers of crimes against children are extremely alarming, it also suggests an increasing trend in reporting which is a positive sign as it reflects people's faith in the system.

"It also provides a direction in which government interventions must be made and evidence needs to be created. While some major efforts have been taken to ensure child protection, a lot more is needed to see expected results on the ground," Mahara said. In percentage terms, major crime against children during 2018 were kidnapping and abduction which accounted for 44.2 per cent followed by cases under POCSO, which accounted for 34.7 per cent, the data showed. A total of 67,134 children (19,784 male, 47,191 female and 159 transgender) were reported missing in 2018. During the year 2018, a total of 71,176 children (22,239 male, 48,787 female and 150 transgender) were traced, the NCRB data said.

As many as 781 cases of use of child for pornography or storing child pornography material was also recorded in 2018, more than double that of 2017 when 331 such cases were recorded, the data showed.

The state-wise segregation of crimes against children reveals Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Delhi and Bihar accounted for 51 per cent of all crimes in the country, the data said.

While Uttar Pradesh tops the list with 19,936 recorded crimes against children (14 per cent of total crimes), Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra are the close second and third with 18,992 and 18,892 crimes registered respectively. The report also showed that cases of sexual harassment in shelter homes against women and children reportedly increased by 30 per cent, from 544 cases recorded in 2017 to 707 cases in 2018. Mahara suggested that financial investments must be adequately increased with a focus on prevention of crimes against children and the identification of vulnerable children and families.

"Strengthening community level child protection system is also a key to prevention. While there is growing evidence of the precarious lives that children in India are leading, it is essential that this evidence is used to effectively inform policy and programme initiatives," she said. As many as 501 incidences were also recorded under The Prohibition of Child Marriage Act, a 26 per cent jump from 2017 when 395 cases were reported under the Act.

Statistics



According to WHO, one in every four girls and one in every seven boys in the world are sexually abused. Virani (2000) states, the WHO found that at any given time, one of ten Indian children is the victim of sexual abuse. But Lois J. Engel Recht, a researcher quotes studies showing that over 50 per cent of children in India are sexually abused, a rate that is higher than in any other country

Extent of the Problem:

Reliable estimates are hard to come since this is a furtive form of abuse, often causing victims to suffer in dark and claustrophobic silence. To find out the extent of child abuse in India, The first ever National Study on Child Abuse was conducted by the Ministry of Women and Child Development, covering 12447 children, 2324 young adults and 2449 stakeholders across 13 states. In 2007 it published the report as "Study on Child Abuse: India 2007." The survey, covered different forms of child abuse i.e. physical, sexual and emotional as well as female child neglect, in five evidence groups, namely, children in a family environment, children in school, children at work, children on the street and children in institutions.

This study brought out some shocking facts, and its main findings in relation with sexual abuse are:

"Sexual abuse was reported by 53.22% children. Among them 52.94% were boys and 47.06% girls 21.90% of child respondents faced severe forms of sexual abuse, 5.69% had been sexually assaulted and 50.76% reported other forms of sexual abuse". • AP, Assam, Bihar and Delhi reported the highest percentage of sexual abuse among both sexes, as well as the highest incidence of sexual assaults.

- The highest incidence of sexual assault was reported in children on street, at work and in institutional care.
- 50% abusers were known to the child or in a position of trust and responsibility.
- Most Children did not report the matter to anyone.
- More than 53% children report facing one or more forms of sexual abuse and boys were equally at risk as girls.
- Almost 22% faced severe sexual abuse, 6% sexually assaulted.



- 50% of sexual offenders were known to the victim or were in positions of trust (family member, close relative, friend or neighbour).
- 5-12 year's group faced higher levels of abuse, largely unreported.
- Severest sexual abuse in age group of 11-16 years, 73% of sexual abuse victims were in age groups of 11-18 years.
- The age wise distribution showed that though the abuse started at the age of 5 years, it gained momentum 10 years onward, peaking at 12 to 15 years and then starting to decline.
- Another study on child abuse in Kolkata, Elaan, an NGO, found that four out of 10 boys faced sexual harassment in school. Generally the age of maximum abuse is between 9 to 12 years. The national study found that the abuse gained momentum at the age of 10 and peaked between 12 to 15.

This shows that the teenagers are most vulnerable.

Across the country, every second child was being subjected to other forms of sexual abuse and every fifth child was facing severe forms of sexual abuse. The Study also acknowledges that child sex abuse takes place in schools. One out of two children in schools has faced sexual abuse. And overall, more boys than girls face various forms of sexual abuse ranging from inappropriate touch, exposure to pornography or violent sexual assault. The abuser could be from the peer group or an older student. Senior students often bring pornographic material to school and may force a younger boy to look at it to titillate them.



Tulir- CPHCSA's study in 2006, conducted among 2211 school going children in Chennai, indicates CSA prevalence rate of 42%. Children of all socio economic groups were found to be equally vulnerable. While 48% of boys reported having been abused, the prevalence rate among girls was 39%. 15% of both boys and girls had been severely abused.

WIN News (1999) reports that in Mumbai, 60% of rape victims are between the ages of three and sixteen, with 50% below the age of ten. Unfortunately, these numbers represent only the most serious of cases. Most never get reported to the police in the first place.

In a survey by Sakshi (1997) in New Delhi with 350 school girls, 63% had experienced CSA at the hands of family members; and 25% of the girls had either been raped, made to masturbate the perpetrator or engage in oral sex.

Another study by RAHI (1997) on middle and upper class women from Chennai, Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata and Goa revealed that 76% of respondents had been sexually abused as children, with 71% been abused either by relatives or by someone they knew and trusted.

In 1996, Samvada in Bangalore found that 83% of girls had been subject to eve-teasing, with 13% of these under age ten. 47% had been molested, and 15% had been seriously sexually abused as children. Nearly a third was under age ten, and had been raped, forced into oral sex, or penetrated with foreign objects. This study also states that 47% of the respondents had been sexually abused; 62% of whom had been raped once and 38% of whom had suffered repeated violations.

Though often considered an act against lower-classes, CSA affects the upper classes as well. A study by RAHI in five major cities in India looked at the experiences of English-speaking middle- and upper-class adults. A whopping 76% reported sexual abuse as children. 35% of the attacks took place between the ages of twelve and sixteen, while 19% took place under age eight.

RAHI conducted a case study entitled "Voices from the Silent Zone". This study indicated that out of 76% of women who admitted they were sexually abused as children, 40% were survivors of incest. Some of the respondents stated that until the questionnaire was administered to them they had no idea that they had been abused. They buried the abuse as a painful and shameful memory never to be told to anyone. Incest is by far the most common but least discussed form of sexual abuse that young girls suffer in India today.

(Rahi,1997), In a study of a 1000 girls from 5 different states in India, 50% of the girls had been abused when under 12 years of age, 35% between the ages of 12- 16 years of age. One million children are trafficked into prostitution, in Asia every year.



Further adding to these startling numbers are the reported “disappearances” of rape victims in Delhi found that almost 70% of Delhi’s rape victims (those who reported the crime to the police), 51% of which were minors, simply disappeared. It has been suggested that “rebuke from parents, relatives, and friends; insecurity and threats from the rapist; a lengthy trial and little hope of conviction, and the fear of harassment if the rapist goes free” may be some of the reasons that girls simply leave home, or are even thrown out by parents when news of the rape comes out in the open. In the case of children, this may also be because the abuse is occurring in the home, and he or she leaves to escape the abuse when the police are inactive.

According to the federal police In India around 1.2 million children are believed to be involved in prostitution.[13] A CBI statement said that studies and surveys sponsored by the ministry of women and child development estimated that about 40% of all India's prostitutes are children.

According to Brown, (2000) there are an estimated 2 million child prostitutes (under the age of fifteen) at work in India. [14] Over 15 million children are working as bonded labour, in India. Twice as many girls than boys engaged in child labour. Child labourers and young domestic workers are most often sexually abused by the employers or other adults. Increased risk of HIV/AIDS from adult prostitutes, leads to an increased demand for younger child prostitutes, Sex tourism and Child marriages.

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LEGAL ASPECTS IN INDIA

In India, there is not a single law that covers child abuse in all its dimensions. The Indian Penal Code (IPC) neither spells out the definition of child abuse as a specific offence; nor it offer legal remedy and punishment for it. Under the law, "child sexual abuse" is an umbrella term describing criminal and civil offenses in which an adult engages in sexual activity with a minor or exploits a minor for the purpose of sexual gratification. Unlike many other countries, laws in India do not distinguish child sexual abuse from rape. Indeed, the laws against child sexual abuse are only in their developing stage.

WHAT IS THE LAW?

By usual definition, sexual assault is defined as sexual actions or advances without the consent of one party. However, legal definitions tend to differ somewhat. Sections 375 and 376 of the IPC refer to rape. This defines rape as penile penetration of the vagina only. Unfortunately, this law neglects sexual crimes that include digital, oral, or object penetration, as well as sexual crimes against men. The IPC broadly lays out punishment for offences related to rape or sodomy or "unnatural sex." These law are too specific and do not apply to acts like fondling, kissing, filming children for pornographic purposes, etc. With boys, only proven sodomy is punishable offence but other than that, there is no clear definition of sexual abuse. The picture gets hazier when the act is committed by a child against a child. In that case, the Juvenile Justice Act comes into force that also does not specifically address the issue of child sexual abuse.

LAWS RELATED WITH CSA IN INDIA AND THEIR SHORTCOMINGS

At present CSA cases are handled under various sections of the IPC, which are laws meant for adults. There are very few sections under the IPC that deal with CSA. Some terrible home truths are:

1. The laws for women are extended to include children.
2. The major weakness of these laws is that only penile penetration is considered a grave sexual offence. Other offences are considered lesser.
3. Although Section 377, dealing with unnatural offences, prescribes seven to ten years of imprisonment, such cases can be tried in a magistrates court, which can impose maximum punishment of three years.
4. Children are more prone for repeated sexual abuse which affects them more severely, however as yet there is no law for repeated offenses against the one child.



LEGAL LOOPHOLES

Rape is an offence under the IPC, but lesser forms of sexual offences against children, are covered by grossly inadequate and inexact provisions such as “outraging the modesty of a woman.” How do we define modesty and apply Section 354, on outraging the modesty of women, with respect to children? The gravity of the offence under Section 509, dealing with obscene gestures, is less. Yet even in such cases, the child’s psyche may be affected as severely as in a rape.

HAZY LAWS & LACUNA

In Indian legal system, the child has been defined differently in the various laws pertaining to children & the age of an individual in order to be determined as a “child” is NOT uniformly defined. Therefore it offers various gaps in the legal procedure which is used by the guilty to escape punishment. According to The Convention on the Rights of the Child, Article 1 defines “the child” as “every human being below the age of 18 years unless under the law applicable to the child, majority is attained earlier”. The IPC defines the child as being 12 years of age, whereas the Indian Traffic Prevention Act, 1956 defines a ‘minor’ as a person who has completed the age of 16 years but not 18 years. Section 376 of IPC, (punishment for rape), defines the age of consent to be 16 years of age, whereas Section 82 & 83 of the IPC states that nothing is an offence done by a child under 7 years, and further under 12 years, till he has attained sufficient maturity of understanding the nature of the Act and the consequences of his conduct on that occasion. There also exists a differential definition for “boys and girls” as seen in the Juvenile Justice Act, which defines a male minor as being below 16 years and a female minor as being below 18 years of age.

The problem is not only with the laws but with the law enforcing agencies. The process is long drawn and conviction rate negligible. While law takes its course, the child suffers four times over - when the act is committed, while narrating the incident, during medical examination and then, in court. Therefore, It is very difficult to apply the provisions of existing laws to any case of CSA as it is easy for a defence lawyer to make use of the legal loopholes to facilitate their client's escape from punishment.





The Protection of Children against Sexual Offences Bill, 2011 (PCSOB 2011)

The alarming results of "Study on Child Abuse: India 2007" and other statistical figures are enough to convince that a special law is mandatory to effectively tackle the issue. In an attempt to protect children against sexual abuse, sexual harassment and child pornography the Union Cabinet has passed a first-of-its-kind Bill in March 2011, dealing exclusively with sexual offences against children which threatens stringent action against the offenders and providing for

*. Establishment of special courts for trial of such offences

*. A jail term up to 7 yrs and a fine of Rs.50,000 for such crimes

The new law will cover all new aspects of sexual offences against children not covered elsewhere. For the first time, the draft Bill distinguishes a sexual offence committed against children by persons in position of trust and authority over children. The Bill provides for treating sexual assault as "aggravated offence" when:

1. It is committed by a person in position of trust or authority including a member of the security forces, police officer, public servant, management or staff of a children's home, hospital or educational institution.
2. The child victim is below 12 years or has mental or physical disability or the sexual offence causes grievous hurt or injury to the child with long term adverse effect on the child's mind and body.

The punishment for such an offence would be imprisonment of up to seven years with fine. The punishment for penetrative sexual assault has been proposed to be at least five years in jail and a minimum fine of Rs. 50,000. Sexual assault also includes fondling the child in an inappropriate way which will invite a penalty of minimum three years in jail. There is a special provision in the Bill preventing abuse of children for pornographic purpose or possessing pornographic material involving children. Crime against children has been classified into that of "penetrative" sexual assault, which could be of aggravated nature also, and that of non-penetrative kind, which could again be of aggravated nature. The media has been barred from reporting the cases without having authentic information and from disclosing the identity of the child.

DISCUSSION

Children are the greatest gift to humanity and their sexual abuse is one of the most heinous crimes imaginable. It is an appalling violation of their trust and an ugly breach of our commitment to protect the innocent. Reliable estimates are hard to come by since this is a secretive form of abuse, often causing victims to suffer in dark and claustrophobic silence.

The offence of CSA is highly grave in nature and leaves the child in a state of mental turmoil and physical torture. The parliament of India has been long awaited to make the law against child abuse even stricter, since the present law and order has many loopholes and thus the criminal gets discharged at a minimal punishment. We urgently need legislation that specifically addresses child abuse with its all form. The necessity for such a law is underlined in government data which shows that more than half of India's children have been subjected to such abuses.

Regarding CSA, two institutions play a very important role in a child's life: there is protection and there is prosecution. Protection is the job of the parent. Prosecution is the job of the state.



Different studies and their reports indicate that there is a traditional conservative family and community structure that does not talk about this topic. This silence encourages the abuser so that he is safe to sexually abuse. With no information being available about child sexual abuse, many children are growing up not knowing their rights have been violated. In this scenario the implementation of PCSOB 2011, Bill would be of great help in checking these cases of CSA. The comprehensive bill defines a range of sexual offences against children that have been ignored and proposes more stringent punishments for offenders. A law like this will ensure necessary legal provisions for victims and will make it easier for people to recognize the crime and to help police register a case under the appropriate legal provision that applies to such crimes

CONCLUSION

Child sexual abuse is a dark reality that routinely inflicts our daily lives but in a majority of cases it goes unnoticed and unreported on account of the innocence of the victim, stigma attached to the act, callousness and insensitivity of the investigating and the law enforcement agencies, etc. Merely enacting legislation will not be enough unless this is followed by strict enforcement of the law with accountability defined. Also, parents, teachers and others in the community have a vital role to protect children from sexual exploitation and abuse. Children are the country's greatest human resource and a measure of the country's social progress lies in the wellbeing of its children: that they are healthy, educated, safe, and happy and have access to life opportunities. It is our duty that Child Sexual Abuse should be combated as early as possible. This will help India shine bright and develop in a crime free way, as children are the leaders of tomorrow.

TYPES OF SEXUAL ABUSE



CHILD LINE -1098



CHILDLINE 1098 is a phone number that spells hope for millions of children across India. It is a 24-hour a day, 365 days a year, free, emergency phone service for children in need of aid and assistance. We not only respond to the emergency needs of children but also link them to relevant services for their long-term care and rehabilitation. We have, till date, connected to three million children across the nation offering them care and protection.

CHILDLINE India Foundation (CIF) is the nodal agency of the Union Ministry of Women and Child Development acting as the parent organisation for setting up, managing and monitoring the CHILDLINE 1098 service all over the country. CIF is the sole agency/body responsible for establishing the CHILDLINE service across the country, monitoring of service delivery and finance, training, research and documentation, creating awareness, advocacy as well as resource generation for the service.

CHILDLINE first started as a field action project of the Department of Family and Child Welfare, Tata Institute of Social Sciences (TISS) Mumbai, in June 1996. It was founded by Ms. Jeroo Billimoria, then a professor at TISS.

Ms. Billimoria started to interact with children staying on railway stations or at Mumbai's night shelters. Slowly, children in crisis began to contact her at any time of night and day. Although Ms Billimoria found validation in her work while answering and responding to the calls of children in need, she realised that it was not possible for her to respond to the hundreds of children who needed help.

She realised that a tele-helpline could solve the need expressed by the children on the streets - a need to have instant support when they are ill, injured or just want to talk to someone. What was required was a one-point contact that would quickly connect children to services that they need during or after a crisis.

Counting Down to 10...9...8!

When told about the idea for a crisis phone number, the children had genuine concerns: "We roam ten cities. How will we remember ten numbers?", "It costs money to make a phone call, what happens when we are broke?"

While the solution seemed simple, the realisation of that dream was a challenging journey in itself. It took three years, two dharnas by the children themselves and a threat of a hunger strike to finally establish 1098 as the national toll-free number for children.



However there seemed to be a problem. One that could have been perceived as minor but would have massive impact on the success of the plan. It was simply that 'One-Zero-Nine-Eight' did not seem catchy enough for children to remember. There was no association with the number. Then a solution came from the children themselves. One of whom suggested to Ms. Billimoria to call it as 'Ten-Nine-Eight' instead!

As usual, children saw what grown-ups had failed to see and that's the story of how 'Dus-Nau-Aath' came to be.

Logo

Once the street children understood that a logo would give the CHILDINE service a face, it would be their identity, and help other children recall 1098 in a flash - they were convinced about wanting a 'bindaas' (carefree) boy to be a part of the logo. They reasoned: "We know how to conceal our pain, have you ever seen us cry?"



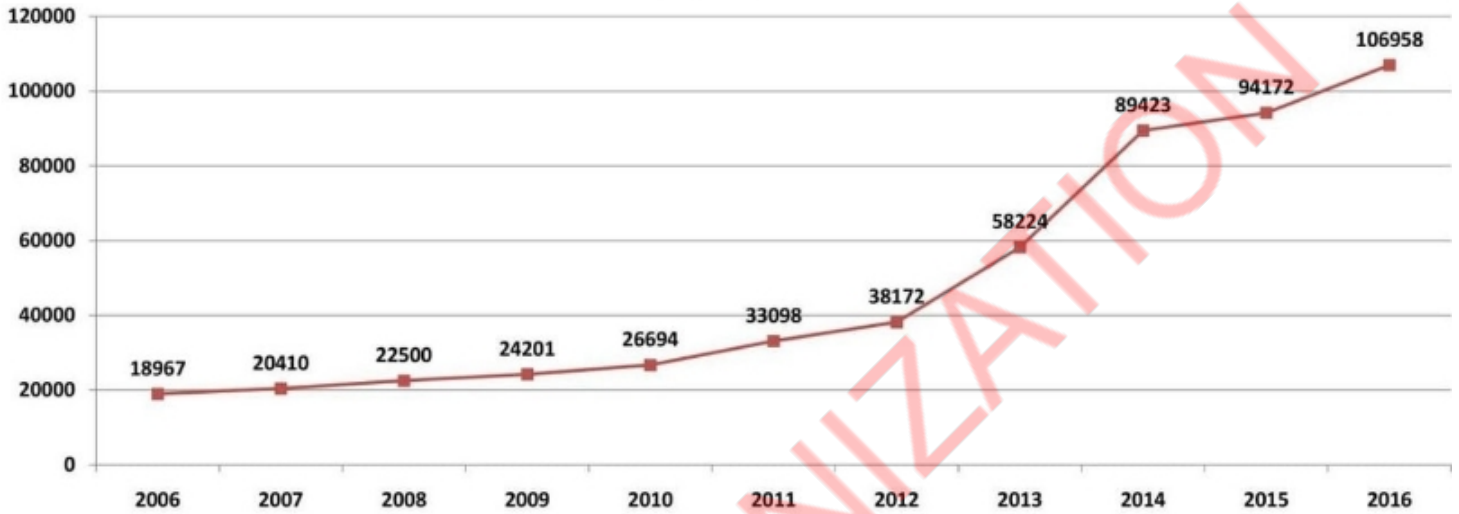
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CRIME REPORT

ST
CHILD A



Crimes in India 2006-2016

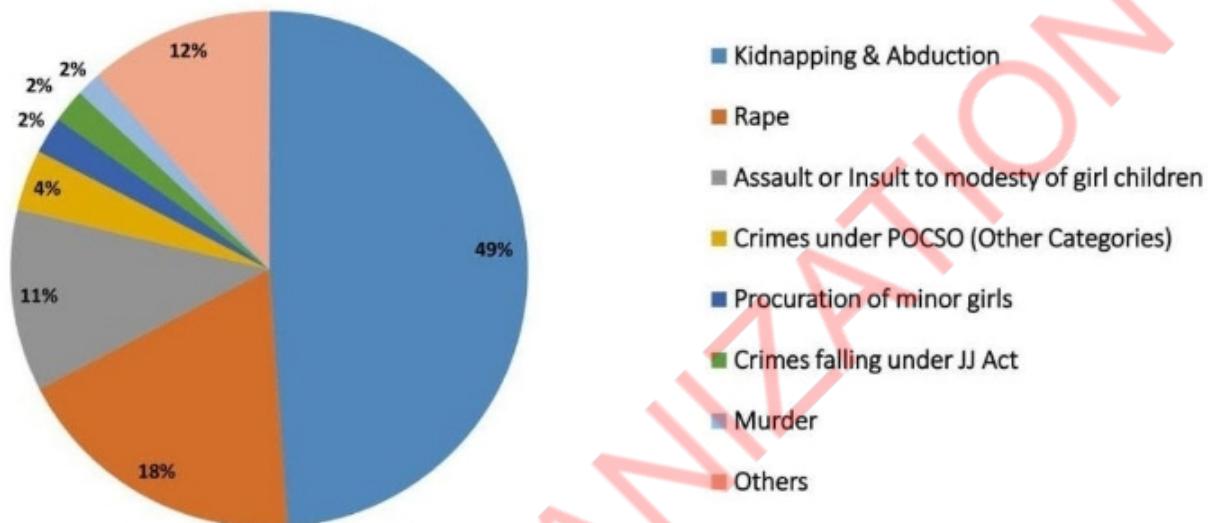


Crime against children in India have increased by more than 500% over the last 10 years

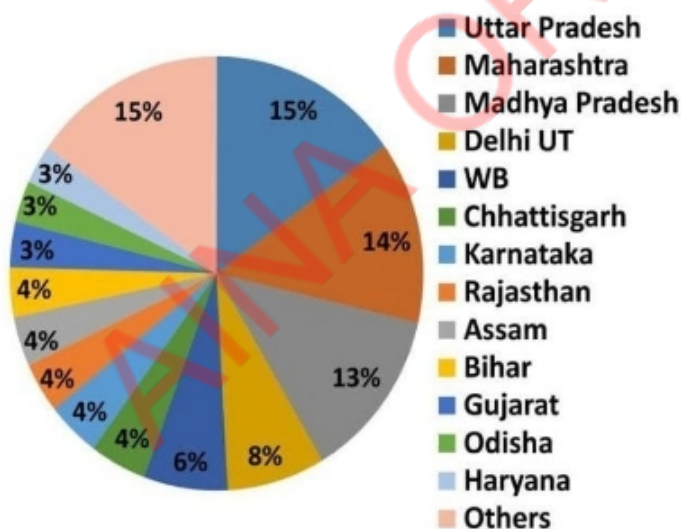
More than 50 percent of crime against children in the country have been recorded in just five state.



Crime-head wise concentration (NCRB 2016)



Concentration of Crimes by State



STATE-WISE DATA – state wise data for top 5 states in Kidnapping & Abduction of children

	State	Number of Crimes 2016	Rate
1.	UP	9657	10.9
2.	Maharashtra	7956	21
3.	MP	6016	20
4.	Delhi	5935	106
5.	WB	4178	14.2
	India	52253	12.3

STATE-WISE DATA – state wise data for top 5 states in Child Rape

	State	Number of Cases 2016	Rate
1.	MP	2467	8.1
2.	Maharashtra	2292	6.1
3.	UP	2115	2.4
4.	Odisha	1258	9
5.	TN	1169	5.8
	India	19765	4.4



STATE-WISE DATA – state wise data for top 5 states in Sexual Assault/ Insult to the modesty of Children

	State	Number of Cases 2016	Rate
1	UP	2652	3
2	Maharashtra	2370	6.3
3	MP	2106	6.8
4	Delhi UT	766	13.7
5	Kerala	517	5.5
	India	12226	2.7

STATE-WISE DATA – state wise data for top 5 states in Procurement of Minor girls

	State	Number of Cases 2016	Rate
1	Assam	1519	12.8
2	WB	706	2.4
3	Rajasthan	60	0.2
4	Haryana	56	0.6
5	Telangana	32	0.3
	India	2488	7

STATE-WISE DATA – state wise data for top 5 states in Crimes under POCSO

	State	Number of Cases 2016	Rate
1	UP	4954	5.6
2	Maharashtra	4815	12.7
3	MP	4717	15.7
4	WB	2132	7.3
5	Odisha	1928	13.7
	India	36022	8.1

Note: This is all crimes under POCSO. (Child Rape (Sec 4 & 6 of POCSO Act) / Section 376 IPC, Sexual Assault of Children (Section 8 & 10 of POCSO Act) / Section 354 IPC, Sexual Harassment (Section 12 of POCSO Act) / Section 509 of IPC, Use of Child for Pornography/Storing Child Pornography Material (Section 14&15), Under Other Sections of POCSO Act

Rate of Crime Against Children

- Crime rate gives the population-adjusted incidence of crime. It is defined as the number of crimes for every 1,00,000 population of children. States having the highest rate of crime in 2016 is given below:

	State	Number of Cases 2016	Rate
1	Delhi UT	8178	146.0
2	A&N Island	86	61.4
3	Chandigarh	222	55.5
4	Sikkim	110	55.0
5	Mizoram	188	50.8
	India	106958	24.0



SLOW AND UNSTEADY

BACKBREAKING

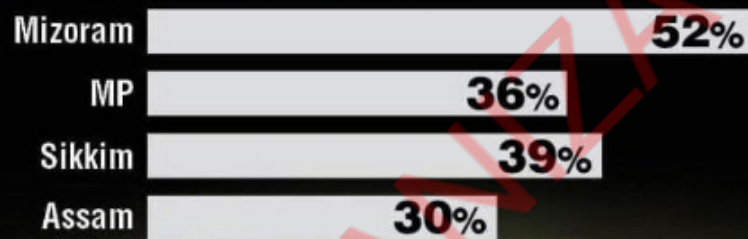
670 courts in country dealing with 1.5 lakh POCSO offences

224 Average number of POCSO cases a single judge has to decide

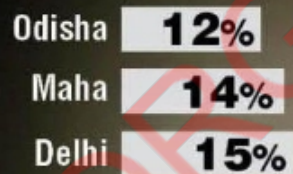
6 years, estimated time to clear the backlog of POCSO cases going by the present rate

24% Average annual disposal rate of cases under POCSO in past 5 years

CASE DISPOSAL RATE BETTER PERFORMERS



LAGGING



HIGHEST PENDING OF POCSO CASES

44,376
Uttar Pradesh

19,968
Maharashtra

9,878
Madhya Pradesh

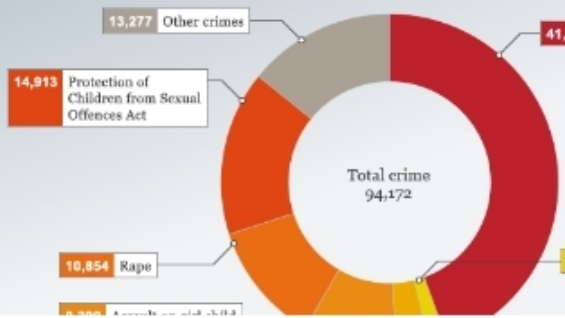
JUDGE-CASE RATIO LOW

Kerala 1:2211
UP 1:592
Maharashtra 1:555
Delhi 1:383

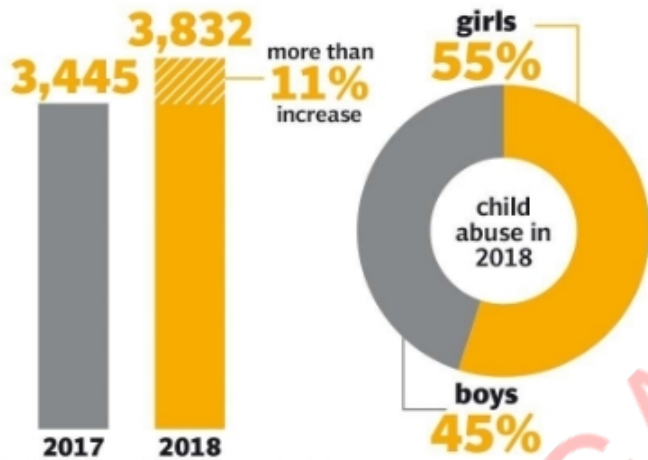
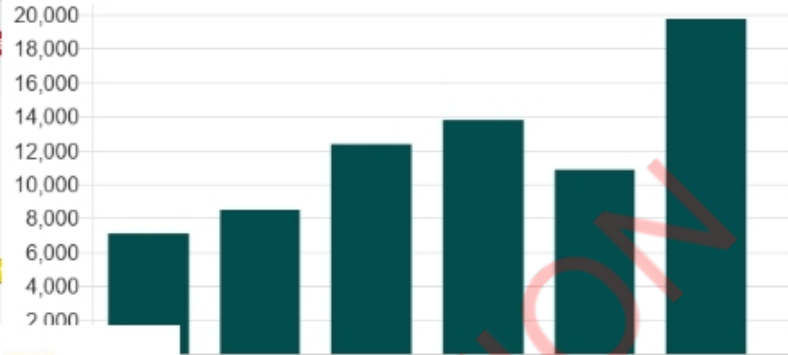
Ideal ratio: 1:60
Chandigarh and Punjab



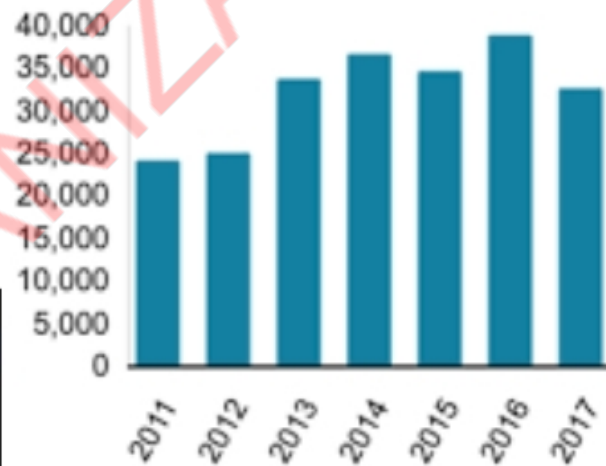
Crime against children in India in 2015



Recorded cases of child rape in India



Rape cases reported in India



Source: National Crime Records Bureau **BBC**



Online Abuse

What did the probe by Cyber Peace Foundation find
 Dozens of WhatsApp groups with hundreds of members circulating child abuse content in India

Several groups also solicit physical contact with both children and adults at a price



Content shared on groups includes videos and pictures of child sexual abuse and physical violence against children

WHAT DOES THE LAW SAY

Publication or transmission of material depicting children in sexually explicit act or conduct in electronic form is a heinous crime, specifically prohibited by Section 67B of the Information Technology Act, 2000

STEPS TAKEN

The govt has launched an online portal called cybercrime.gov.in where people can file complaints leading to automatic registration of FIR & action against the offenders

94.5% of children are abused by someone they trust.

It takes a child's community TO END CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE
www.ittakes.me

Source: Crime Rate, 2014 Survey, National Crime Record Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India



City Shamed: Girl gangraped in bus in South Delhi at 9.30pm

3 Arrested; 23-Yr-Old Battles For Life

NIGHTMARE RIDE
A 10-ft-long 23-year-old girl was gangraped in a bus in South Delhi at 9.30pm on Tuesday. The victim, who is now in a coma, was taken to a hospital in a private ambulance. The police have arrested three suspects and are looking for a fourth. The victim's father, a doctor, said he was shocked and heartbroken. The police are conducting a thorough investigation and are expected to file charges soon.



'Child sex abuse cuts across classes nationally'

Child sex abuse is a widespread phenomenon that transcends economic classes, a report by an initiative of the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) has said. The report, titled 'Child Sex Abuse: A National Study', is the first of its kind in India. It is based on a survey of 10,000 children across the country. The report found that child sex abuse is not limited to the poor and is also prevalent among the middle and upper classes. The report also found that the majority of child sex abuse cases are reported by the police. The report calls for a multi-pronged approach to address child sex abuse, including better reporting mechanisms, improved law enforcement, and increased awareness among the public.

The Indian EXPRESS

Theft to 3rd rape, cabbie had 8 FIRs, Uber ignored warning from passenger

10 days before rape, a red flag: 'He stared, smiled creepily'

In Mumbai, it braggad: our quality checks most rigorous

When the home is not safe

- 42% of women who experience violence report an injury as a consequence of this violence
- Women who were physically or sexually abused were 1.5 times more likely to have a sexually transmitted infection and, in some regions HIV too, compared with women who had not experienced partner violence
- They are also twice as likely to have an abortion
- Violence can lead to depression, post-traumatic stress and other anxiety disorders, eating disorders, and suicide attempts
- Adverse health effects can also include headaches, back pain, abdominal pain, gastrointestinal disorders, limited mobility and poor overall health

Sexual violence, particularly during childhood, can lead to increased smoking, drug and alcohol misuse, and risky sexual behaviours in later life.

Sexual violence also leads to increased perpetration of violence (for males) and being a victim of violence (for females).

4-year-old sexually abused in school, 2 teachers held after she identifies them

Angry Parents Keep Teachers Back in School

BRUTAL ACT SHAMES CITY

MEDICAL EXAMINATION

POLICE ACTION

THE INCIDENT

THE ARREST

Sex crimes on kids up 34% in three years

Nobel Laureate's Foundation Finds Every 5th Girlchild Faces Sexual Assault in Some Form

CAPITAL SWANE

41% of those arrested for rape are friends or family

This 5-yr-old was raped too

AT AIMS FOR ABOUT A WEEK, VICTIM SUFFERED SIMILAR BRUISES

Man gets 10 yrs jail for molesting daughter-in-law

Three Months Awareness Program

Sl. No.	Particular	Amount
1	Banner, Stall	20000
2	Stationary , Distribution Material & Publicity Material	15000
3	Transportation cost	10000
4	Photography and Video	8000
5	Staff	30000
6	Tea, Biscuits & Lunch	8000
7	Report Writing	2000
8	Xerox, Courier	1000
9	Volunteer	22000
	Total	116000 /-

Total Cost of the project is 116000 (One Lakh Sixteen Thousands)

* Minimum 15 Awareness Program Per Month is Compulsory .

* You can do this program by putting up stalls and banners, anywhere in the road, school, college. If a program is done by putting a stall at 4 different places in a day, then it will counted as 4 programs out of 15. Just keep in mind that the form is to be filled only by the children.

Terms And Conditions

1. This project is only given to those Ngos who is the member of Aina Organization. Membership Fee 2100 must be deposit to Aina Organization account.
2. All the photographs and video must share on social media.
3. It is necessary to fill minimum 100 form every month.
4. It is mandatory to send all original bills, photos, forms to the Aina organization 3 months after the completion of the awareness program.
5. The total cost of the awareness program is Rs.116000 / - for three months, if any institution claims more than that then that bill will not be passed.
6. False Bill, False Claim Will Not Be Entertained.
7. Photos must be Geotag which shows place and time.
8. It is Compulsory to show the name and logo of Aina Organization on the banner.
9. All the forms either in black and white or in colour it is on NGOS choice.
10. You can do this program by putting up stalls and banners, anywhere in the road, school, college. If a program is done by putting a stall at 4 different places in a day, then it will counted as 4 programs out of 15. Just keep in mind that the form is to be filled only by the children.





Aina Organization

HO -: E,247/7, Ground Floor, Pul Prhldpur, New Delhi- 110044

RO -: 3rd Floor, C-19/15-A-21-R-1, Badashah Bagh Colony, Fatman Road, Sigra, Varanasi-221010

Sr.No.:

Date

Name: _____ **Father's Name** _____

Address: _____

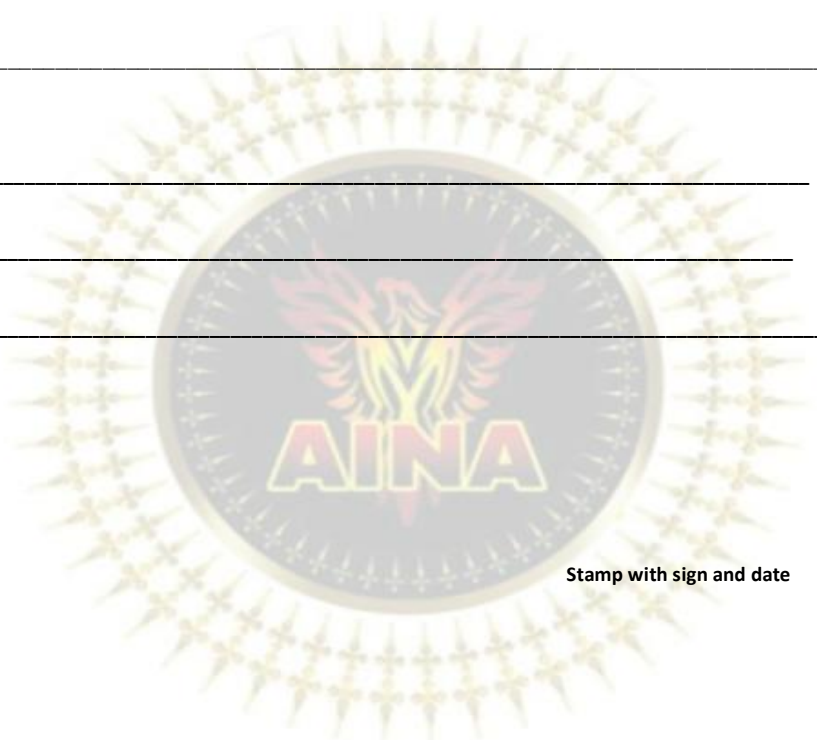
Mobile N.: _____ **Age:** _____ **Gender:** _____

Class: _____

Name Of The NGO _____

NGO Address _____

Registration Year _____



Stamp with sign and date