

CHAPTER VI

FIELD STUDY AND METHODOLOGY

- 6.1 Major Cities
- 6.2 Objectives of proposed Study:
- 6.3 Hypothesis to be Tested:
- 6.4 Statement of Problem:
- 6.5 Sources of Information
- 6.6 Issues to be addressed in the Study
- 6.7 Methodology of Study:
 - 6.7.1 Investigating Child Victims of Southern Rajasthan through Questionnaires and Interview Schedules
 - 6.7.2 Research Methods and Tools
 - 6.7.3 Questionnaires
 - Design and Distribution: Content:
 - Language: Distribution:
 - 6.7.3.1 Advantages: Large Sample Size:
 - 6.7.3.2 Interview Schedules Purpose and Execution: Structure: Participants: Setting:
 - 6.7.3.3.1 Advantages: Depth of Information: Clarification:
- 6.8. Data Analysis
- 6.9. Research Design:
 - 6.10. Universe of the Study:
 - 6.11. Selection of the Respondents:
 - 6.12. Sources of Data Collection:
 - 6.13. Pilot Study:
 - 6.14. Tools and Techniques Used For Collection of Data:
 - 6.15. Interview Schedule:
 - 6.16. Problems Faced by the Researcher
 - 6.17. Research Outline:
 - 6.18. Interview Guide:
 - 6.19. Case Study:
 - 6.20. Tabulation and Analysis of Data:
 - 6.21. Field Experience:
 - 6.22. Limitations of the Study:
 - 6.23. Analysis Tools and Techniques:
 - 6.24. A Model of Design:
 - 6.25. Data Collection
 - 1. Primary Data
 - 2) Secondary Data
 - 6.26. Data Sources Include:
 - 1) Basic Information:
 - 6.27. Map and List of Area of Study
 - 6.28. Tools and Techniques of Analysis:
 - 6.29. To Conclude

The following chapter, titled 'Field and Methodology', explores the specific area of study and its associated research methods. The research approach used in the current study. Child Sexual abuse is form in which an

adult or older adolescent uses a child for sexual stimulation, child sexual abuse can occur in variety of settings, including home, school, or at work. The effect of child sexual abuse can include depression, post-traumatic stress disorder, anxiety, fear, tension (sleep disturbance), and poor self-esteem.

Rajasthan has recorded a 66% increase in crimes against children between January and July 2019, as compared to the same period last year, police data shows. This research traces the social context of child sexual abuse, and the perceived roles of parents, community, and key professionals in handling such incidents in Southern Rajasthan. In southern Rajasthan neither the community nor the health or legal institutions are adequately prepared to handle these cases. Educating the community, economically empowering women and strengthening the medico-legal system are needed to increase the opportunity for human, legal and fair investigations and reactions. A national child protection system is needed to address the complexities of abuse at different levels and to safeguard the rights of children in southern Rajasthan. The data shows that the total number of cases registered under the Prevention of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act between January and July 2018 was 1180. The cases increased to 1967 in the January-July period this year, a rise of 66.69%. In 2018, Rajasthan was the second state after Madhya Pradesh to introduce death penalty for rape of children below 12 years. However, crimes against children have witnessed a steady rise. With daily reports of rapes, gang rapes and sexual abuse of minors in the state, the Congress government has on several occasions come under fire for the poor law and order situation. The police blame social media for the rising crimes. BL Soni, ADG (crime), said, "Availability of free data on mobiles and of pornographic content online is a major reason."⁽⁹⁾ Soni said school administrations too have expressed concern over excessive social media activity of children which needs to be monitored and regulated by parents. At least six children were sexually harassed, raped, or killed every day on an average last year, the figure being one more than the number of cases registered in 2016, as per the home department data. The cases of crime against children have shown a

consistent rise in the past years. A total of 5,913 cases of rape, sexual harassment and murder of children were registered between January 2015 and December 2017, as per the home department data. The data shows a constant rise in such cases with 2126 registered in 2017 as against 1962 in 2016, and 1825 in 2015.

6.1 Major Cities

The districts with most rape cases were Udaipur (86), Baran (64), and Bhilwara and Jaipur Rural (58).Sriganganagar had the highest number of sexual harassment cases at 39, followed by Jaipur West at 30, and Sikar and Alwar at 29 each.

The proposed study aims to comprehensively investigate the multifaceted issue of child sexual abuse in Southern Rajasthan, focusing on districts such as Chittorgarh, Udaipur, Sirohi, Pratapgarh, Banswara, and Dungarpur. The primary objectives of this research include examining protective measures against child sexual abuse, understanding its root causes in India, raising awareness about these causes, and suggesting effective measures to combat this menace. Utilizing both doctrinal and non-doctrinal research methods, this empirical study will draw on primary and secondary data sources to provide a robust analysis.

A key hypothesis to be tested in this study is that the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act of 2012 effectively addresses rampant child sexual abuse cases, including the critical issues of legal and educational awareness. The hypothesis further posits that the inadequate implementation of these laws significantly contributes to the rising instances of child sexual abuse in India, particularly in Southern Rajasthan. Specific hypotheses include: (1) the POCSO Act 2012 is effective in addressing child sexual abuse cases in Southern Rajasthan, (2) a lack of legal and educational awareness fosters such cases, and (3) insufficient law enforcement leads to an increase in these incidents.

The research will also address several pertinent questions regarding child abuse: the reasons behind the rising incidents in India, the main factors driving the increase in Southern Rajasthan, the effectiveness of existing child protection

laws, the psychological impacts of child sexual abuse, the specific impacts on adolescents, and the long-term consequences. Additional questions include how parents should respond to suspected abuse, the commonality of children not disclosing abuse to their parents, and methods for detecting victims of sexual abuse.

This study is particularly relevant given the alarming statistics from India, where between January 1, 2019, and June 30, 2019, 24,212 cases of child abuse were reported, averaging 130 cases per day. Despite national policies and legal frameworks aimed at protecting children, the high incidence of abuse underscores a significant gap in the effective implementation and enforcement of these laws. In Southern Rajasthan, the challenges are pronounced, necessitating targeted interventions and heightened public awareness.

6.2 Objectives of proposed Study:

The main objectives of the study shall be follows:

1. The object of research is to study the measures to protect the child from any form of sexual abuse.
2. To know and understand the causes of sexual abuse of children in India.
3. To make people aware of the causes of sexual abuse of children and to make them legally aware of their rights.
4. To suggest various significant and effective measure to check the menace of child abuse.

Doctrinal and Non-Doctrinal method of research, in other words it will an empirical study, the researcher will resort to the primary and secondary sources of data.

6.3 Hypothesis to be Tested:

H0. POCSO ACT 2012 does not addresses the rampant sexual abuse cases against children in Southern Rajasthan.

H1. POCSO ACT 2012 addresses the rampant sexual abuse cases against children in Southern Rajasthan.

H0. Lack of Legal and educational awareness does not promote child sexual abuse cases.

H1. Lack of Legal and educational awareness promotes child sexual

abuse cases.

H0. Lack of proper implementation of laws is not the cause of increasing child sexual abuse cases in India.

H1. Lack of proper implementation of laws is the cause of increasing child sexual abuse cases in India.

6.4 Statement of Problem:

- Why the incidents of child's abuse in India are increasing day and day out?
- What is the main reason of increasing child sexual abuse cases in southern Rajasthan?
- Whether the child protection laws in India are effective in preventing child abuse?
- What will be the psychological impact of child sexual abuse?
- What's the long-term impact of sexual abuse?
- What should a parent do if sexual abuse is suspected?
- Is it common for children not to tell even their parents that they've been abused?
- How to detect the victim of sexual abuse?

6.5 Sources of Information

The research methodology for the study on child sexual abuse in Southern Rajasthan, specifically in the districts of Chittorgarh, Udaipur, Sirohi, Pratapgarh, Banswara, and Dungarpur, will involve a meticulous and comprehensive approach to data collection and analysis. To ensure a robust and multi-dimensional understanding of the issue, the researcher will utilize both primary and secondary sources of data.

Primary data collection will be fundamental to the research. This will include gathering information through various legislative documents, judicial decisions, and executive orders that pertain to child sexual abuse. Additionally, the researcher will review rules and regulations issued by regulatory bodies to understand the current legal framework and its implementation. These sources will provide direct insights into the legal provisions and administrative measures in place to combat child abuse in the region.

Secondary data will be equally important and will be sourced from an

array of scholarly and professional materials. This includes books, law journals, articles, research papers, and newspapers that discuss the topic of child sexual abuse. These resources will offer a broader context and theoretical background, highlighting previous studies, expert opinions, and documented cases of child abuse. Critical analysis of this data will help identify trends, gaps, and the effectiveness of existing measures.

A key aspect of the study will involve conducting exploratory research through questionnaires, which will be meticulously designed by the researcher. These questionnaires, available in both Hindi and English, will be distributed across the entire study area to ensure comprehensive data collection. The dual-language approach will facilitate broader participation and more accurate responses from the diverse population in Southern Rajasthan.

In the event that additional data is required, the researcher will also resort to interviews and scheduled methods of data collection. These methods will provide qualitative insights and personal accounts, enriching the understanding of the impact of child sexual abuse and the effectiveness of the legal framework in these districts.

Moreover, secondary data will be supplemented with materials and reports published through authentic official channels of the government and its agencies. These agencies conduct and manage surveys, providing reliable and up-to-date information that is crucial for a thorough analysis.

The integration of both primary and secondary data will enable the researcher to conduct a detailed and critical analysis of child sexual abuse in Southern Rajasthan. By examining legislative and judicial frameworks, and analyzing field data from questionnaires and interviews, the research aims to uncover the underlying causes, current challenges, and potential solutions to this pressing issue. The ultimate goal is to contribute to the development of more effective legal and social measures to protect children from abuse and to ensure their safety and well-being in Southern Rajasthan.

6.6 Issues to be addressed in the Study

- Why the incidents of child's abuse in India are increasing day and day out?
- What is the main reason of increasing child sexual abuse cases in

southern Rajasthan?

- Whether the child protection laws in India are effective in preventing child abuse?
- What will be the psychological impact of child sexual abuse?
- Is the impact of sexual abuse different in adolescents?
- What's the long-term impact of sexual abuse?
- What should a parent do if sexual abuse is suspected?
- Is it common for children not to tell even their parents that they've been abused?
- How to detect the victim of sexual abuse?

The methods and techniques used in the present study are discussed below:

6.7 Methodology of Study:

6.7.1 Investigating Child Victims of Southern Rajasthan through Questionnaires and Interview Schedules

Methodology refers to a systematized investigation aimed at expanding new knowledge about a particular phenomenon, employing a systematic and scientific approach to achieve the research objectives. In the context of the current study on child victims of Southern Rajasthan, the methodology is designed to provide a comprehensive understanding of child sexual abuse in districts such as Chittorgarh, Udaipur, Sirohi, Pratapgarh, Banswara, and Dungarpur.

6.7.2 Research Methods and Tools

The research employs both qualitative and quantitative methods, utilizing questionnaires and interview schedules as primary tools for data collection. These tools are chosen for their effectiveness in capturing detailed and nuanced information from respondents, which is crucial for understanding the complex and sensitive issue of child sexual abuse.

6.7.3 Questionnaires

6.7.3.1 Design and Distribution:

Content: The questionnaires are designed to gather a wide range of information, including demographic data, personal experiences, awareness of legal rights, and perceptions of law enforcement effectiveness. The questions are crafted to

be clear and concise, with a mix of open-ended and closed-ended formats to facilitate both quantitative analysis and qualitative insights.

Language: To ensure accessibility and inclusivity, the questionnaires are available in both Hindi and English. This approach helps in reaching a broader audience, considering the linguistic diversity of Southern Rajasthan.

Distribution: The questionnaires are distributed across various villages and towns within the study area. The distribution is strategic to ensure a representative sample from different socio-economic backgrounds and geographical locations.

6.7.3.2 Advantages:

Large Sample Size: Questionnaires allow the researcher to collect data from a large number of respondents, providing a robust dataset for statistical analysis.

Anonymity: They offer a degree of anonymity, encouraging more honest and open responses, particularly on sensitive issues like child sexual abuse.

6.7.3.3 Interview

Schedules Purpose

and Execution:

Structure: The interview schedules are semi-structured, allowing for flexibility in the conversation while ensuring that all key topics are covered. This method enables the researcher to probe deeper into specific issues raised by respondents.

Participants: Interviews are conducted with a selected group of participants, including child victims, police officials, and lawyers. This diverse group ensures that multiple perspectives on child abuse and legal enforcement are captured.

Setting: Interviews are conducted in a safe and comfortable environment for the participants. For child victims, special care is taken to ensure that the setting is non-threatening and supportive.

6.7.3.3.1 Advantages:

Depth of Information: Interviews provide rich, detailed data that can reveal insights not possible through questionnaires alone. They allow the researcher to explore the context and nuances of respondents' experiences and views.

Clarification: The researcher can clarify questions on the spot and follow up on interesting points, leading to more comprehensive and meaningful data.

6.8. Data Analysis

The data collected through questionnaires and interviews are subjected to both quantitative and qualitative analysis. Quantitative data from the questionnaires are analyzed using statistical methods to identify trends and correlations. Qualitative data from the interviews are analyzed thematically to uncover underlying patterns and insights.

By employing a mixed-methods approach that integrates questionnaires and interview schedules, the study aims to provide a holistic understanding of child sexual abuse in Southern Rajasthan. This methodology not only helps in capturing the breadth of the issue through large-scale data collection but also delves into the depth of personal and professional experiences, thereby contributing to a more comprehensive and actionable knowledge base.

6.9. Research Design:

The conceptual framework for conducting research is the research design, which serves as a strategic plan for data collection, measurement, and analysis. This study adopts an exploratory research approach, focusing on an issue with limited empirical research. Given the scarcity of existing studies, an exploratory methodology was deemed appropriate for this investigation.

6.10. Universe of the Study:

Southern Rajasthan has been purposively selected for this research due to its significant relevance in the context of child sexual abuse within India. The study focuses on the districts of Chittorgarh, Udaipur, Sirohi, Pratapgarh, Banswara, and Dungarpur, which together constitute the universe of the investigation. According to official records, these districts report numerous cases of child sexual abuse, making them a critical area for study. To ensure comprehensive coverage and a thorough understanding of the issue, all available cases from these districts have been included in the research without employing any sampling techniques. This approach aligns with the specific focus on Indian law for child abuse in 2024, providing an in-depth analysis of the prevalence, nature, and legal implications of child

sexual abuse in Southern Rajasthan.

6.11. Selection of the Respondents:

For the purpose of this study, the researcher has selected Southern Rajasthan as the primary location of interest. The respondents have been categorized based on their residing locations, specifically distinguishing between rural and urban areas within Southern Rajasthan. This region, along with its rural segments, provides the comprehensive setting for data collection. To ensure a robust and inclusive analysis, the researcher has included all available cases, encompassing a total of 400 child victims, 400 lawyers, and 400 police officers. Notably, child victims residing in child care homes in Southern Rajasthan have been contacted exclusively through their parents, ensuring ethical considerations and appropriate consent. This approach facilitates a detailed exploration of the issue with special reference to the legal and social dimensions of child abuse in the region.

6.12. Sources of Data Collection:

The primary and secondary data is used in this investigation. As previously noted, primary data was gathered using research techniques. Official documents, documentary evidences, and other secondary sources were compressed into the secondary source, NCRB report and literature related to the problem. A sporadic and unreliable data was available from Newspaper, NGOs and child care institutions. The researcher only relied on Government records. But, however, some secondary data of two NGOs have been analysed as the secondary data matched with records of government.

6.13. Pilot Study:

Pilot study is a kind of exploratory study that is being be done before the actual field work. It creates awareness the researcher to get some ideas of the real field situations and difficulties which they will encounter during the research work. Having collected secondary data, the researcher conducted pilot survey. It is conducted to pre-test of method and technique to be used by the researcher during the field work. It helps the researcher to do required modification in methods and techniques. In present study, pre-testing of interview schedule was done during pilot study. Two interviews were conducted to test interview schedule.

6.14. Tools and Techniques Used For Collection of Data:

The following tools and techniques have been used to collect the primary and secondary data for the study:

- Interview schedule
- Interview guide
- Case study

6.15. Interview Schedule:

The interview schedule aided the researcher to gather necessary data from the field. For the present study, purpose of the primary data collection, a set of interview schedule has been prepared. It is an extensive schedule which covers different viewpoints through which researcher can justify the data from different angles. Interview schedule was administered on parents/ elders of the victims.

The questions were both structured and open-ended with different headings as such: Particulars of age, gender, caste, religion, locality, marital status, educational background and occupational status of the victims, study about the victims relationship with abusers, neighborhood situation of the respondents, different responsible factors of child sex abuse, parents attitude towards the sexual abuse, Awareness of parents about sexual abuse, respondents attitude towards the role of police and Consequences of child sex abuse.

6.16. Problems Faced by the Researcher

Administration of interview schedule was not possible at the first instance.

Several attempts were made to establish rapport with respondents.

6.17. Research Outline:

In our extensive research focused on child sexual abuse in the districts of Southern Rajasthan—namely Chittorgarh, Udaipur, Sirohi, Pratapgarh, Banswara, and Dungarpur—a significant primary data collection effort was undertaken. To ensure a comprehensive and representative analysis, we selected a total of 1,200 participants, comprising 400 child victims, 400 police officials, and 400 lawyers. This diverse cohort was chosen to provide a multifaceted perspective on the issue, encompassing the experiences and insights of both the victims and the key stakeholders involved

in law enforcement and legal proceedings.

The data collection process was meticulously planned to accommodate the varied preferences and circumstances of the participants. Some provided their responses through written questionnaires, allowing for detailed and reflective answers. Others participated in verbal discussions, which facilitated a more interactive and nuanced exploration of their experiences and viewpoints. This mixed-method approach not only enriched the data but also ensured that participants could engage in a manner most comfortable to them, thereby enhancing the reliability and depth of the collected information.

By involving child victims, we aimed to capture the direct impact of abuse and the effectiveness of protective measures. The inclusion of police officials was crucial to understanding the practical challenges and successes in the implementation of child protection laws, particularly the POCSO Act 2012. Lawyers, on the other hand, provided critical insights into the legal processes and the efficacy of judicial interventions in curbing child abuse.

This empirical study highlights the persistent challenges and the gaps in the legal and enforcement frameworks in Southern Rajasthan. Despite the existence of robust laws, such as the POCSO Act, the rising incidents of child sexual abuse underscore the need for better implementation and greater public awareness. The feedback from police officials and lawyers pointed to significant barriers, including a lack of resources, insufficient training, and societal stigma, which impede effective law enforcement and legal redress.

Furthermore, the psychological and social impacts on child victims were profoundly evident in their responses, emphasizing the urgent need for comprehensive support systems and preventive measures. The study also underscored the critical role of educational initiatives in fostering legal awareness and empowering communities to protect their children better.

In conclusion, this research provides a detailed and multi-dimensional understanding of child sexual abuse in Southern Rajasthan, offering valuable insights and recommendations for policy-makers, law enforcement agencies, and the legal community. By addressing the

identified gaps and leveraging the collected data, it is hoped that more effective strategies can be developed to safeguard the rights and well-being of children in these vulnerable districts.

6.18. Interview Guide:

Interview guide was used to collect qualitative data. During pilot study, the researcher learnt the techniques of using interview guide. When the researcher forgot to ask some questions to the respondents, it helped to collect in-depth data. Interview guides were prepared for eliciting ideas and suggestions regarding the problem of child Sexual abuse. Four sets of interview guide were used in this study.

6.19. Case Study:

To gain the deeper information's from the respondents, the case study method has been used in Pilot study. From the present research work, the oral history case studies from the respondents have been collected by the researcher using extensive interviewing of the offenders individually. Total no of twenty four case studies with the consent of family members and relatives were used in this study. But it was a very tough work.

6.20. Tabulation and Analysis of Data:

Primary and secondary data were collected, arranged, and processed in a systematic manner in order to meet the study's objectives. The replies were compiled and organised into tables. Tabulation of the responded records have been done with the help of appropriate procedures including frequency distribution etc. Qualitative data was analysed and interpreted from interview and case studies. Frequent discussions with supervisor, key informants like child line director, chairperson CWC, caretakers of CCI's, school teachers and advocates practicing the cases. Qualitative data analysis was a very difficult task. Contents of qualitative data and statements collected through interview was not easily handled by the researcher. Therefore, after various rounds of discussions with child activists, parents of victims and key informants, the common point of inferences were drawn.

6.21. Field Experience:

The researcher has been able to gather a lot of experience during the field investigation. It is indeed a very difficult task to collect data from

the field through qualitative methods like interview and case study. The topic is a sensitive and delicate one. Initially, it looked impossible the work on it. After six months of continuous field visit, the researcher felt helpless. He did not get any support from anywhere. After their intervention, secondary data could be collected in a phased manner. Collection of field data was an uphill task. It took almost three months to contact parents and relatives of sexually abused children. After establishing rapport with them, interview schedule was used. Parents were not at all co-operative. After consulting them and giving them assurance that the data will be used for research purpose, the requisite information could be collected. The real challenge was faced at the time of case study. Identification of case study was the most difficult task.

For this purpose, the researcher had visited eight child care homes at regular intervals. Looking at the situation, when parents of children were available, case study could be possible. Interview of key informants was not palatable on the part of researcher. He had to run from pillar to post to get an appointment with concerned school teachers, officials of child welfare committee, NGO workers, members of various organizations, police officers and others who have been interviewed by the researcher. Analysis of collected qualitative data through interview guide was the most difficult exercise. However, with the support of the supervisor, common emerging points with regard to objectives of the present study were analysed. In-depth interpretation of the situation, life stories, experiences and life incidents regarding the issue under investigation as emerged from interview of key informants and parents of abused cases provided groundwork for findings of the study. Despite these challenges the data has been collected without violating any research ethic.

6.22. Limitations of the Study:

The current study only looks at a few significant types of child sexual abuse, such as penetrative sexual assault, sexual assault, and sexual harassment. Victims belonging to high socio-economic background have been excluded from the study as their family members did not co-operate with the researcher. In spite of all efforts, information could not be collected from them. Due to a lack of accessible resources and constraint of time the researcher had to limit study area to Southern Rajasthan only, where large

number of cases are available.

6.23. Analysis Tools and Techniques:

Numerous **statistical tools**, techniques, and approaches, including collection, categorization, **tabulation**, **graphical display**, and **percentages**, among others, have been used by the researcher. Tests of significance like the **Chi-square Test** have also been used by the researcher wherever necessary and practical to draw inferences and test **hypotheses**. With the **aid of various statistical tools**, including **statistical tables** and **percentiles of various numerical values in relation to relevant data**, the analysis of the data received has been carried out. Additionally, data on the number of clients who were the victims of child Sexual abuse was studied.

6.24. A Model of Design:

Sampling¹ is the process of choosing a portion of the total so that adjustments or conclusions about the aggregate or total can be made. The random and convenience Sampling has been considered in this research investigation. For the purpose of study, a small number of objects from the cosmos must be chosen. A sample is made up of a certain number of people, things, or things that reflect the entire population. A sample is a discrete segment of the population chosen for study.

A sample can be used to draw conclusions about the population. For this study, 400 sample (each category) respondents were chosen. The participants in the study are child Sexual abuse victims from southern Rajasthan, who are of various ages, genders, and occupations and have faced this curse. The responses are all district inhabitants of southern Rajasthan. Any consumers over the age of 20 constitute the sample population for this study.

6.25. Data Collection

2. Primary Data

Primary data for this study was collected directly from key stakeholders involved in the context of child sexual abuse in Southern Rajasthan. Specifically, the data collection focused on 400 child victims, 400 lawyers, and 400 police officers. The primary data sources were approached through

¹ Sampling is a technique that involves taking a small number of participants from a much bigger group.

structured interviews, surveys, and direct interactions to gather firsthand information.

For the child victims, data was collected through their parents to ensure ethical practices and obtain necessary permissions. The lawyers provided sights into the legal processes, challenges, and support mechanisms related to child sexual abuse cases, while the police officers offered perspectives on law enforcement procedures, case management, and victim support. This direct approach ensured that the data gathered was both relevant and comprehensive, addressing various aspects of child sexual abuse from multiple professional and personal viewpoints.

3) Secondary Data

The following secondary data sources are used to compile the data:

- 1) Publications from a few specific banks, such as reports, bulletins, and sporadic publications based on child sexual abuse victims.
- 2) Numerous books, journals of research, magazines, reports, websites, news sources, etc. reporting child sexual abuse.

6.26. Data Sources Include:

The gathering of data is a crucial phase in the research process. The researcher individually addressed the respondents with a structured questionnaire in order to collect data from them. The questionnaire included instructions. The respondents were requested to answer honestly and were allowed to mention any challenges they may have had. The questionnaires were returned for additional analysis after the respondents had completed their responses. The decision-makers were fully aware that a person is a valuable resource and a former national asset that should be maintained, fostered, and developed with delicacy and care along with dynamism. They also correctly noted that India is going through a phase in its political and social life that could lead to the disintegration of long-held values and misguidance of youth for destructive purposes. The ideals of democracy, secularism, and professional ethics are all under pressure.

To reach specific results in this study, both primary and secondary data have been used.

2) Basic Information:

It was gathered by randomly selecting 400 victims from the aforementioned area who were the victims of child sexual abuse. The interviews were conducted using a set of structured questionnaires that included questions about safety awareness as well as statistical and personal information about the respondent, such as the type of family, the type of abuse the respondent had and the legal steps taken.

In addition to using a standardized questionnaire to collect data, the researcher also conducted interviews with police officers, and lawyers to elicit more information about child sexual abuse victims and the security precautions implemented by the police.

The policy makers were completely aware that a human being is a positive asset and a previous national, resource which needs to be cherished, nurtured and developed with tenderness and care coupled with dynamism.

They also rightly observed India's political and social life is passing through a phase which poses the danger of erosion to long accepted values. The goals of secularism, democracy and professional ethics are coming under increasing strain.

In this study, both primary and secondary data has been utilized to arrive at certain conclusions.

Sampling is defined as the selection of some part, out of the total based on which, some adjustments or inferences about the aggregate or the total can be drawn.

In this research, random and convenience sampling methods have been employed to gather data. Sampling is essential because it is often impractical or impossible to study an entire population due to constraints such as time, cost, or logistics. Therefore, a selection of individuals or items, known as a sample, is chosen to represent the larger group.

A sample is a smaller subset of the population that reflects its characteristics and diversity. By studying this sample, researchers aim to infer

conclusions about the entire population. Random sampling ensures that every member of the population has an equal chance of being selected, which helps to minimize bias and increase the reliability of the results. On the other hand, convenience sampling involves selecting individuals who are easily accessible or available, making it a faster and more cost-effective method, though it may introduce some level of bias.

By using these sampling techniques, researchers can gather data and analyze it in a more manageable way, ultimately helping them draw insights and conclusions that are applicable to the broader population.



Rajasthan

**Map Area of
Study**

Sample Design

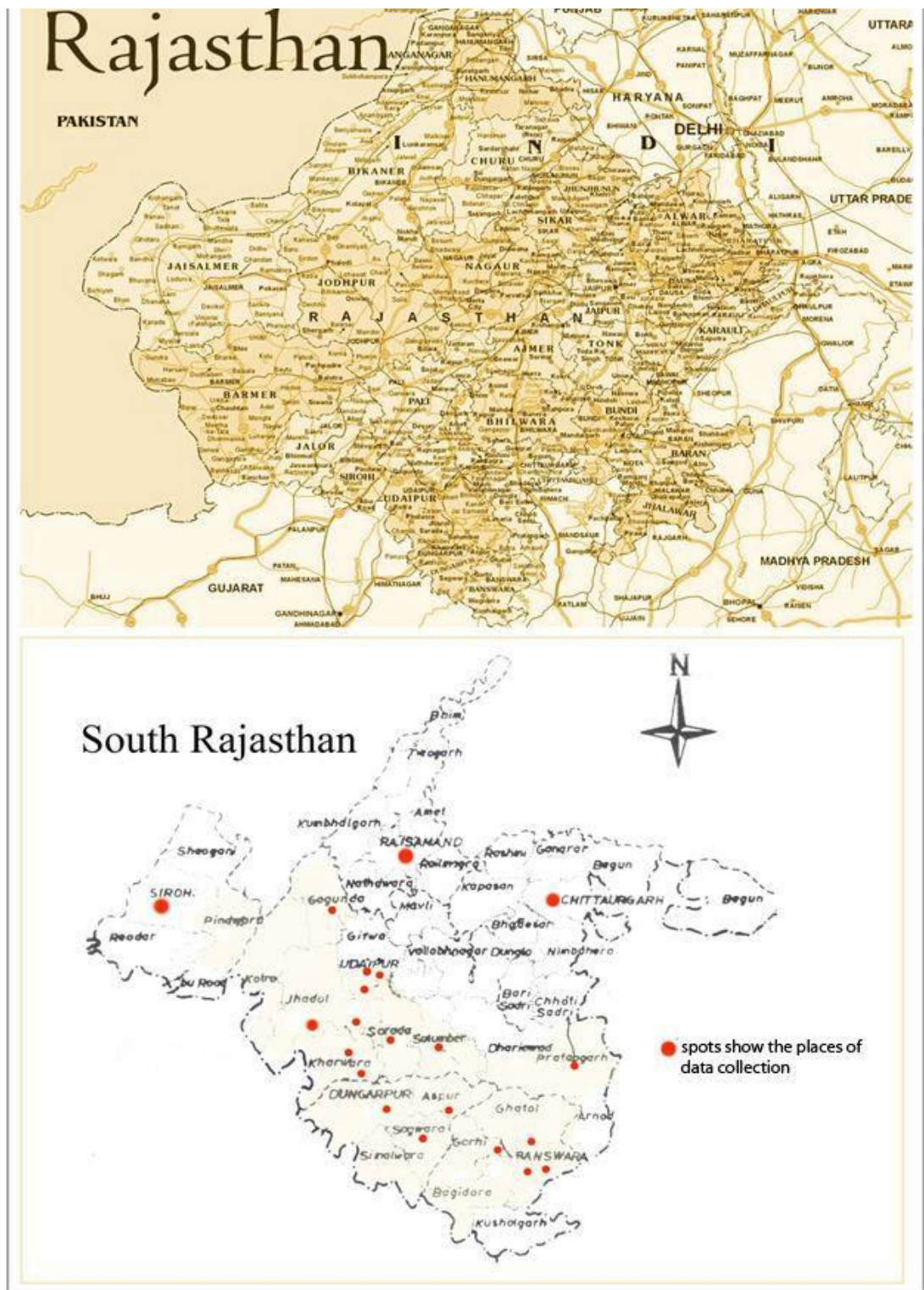


Fig.6.1 Map of Area of Study

All the respondents are residents of southern Rajasthan. For this study, the

samples are any victims of different ages. There are various areas in southern Rajasthan out of which the researcher has selected only the areas given in the above figure.

6.27. Map and List of Area of Study

The study on child sexual abuse in Southern Rajasthan encompassed an in- depth analysis of various villages across several districts, including Chittorgarh, Udaipur, Sirohi, Pratapgarh, Banswara, and Dungarpur. The villages selected for this research were chosen to provide a comprehensive understanding of the prevalence and dynamics of child abuse within rural settings, where instances of such abuse can often be underreported and overlooked.

In Chittorgarh District, the villages studied included Gangrar, Nimbahera, and Badi Sadri, among others. These areas were specifically chosen due to their distinct socio-economic conditions and the unique challenges they present in terms of child protection. The data collected from these villages highlighted critical gaps in the enforcement of child protection laws and the socio-cultural factors that contribute to the persistence of abuse.

Moving to Udaipur District, villages such as Gogunda, Kherwara, and Salumber were part of the study. Udaipur, known for its diverse population and varying levels of economic development, provided a rich context for examining how different community dynamics impact the effectiveness of child abuse prevention measures. The insights gained from these villages emphasized the need for tailored awareness campaigns and stronger community-based support systems.

In Sirohi District, the villages of Abu Road, Pindwara, and Mount Abu were included. These areas are notable for their geographical and cultural diversity, which presented unique challenges and opportunities for addressing child abuse. The study in Sirohi underscored the importance of localized interventions that consider the specific needs and characteristics of each community.

The research in Pratapgarh District focused on villages like Arnod, Chhoti Sadri, and Dhariyawad. These regions, with their distinct tribal populations and socio-economic conditions, revealed the critical role of cultural sensitivity in implementing effective child protection strategies. The findings pointed to the necessity of engaging local leaders and influencers in awareness and prevention efforts.

In Banswara District, villages such as Garhi, Bagidora, and Anandpuri were studied. Banswara's predominantly tribal population and remote locations highlighted the significant barriers to reporting and addressing child abuse. The data from these villages called for enhanced outreach programs and mobile units to provide necessary support and services to affected children and their families.

Lastly, in Dungarpur District, the research included villages like Aspur, Sagwara, and Simalwara. The study in these areas emphasized the critical role of educational institutions and local governance in preventing child abuse. The findings suggested that strengthening school-based programs and integrating child protection modules into the education system could significantly reduce the incidence of abuse.

Overall, the study across these districts of Southern Rajasthan provided a detailed and nuanced understanding of child sexual abuse in rural settings. The comprehensive data collection from diverse villages enabled the formulation of targeted recommendations for policy improvements, better law enforcement, and more effective community-based interventions. This research aims to contribute to the development of more robust and culturally appropriate strategies to protect children and uphold their rights across Southern Rajasthan.

Table. 6.2 Details of Area of Study

S.no	Name of the Village	Location/Place
1.	Kewda	Udaipur Dist.
2.	T.D.Zawar	N.H.08, Zawar Mines, Udaipur.

3.	Parsad	Zawar Mines, Udaipur Dist.
4.	Chawnd	Salumber Road, Udaipur Dist.
5.	Sagwada	N.H.08 , Rishabh Dev.
6.	Gogunda	Pindwara N.H.
7.	Bichhiwara	Jhadol (Ph).
8.	Jhadol	Jhadol (F).
9.	Prithviganj	Banswara Dist.
10	Magwas	Jhadol (Ph)
11	Jaisamand	Jaisamand, Salumber Dist.
12	Salumbar	Salumbar. Banswara Rd.
13	Aaspur	Banswara Dist.
14	Sabla	Banswara Dist.
15	Paloda	Banswara Dist. N.H.
16	Dungarpur	Dungarpur. Dist.
17	Partapur	Banswara Dist.
18	Semari	Salumbar ,Rd.
19	Sarada	Salumbar ,Rd. ,Udaipur Dist.
20	Pratapgarh	Pratapgarh. Dist.
21	Pindwara	Sirohi. Dist.
22	Gogunda	Udaipur Dist.
23	Ghatol	Banswara . Dist.
24	Rajsamand	Kankroli

Data based on personal discussion:**Table 6.3 : Data based on personal discussion:**

S.no	Name of the Area	Rural	Urban	Semi-Rural	Semi-Urban	Total Respondents
1.	Udaipur District	3074	1289	480	605	64
		16	16	16	16	
2	Dungarpur District	1980	465	1518	580	64
		16	16	16	16	
3.	Chittorgarh District	2030	1040	1030	805	64
		16	16	16	16	
4.	Pratapgarh District	3060	1080	930	720	64
		16	16	16	16	
5.	Banswara District					64
		20	20	20	20	
6.	Sirohi District					64
		16	16	16	16	
7.	Others				16	16
Total						400

To allocate questionnaire, the total of 400 respondents among 24 different locations in Southern Rajasthan, the following random distribution was applied: Kewda received 10 respondents, T.D. Zawar was assigned 15 respondents, Parsad had 12 respondents, and Chawnd was allocated 10 respondents. Sagwada was given 8 respondents, while Gogunda and its sub-region were each assigned 12 respondents. Bichhiwara received 10 respondents, Jhadol had 12 respondents, and Prithviganj was allocated 10

respondents. Magwas was given 8 respondents, Jaisamand had 15 respondents, and Salumbar was assigned 10 respondents. Aaspur received 10 respondents, Sabla had 12 respondents, and Paloda was allocated 8 respondents. Dungarpur received 15 respondents, Partapur was assigned 10 respondents, and Semari had 12 respondents. Sarada received 10 respondents, Pratapgarh was allocated 15 respondents, and Pindwara had 10 respondents. Ghatol was given 8 respondents, and Rajsamand was assigned 15 respondents. This random distribution ensured that a diverse and representative sample was collected from various regions across Southern Rajasthan for the study on child sexual abuse.

Techniques of Analysis:

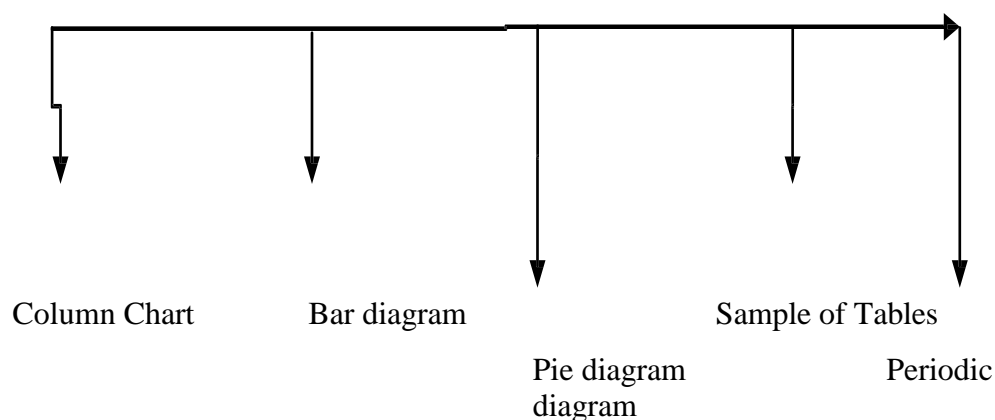
The researcher has used various **statistical tools, techniques and methods** such as **collection, classification, tabulation, graphical presentation and percentages**, etc. The researcher has also applied, wherever necessary and possible, **tests of significance** such as **Chi-square Test for drawing inference and testing of Hypothesis**.

The analysis of the data obtained has been carried out with the help of different **statistical tools** such as **statistical tables, percentiles of various numerical values according to related data**.

Also, information regarding the number of cases of child sexual abuse.

Fig.6.4

Child sexual abuse has been presented as follows:



**SAMPLE FRAME OF THE SELECTED NUMBER OF
RESPONDENTS**

Table No. 6.5

S. No	Area	Total Victims	Physical Abuse	Online Cases	Selected
1.	Udaipur District	1314	922	392	66
2.	Dungarpur District	387	289	98	66
3.	Chittorgarh District	411	375	36	66
4.	Pratapgarh District	271	214	57	66
5.	Banswara District	280	215	65	66
6.	Sirohi District	241	220	21	66
7.	Others			04	04
8.	Total				400

6.28. To Conclude

The geographic scope of this study is intentionally limited, focusing on a micro-level analysis of child sexual abuse within six specific districts of Southern Rajasthan: Chittorgarh, Udaipur, Sirohi, Pratapgarh, Banswara, and Dungarpur. Despite the relatively confined area of investigation, this targeted approach provides a detailed and in-depth examination of the issue, particularly in the context of Indian law for child abuse as of 2024. The research aims to explore the prevalence, legal challenges, and support mechanisms related to child sexual abuse in these districts, offering insights that are both specific and actionable. By concentrating on these six districts, the study achieves a nuanced understanding of the local dynamics and legal processes involved in

addressing child abuse. The micro-nature of the research allows for a focused assessment of case studies, legal frameworks, and victim support systems within a manageable scope, thereby generating findings that can significantly inform policy recommendations and practical interventions. Although the area of study is limited, the results are expected to have substantial benefits. They offer a foundation for developing more effective legal strategies, improving victim support services, and guiding future research on child sexual abuse in other regions of India. The insights gained from this localized analysis are designed to contribute meaningfully to the broader discourse on child protection and justice, thus ensuring that the study's findings have both immediate and long-term impacts on addressing child sexual abuse in Southern Rajasthan and beyond. In the next chapter, the analysis of the data will be given using various tools and techniques.

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