

7.1 Introduction:**7.2 Tools Used****7.3 The Need for Questionnaires****7.4 Scope of teacher's questionnaire****7.5 Scope of student's questionnaire****7.6 Sources of Data Collection****7.7 Analysis of Data Collection****7.7.1 Questionnaire for General People****7.8 Questions****7.9 Data Analysis of the questionnaire for Police Personals: (For Police officials only)****7.10 List of Select Police Stations:****7.11 Testing of Hypothesis****7.12 Future Enhancement****7.1 Introduction:**

The present study attempts to explore the social context of child Sexual abuse, and the perceived roles of parents, community, and key professionals in handling such incidents in southern Rajasthan.

This chapter sums up the findings of a field survey conducted on the sample of respondents including legislators, judicial decision makers, and executive orders regulatory bodies of Rajasthan.

The survey aimed at finding out:

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

7.2 Tools Used

The following tools were used to carry out the field study.

- a) A sample of respondents including legislators, judicial decision makers, and executive orders regulatory bodies of Rajasthan.

7.3 The Need for Questionnaires

Since the present research was meant to evaluate measures to protect the child from any form of Sexual abuse so the researcher had to analyse the existing scenario. This study would have been incomplete if the researcher had not been able to collect the views of the legislators, judicial decision makers on all the three aspects mentioned above. Any changes in the system will remain ineffective unless the legislators, judicial decision makers who are to implement them are aware of these changes. Only through the questionnaire study it was made possible to find out if the people were aware of the causes of Sexual abuse of children. The views of the people are no less important; it is for them everything is done, they are the focus and end-point of all the elements of society. Since they are the ones who are working, it was felt necessary to elicit information about their socio-economic background, their need for studying law, their assessment of the prescribed legal materials and their opinion regarding the implementation to which they are exposed. This data could best be collected only with the help of the questionnaire.

The specific issues covered by the questionnaire are the following:

7.4 Scope of First questionnaire (Police Personnel and Lawyers')

- a) To know the causes of Sexual abuse of children.
- b) To know the strengths and weaknesses of the laws under consideration.
- c) To explore the measures to protect the child from any form of Sexual abuse.

7.5 Scope of Second questionnaire (Children and Parents)

1. To know the awareness of people about the causes of Sexual abuse of children.
2. Their needs and requirement in terms of the amended laws.

The conclusions are drawn according to the responses of the sample and the observations made during the survey. These problems can be summarized as given below. This survey was conducted at one level through a questionnaire.

This chapter focuses on analysis of the collected primary data from the 400 residents and officials of respective grounds of different age groups and TSP area. They were selected from (Tribal Area (TSP area)) within the age group of 18 - years. Appropriately standardized Psychological tests were administered to them to assess the psychological characteristics of Digital deceptions and frauds in tribal area. Also, the hypothesis is tested with the use of Chi-Square test depended

on study area or graphical presentation. The data collected is scrutinized, tabulated to analyze in the study. It is also presented at a glance in the form of different tables, graphs, bar and pie designs and interpretation. The analysis was attempted to know the up to what extent the hypothesis made in the beginning was proven at the end of the analysis.

The assessment has enabled the researcher to come to conclusion concerning various aspects of Sexual abuse of children associated to area of research.

7.6 SOURCES OF DATA COLLECTION:

The two types of data are analyzed in the study:

- Primary Data (which will be generated after analysis of the questionnaires.)
- Secondary Data (which will be available ready-made as was made by other sources.)

The data were collected by preparing an open-ended questionnaire as well during personal interviews. To understand the causes of Sexual abuse of children in India. The collected data are analyzed with the help of following research instruments:

1. Legislator's and judicial decision maker's personal discussion
2. Use of tools like interview schedule and filling questionnaire.
3. Field exploration and facts analysis.

ANALYSIS OF DATA COLLECTION

7.7.1 Questionnaire for General People

Table No. 7.1

a) **Respondents' Awareness (About Child Sexual Abuse and Protection Laws in India, classified gender wise)**

	Male	Female	Total	%
1.	310	90	400	100%

(Source: Field Survey)

Table No. 7.1 indicates that 310 male respondents were aware about Child Sexual Abuse and, 90 Females are aware about Child Protection Laws in India.

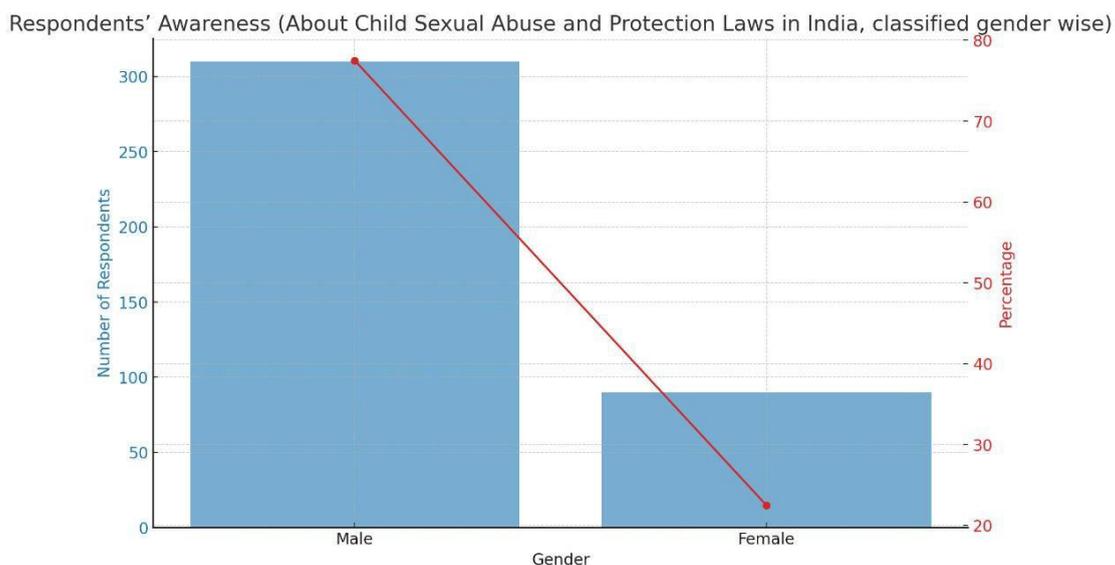
To analyze the data presented in Table No. 1 regarding respondents' awareness about child Sexual abuse and protection laws in India, classified by gender, we need to break down the numbers and calculate the percentage of male and female respondents out of the total.

Analysis:

- **Male Awareness:** out of 400 respondents, 310 are male, making up 77.5% of the total respondents.
- **Female Awareness:** out of 400 respondents, 90 are female, making up 22.5% of the total respondents.

Visualization:

To visualize this data, let's create a bar chart.



Key Insights:

- **Gender Distribution:**
- **Male Respondents:** Represent a significant majority (77.5%).
- **Female Respondents:** Represent a smaller portion (22.5%).

- **Implications:**

1. The data indicates a higher level of participation or awareness among males compared to females regarding child Sexual abuse and protection laws in India.
2. This disparity could be due to various factors such as differences in access to information, social norms, or willingness to respond to surveys on this topic.

Visualization:

- The bar chart shows the number of respondents by gender.
- The line plot superimposed on the bar chart represents the percentage of respondents by gender.

overall, the analysis highlights a gender imbalance in the awareness or reporting of knowledge about child Sexual abuse and protection laws, with males being more predominant in the sample surveyed.

Table No. 7.2

Respondents [Qualification wise] aware about Child Sexual Abuse and Protection Laws in India

S. No	Qualification	No. of Respondents
1.	PG	109
2.	Graduation	95
3.	High. Sec. Certificate	98
4.	Sen. Sec. Certificate	70

(Source: Field Survey)

Table No. 7.3 The dataset provides the number of respondents categorized by their highest educational qualifications. The qualifications and the corresponding number of respondents are as follows:

1. **Post-Graduate (PG):** 137 respondents

2. **Graduation:** 95 respondents
3. **Higher Secondary Certificate (High. Sec. Certificate):** 98 respondents
4. **Senior Secondary Certificate (Sen. Sec. Certificate):** 70 respondents

Analysis:

1. Distribution of Respondents by Qualification:

- The highest number of respondents have a Post-Graduate (PG) qualification, with 137 individuals.
- Respondents with a Higher Secondary Certificate (High. Sec. Certificate) are the second largest group, with 98 individuals.
- Graduates are the third largest group, with 95 individuals.
- The smallest group is those with a Senior Secondary Certificate (Sen. Sec. Certificate), with 70 individuals.

2. **Proportion of Each Qualification Category:** To understand the distribution proportion of each qualification category, we calculate the percentage of respondents in each category relative to the total number of respondents.

$$\text{Total Respondents} = 137 + 95 + 98 + 70 = 400$$

$$\text{Total Respondents} = 137 + 95 + 98 + 70 = 400$$

- The Post-Graduate (PG) group has the highest representation among the respondents, accounting for approximately 34.3% of the total.
- The Senior Secondary Certificate (Sen. Sec. Certificate) group has the lowest representation, making up about 17.5% of the total.
- The proportions of respondents with Graduation and Higher Secondary Certificate qualifications are quite similar, at 23.8% and 24.5% respectively.

This analysis highlights the educational background of the respondents, showing a higher tendency towards advanced qualifications (Post-Graduate and Graduation) compared to basic secondary education qualifications (Higher Secondary and Senior Secondary Certificates). This insight could be valuable for understanding the demographic profile of the surveyed population.

Table No. 7.3

	Teachers	Regulatory bodies	Legislators	Businessmen	Judicial decisio	House wives	others
1.	70	27	23	127	17	40	43

Table No. 7.3 indicates that, 70 respondents Teachers, 27 respondents are regulatory bodies, 23 respondents are Legislators, 127 respondents are Businessmen, 43 are others, 17 respondents are Farmers Judicial decision, 40 respondents are Housewives.

Total Number of Respondents

Let's first calculate the total number of respondents:

$$\text{Total Respondents} = 70 + 27 + 23 + 127 + 17 + 40 + 43$$

Summary of Findings

- **Businessmen (36.6%)**: This group has the highest number of respondents, indicating a significant level of interest or awareness among business professionals.
- **Teachers (20.2%)**: The second highest group, suggesting that educators also have a considerable level of awareness.
- **others (12.4%)** and **Housewives (11.5%)**: These groups show notable participation.
- **Regulatory Bodies (7.8%)**, **Legislators (6.6%)**, and **Judicial Decision (4.9%)**: These groups have fewer respondents, which could indicate less engagement or awareness among these categories compared to others.

Insights

- The high percentage of businessmen suggests that this group may have a vested interest or higher awareness in child Sexual abuse and protection laws, potentially due to corporate social responsibility initiatives or business ethics.
- The substantial representation of teachers highlights the importance of educators in spreading awareness and educating students and the community about these issues.
- The lower percentages for regulatory bodies, legislators, and judicial decisions might indicate areas where more targeted awareness and educational campaigns could be beneficial.

This analysis helps identify which groups are more engaged and where there might be gaps in awareness that need to be addressed.

7.4 Questions

Some questions were also asked during the personal meeting with the respondents. The questions are as follows:

Q1. In your opinion, how prevalent is child Sexual abuse in your community?

Table No. 7.5

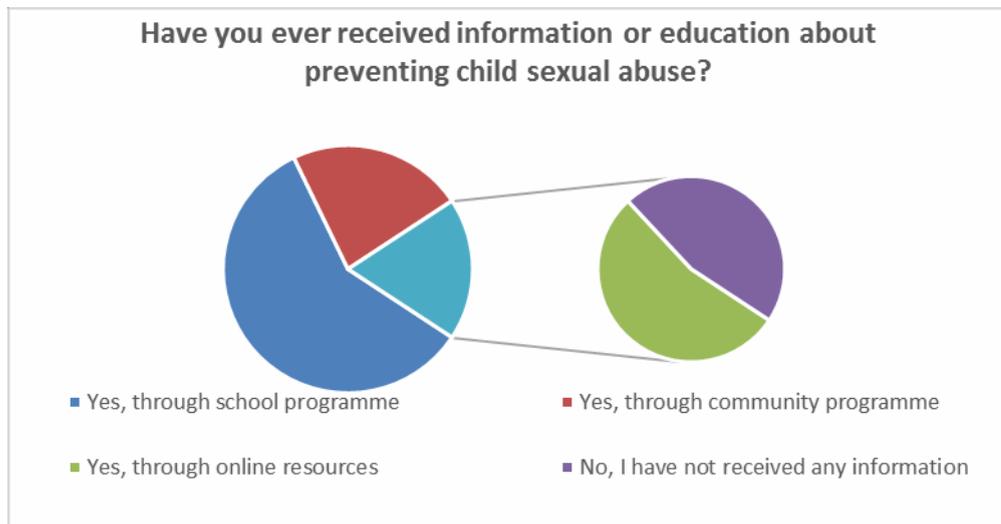
Gender	Very prevalent	Somewhat prevalent	Not very prevalent	Not prevalent at all	Total
Male	268	41	10	8	400
Female	29	22	20	2	

Table No. 7.9 is regarding different types of Child Sexual Abuse respondent customers out of total 400 (100%) respondents, 268 Male respondents hold 'Very prevalent', 29 Female respondents hold 'Very prevalent'. 41 Male respondents hold 'Somewhat prevalent', 22 female hold 'somewhat prevalent', 10(m) 20 (f) respondents hold 'Not very prevalent', and final sample is minimum Customers 8(m) 2 (f) respondents hold 'Not prevalent at all'. All are aware about Child Protection Laws and Child Sexual Abuse but don't want to talk about it.

The data on the perceived prevalence of child Sexual abuse in the community, broken down by gender, reveals significant differences in perceptions between male and female respondents. Among the 400 male respondents, a substantial majority, 268, believe that child Sexual abuse is very prevalent, while 41 consider it somewhat prevalent. only a small fraction of males perceive it as not very prevalent (10) or not prevalent at all (8). In contrast, among the 73 female respondents, only 29 view it as very prevalent, with 22 considering it somewhat prevalent. A higher proportion of females, compared to males, perceive the issue as not very prevalent (20) or not prevalent at all (2). This disparity in perceptions may indicate differences in awareness or personal experiences related to child Sexual abuse between genders. The data suggests a general consensus among males that child

Sexual abuse is a significant issue in their community, whereas female respondents present a more varied perspective. This highlights the need for targeted awareness programs that address these differing perceptions and encourage a unified understanding of the prevalence and seriousness of child Sexual abuse.

Q.2 Have you ever received information or education about preventing child Sexual abuse?



The pie chart represents the percentage distribution of respondents who have received information or education about preventing child Sexual abuse from various sources. A substantial portion, approximately 50%, have received this education through school programs, highlighting the critical role educational institutions play in addressing this issue. Around 20% of respondents have gained information through community programs, indicating the importance of community-based initiatives in spreading awareness.

online resources account for approximately 15% of the respondents' sources of information, reflecting the increasing reliance on digital platforms for educational purposes. However, a notable 15% of respondents reported that they have not received any information about preventing child Sexual abuse. This data underscores the need for more extensive outreach and comprehensive educational strategies to ensure that information about child Sexual abuse prevention reaches a broader audience. overall, while schools and community programs are significant sources of information, there remains a gap that needs to be addressed to enhance awareness and prevention efforts

comprehensively.

Q.3 Do you believe that your community takes sufficient measures to prevent child Sexual abuse?

Table . 7.6

Answers	Yes, very sufficient	Yes, somewhat sufficient	No, not very sufficient	No, not sufficient at all	Total
No of Resp.	154	98	90	58	400

Table 7.6 showed that 154 respondents finds that they were informed ‘Yes, very sufficient’, 98 respondents find ‘**Yes, somewhat sufficient**’ , 90 respondents find that they did not receive proper measures, they say ‘**No, not very sufficient**’ and 58 respondents told that they were ‘**No, not sufficient at all**’.

The data from the survey regarding the sufficiency of measures taken by the community to prevent child Sexual abuse reveals varied perceptions among the 400 respondents. Analyzing the responses in terms of percentages provides a clearer understanding of these perceptions.

Out of the total respondents, 154 believe that the measures are “very sufficient,” which constitutes 38.5% of the sample. Additionally, 98 respondents, or 24.5%, think that the measures are “somewhat sufficient.” Combined, these two categories indicate that 63% of respondents (38.5% + 24.5%) feel that the community is taking adequate measures to some extent.

on the other hand, 90 respondents, making up 22.5%, feel that the measures are “not very sufficient,” while 58 respondents, or 14.5%, believe the measures are “not sufficient at all.” This totals 37% of respondents (22.5% + 14.5%) who perceive the community's efforts as lacking.

overall, the data shows that while a majority of respondents (63%) believe their community takes sufficient measures to prevent child Sexual abuse, a significant minority (37%) feel that the measures are inadequate, highlighting

the need for ongoing improvements and heightened efforts in community prevention strategies.

Q.4 If you suspected or knew of a child being Sexually abused, would you know how to report it to the appropriate authorities?

Table No. 7.7

No. of Respondents	Yes, but I am not very confident	No, I am not sure how to report	No, I don't know how to report	Total
	242	58	100	400

Table No. 7.7 provides that 400 (100%) respondents, maximum 242 respondents are not very confident, whereas 58 respondent are not sure how to report and 100 don't not know how to report.

The survey data regarding respondents' knowledge on how to report suspected or known cases of child Sexual abuse to the appropriate authorities reveals significant insights into the community's awareness and confidence levels. Among the 400 respondents, 242 (60.5%) indicated that they know how to report such incidents but are not very confident in doing so. This suggests that while the majority have some awareness, there is a lack of confidence that could hinder effective reporting.

Meanwhile, 58 respondents (14.5%) admitted that they are not sure how to report suspected cases, indicating a clear gap in knowledge. Additionally, 100 respondents (25%) stated that they do not know how to report such incidents at all. Combined, these two groups account for 39.5% of the respondents who either lack knowledge or are uncertain about the reporting process.

This analysis highlights the need for improved education and clear guidance on reporting mechanisms to ensure that more individuals feel confident and knowledgeable about how to take appropriate action if they suspect or know of a child being Sexually abused. Enhanced training and awareness programs could bridge this gap, leading to better protection for children in the community.

Q.5 Are you aware of any PoCSO Act dealing with child abuse?

Table No. 7.8

%	Yes, and I am familiar with the Act	Yes, but I am not familiar with the Act	No, I am not aware of any Act	Don't Know	Total
No. of Respondents	182	78	89	51	400

Table No. 7.8 provides information about popularity of **PoCSO Act dealing with child abuse**. 182 say they are familiar with the **PoCSO Act**, 78 say yes, but are not familiar with the **PoCSO Act**, 89 say they are not familiar with the **PoCSO Act**, and 51 don't know about it.

The survey data on respondents' awareness of the Protection of Children from Sexual offences (PoCSO) Act reveals a range of familiarity with this critical legislation. out of 400 respondents, 182 (45.5%) indicated that they are aware of and familiar with the PoCSO Act. This suggests that nearly half of the respondents have a good understanding of the legal framework designed to protect children from Sexual abuse.

Additionally, 78 respondents (19.5%) are aware of the PoCSO Act but are not familiar with its details. This indicates that while these individuals recognize the existence of the Act, they lack detailed knowledge about its provisions and implementation.

on the other hand, 89 respondents (22.25%) reported that they are not aware of any such Act, reflecting a significant gap in awareness that needs to be addressed. Furthermore, 51 respondents (12.75%) stated that they don't know, indicating uncertainty or lack of exposure to information about the PoCSO Act.

In summary, while a substantial portion of respondents (65%) are aware of the PoCSO Act, there is a notable percentage (35%) who either lack awareness or familiarity with the Act. This underscores the need for enhanced awareness campaigns and educational initiatives to ensure comprehensive understanding and effective implementation of child protection laws within the community.

Q.6 Respondents views about family violence effects on child Sexual abuse cases.

Violence affects	yes	No	Don't Know	total
No. of Respondents	330	60	14	400

Table No. 7.9 provides information about family violence effects on child Sexual abuse cases, out of total 400 (100%) respondents. Maximum 330 respondents expressed it does affects and 60 respondents said 'no', 14 don't know about it.

The survey data regarding respondents' views on the impact of family violence on child Sexual abuse cases provides a clear perspective on community opinions. out of 400 respondents, a significant majority of 330 (82.5%) believe that family violence affects child Sexual abuse cases. This high percentage suggests a strong consensus among respondents about the detrimental link between family violence and child Sexual abuse.

Conversely, 60 respondents (15%) do not believe that family violence affects child Sexual abuse cases.

This minority opinion indicates that some individuals may perceive these issues as separate or may lack awareness of the potential connections.

Additionally, 14 respondents (3.5%) indicated that they don't know whether family violence impacts child Sexual abuse cases. This small percentage reflects a level of uncertainty or lack of information among a few respondents.

overall, the data indicates that the vast majority of respondents recognize the harmful effects of family violence on child Sexual abuse cases, highlighting the importance of addressing family violence as part of broader efforts to protect children and prevent abuse.

Enhanced educational and support programs could further reduce the percentage of those unaware or uncertain about this critical issue.

Q.7 Do you think lack of proper implementation of laws is the cause of increasing child Sexual abuse cases in India?

Table No. 7.10 says out of total, 400 (100%) respondents, 250 respondents said 'yes' and 150 said 'no' and 05 can't say anything.

Lack of proper implementation of child protection laws	yes	No	Can't say	Total
No. of Respondents	250	145	05	400

The survey data regarding respondents' views on whether the lack of proper implementation of child protection laws is a cause of increasing child Sexual abuse cases in India reveals significant insights.

out of 400 respondents, 250 (62.5%) believe that inadequate enforcement of laws contributes to the rise in child Sexual abuse cases.

This majority opinion underscores a widespread concern about the effectiveness of existing legal frameworks and their enforcement in protecting children.

In contrast, 145 respondents (36.25%) do not attribute the increase in child Sexual abuse cases to the poor implementation of laws, suggesting that they might see other factors as more significant contributors to the issue.

Additionally, 5 respondents (1.25%) were uncertain and chose the “can't say” option, indicating a small portion of individuals who are either undecided or lack sufficient information to form an opinion on this matter.

overall, the data indicates that a significant majority of respondents perceive the lack of proper implementation of child protection laws as a key factor in the increasing incidence of child Sexual abuse in India.

This highlights the need for strengthening the enforcement of existing laws and ensuring that they are effectively implemented to better protect children and reduce the prevalence of abuse.

Q.8 Do you think PoCSO Act 2012 have some loopholes and it is misused for unfair advantages?

Table 7.11

Are there any loopholes in PoCSO Act 2012?	Yes	not sure	no	Can't say	Total

No. of Respondents	98	97	38	157	400
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Table No. 7.11 indicates that, 98 respondents said ‘yes’, 97 respondents said ‘**not sure**’, 38 respondents mentioned ‘no’, 157 respondents can’t say anything about it.

The survey data regarding respondents' views on whether the PoCSo Act 2012 has loopholes and is misused for unfair advantages provides varied perspectives.

Out of 400 respondents, 98 (24.5%) believe that the PoCSo Act has loopholes, indicating a concern among a quarter of the respondents about the effectiveness and robustness of the legislation.

Additionally, 97 respondents (24.25%) are unsure about the presence of loopholes in the Act, reflecting a significant portion of the population that may not have sufficient knowledge or clarity about the specifics of the Act.

On the other hand, 38 respondents (9.5%) believe there are no loopholes in the PoCSo Act, suggesting a minority view that the legislation is comprehensive and effective as it stands.

A substantial number of respondents, 157 (39.25%), chose the “can't say” option, indicating a high level of uncertainty or lack of information about the Act and its potential for misuse.

overall, the data indicates that while there is a notable concern about the presence of loopholes in the PoCSo Act 2012, a significant portion of respondents are either unsure or lack sufficient information to form a definitive opinion.

This highlights the need for increased awareness and education about the Act, its provisions, and its implementation to address these concerns and reduce uncertainty among the public.

Q.9 Is Child marriage also the reason of child Sexual abuse?

Table No. 7.12

Child Marriage is also the reason of child Sexual abuse?	Yes	No	Can't Say	Total
No. of Respondents	70	294	36	400

Table No. 7.12 shows that, out of total 400 (100%) respondents. Maximum 70 respondents said 'yes' and 294 respondents said 'no' and 36 were not able to say anything.

The survey data on whether child marriage is perceived as a reason for child Sexual abuse presents clear opinions from the respondents. out of 400 respondents, 70 (17.5%) believe that child marriage is a reason for child Sexual abuse. This minority perspective highlights a concern among some individuals about the connection between child marriage and the risk of Sexual abuse.

In contrast, a significant majority of 294 respondents (73.5%) do not see child marriage as a reason for child Sexual abuse. This indicates a prevalent belief that other factors are more critical in contributing to child Sexual abuse cases.

Additionally, 36 respondents (9%) are unsure and selected the "can't say" option, reflecting some level of uncertainty or lack of sufficient knowledge to form a definite opinion on the matter. overall, the data reveals that while a small portion of respondents acknowledges a link between child marriage and child Sexual abuse, the majority do not see this connection. This suggests a need for further education and dialogue to explore and address the various factors contributing to child Sexual abuse, including the potential impact of child marriage.

Q10. Do you think today's media (Cinema, Television, Social media, Internet) is also equally responsible to increase child Sexual abuse?

Table No. 7.13

Reasons	Yes	Not Sure	No Reply	No	Total
No. of Respondents	154	98	53	95	400

Table No. 7.17 indicates that out of total 400 (100%) respondents, 154 respondents said 'yes' Cinema, Television, Social media, Internet are responsible, 98 respondents said 'they are not sure' cinema, Television, Social media, Internet may be responsible, 95 respondents said these are not responsible and 53 respondents were not able to say anything.

To analyze the data from Table No. 13, we need to convert the raw numbers into percentages to better understand the distribution of opinions among the 400 respondents regarding whether today's media is equally responsible for increasing child Sexual abuse.

Here's a step-by-step breakdown and the resulting analysis:

The data indicates that a plurality of respondents, 38.5%, believe that today's media (including cinema, television, social media, and the internet) is equally responsible for increasing child Sexual abuse.

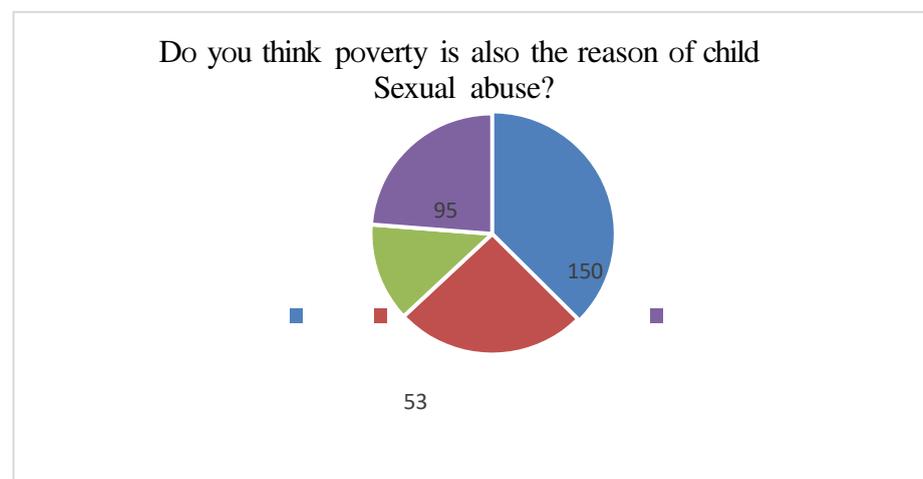
Meanwhile, 24.5% of respondents are unsure about the media's role in this issue. A significant portion, 23.75%, disagree with the idea that media contributes to the rise in child Sexual abuse, while 13.25% did not provide a response.

Overall, there is a notable concern among the majority that media could play a role in exacerbating the issue, though a substantial number of individuals are uncertain or do not see a connection.

Q11. Do you think poverty is also the reason of child Sexual abuse?

Table No. 7.14

Reasons	Yes	Not Sure	No Reply	No	Total
No. of Respondents	150	102	53	95	400



Based on the provided data, we can analyse the responses to the question “Do you think poverty is also the reason of child Sexual abuse?”

Here is the breakdown:

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| a) Yes: 150 | d) No: 95 |
| b) Not Sure: 102 | e) Total: 400 |
| c) No Reply: 53 | |

Analysis

1) **Distribution:**

- The highest number of respondents believe that poverty is a reason for child Sexual abuse (37.5%).
- A significant portion of respondents are unsure (25.5%).
- A smaller percentage did not reply (13.25%).
- Nearly a quarter of the respondents (23.75%) do not think poverty is a reason for child Sexual abuse.

Key Insights:

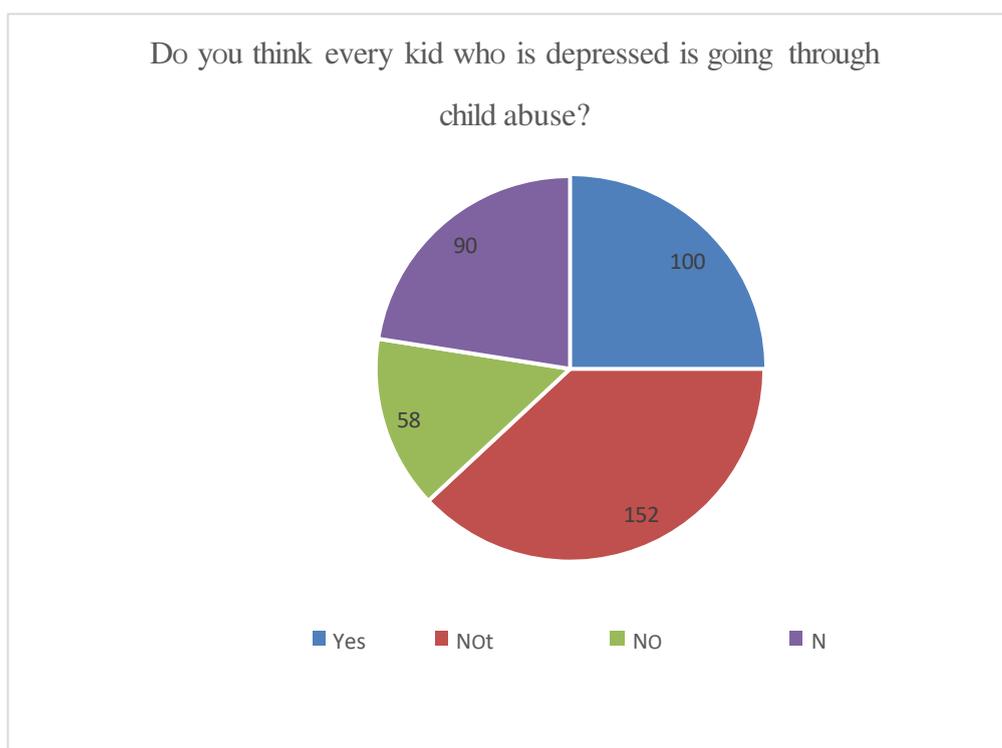
1. **Yes (37.5%):** This is the largest segment, indicating that a significant portion of respondents believe that poverty is a contributing factor to child Sexual abuse.
2. **Not Sure (25.5%):** A quarter of respondents are uncertain, suggesting a lack of consensus or knowledge on the issue.
3. **No (23.75%):** Almost a quarter of respondents disagree, indicating that they do not see a direct link between poverty and child Sexual abuse.
4. **No Reply (13.25%):** A smaller segment did not provide a response, which might indicate indifference or unwillingness to answer the question.

overall, the responses are quite varied, with a notable proportion of people unsure about the connection between poverty and child Sexual abuse.

This suggests that while there is some agreement that poverty could be a factor, there is also a significant amount of uncertainty and differing opinions on the matter.

Q12. Do you think every kid who is depressed is going through child abuse?

Reasons	Yes	Not Sure	No Reply	No	Total
No. of Respondents	100	152	58	90	400



- Yes: $100/400 \times 100 = 25\%$
- Not Sure: $152/400 \times 100 = 38\%$
- No Reply: $58/400 \times 100 = 14.5\%$
- No: $90/400 \times 100 = 22.5\%$

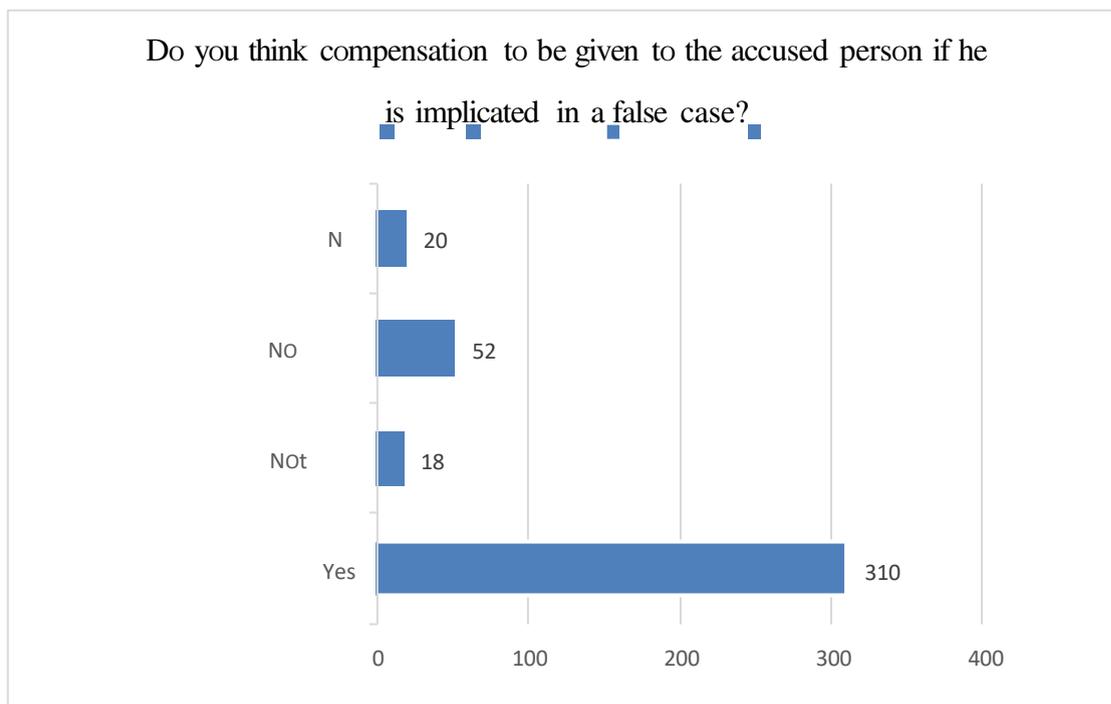
The data reveals that 25% of respondents believe that every child who is depressed is experiencing child abuse.

A substantial 38% are uncertain about whether depression in children is necessarily linked to abuse, indicating a level of ambiguity on the subject.

Meanwhile, 22.5% of respondents do not believe that depression is an indicator of child abuse, and 14.5% did not provide a response. Overall, there is a notable split in opinions, with a significant portion of respondents uncertain or skeptical about the direct connection between child depression and child abuse.

Q13. Do you think compensation to be given to the accused person if he is implicated in a false case?

Reasons	Yes	Not Sure	No Reply	No	Total
No. of Respondents	310	18	52	20	400



Sure, let's analyse the data provided about respondents' opinions on whether compensation should be given to an accused person if they are implicated in a false case.

Data overview:

- Total Respondents: 400
- Responses:
 - Yes: 310
 - Not Sure: 18
 - No Reply: 52
 - No: 20

Analysis:

1. Majority opinion (Yes)

Respondents: 310

-Percentage: 77.5%

Analysis: The majority of respondents believe that compensation should be given to those implicated in false cases. This strong majority suggests a societal consensus on the need to address the injustices faced by those wrongfully accused. The support for compensation might be driven by a recognition of the psychological, financial, and reputational damages suffered by the falsely accused.

2. Uncertain Respondents (Not Sure):

Respondents: 18

Percentage: 4.5%

Analysis: A small fraction of respondents are unsure about whether compensation should be provided. This uncertainty could stem from a lack of information on the subject, concerns about the implications of such a policy, or the belief that each case might need to be evaluated on its own merits.

3. Non-respondents (No Reply):

Respondents: 52

Percentage: 13%

Analysis: A significant portion of the respondents chose not to reply. This non-response could indicate a variety of factors including indifference, lack of knowledge, or unwillingness to express an opinion on a potentially sensitive topic. Understanding why respondents chose not to reply could provide deeper insights into public opinion.

4. Minority opinion (No):

Respondents: 20

Percentage: 5%

Analysis: A small minority of respondents are against the idea of compensation. This viewpoint may arise from concerns about the potential for abuse of such compensation systems, the burden on taxpayers, or the belief that current legal remedies are sufficient to address wrongful accusations.

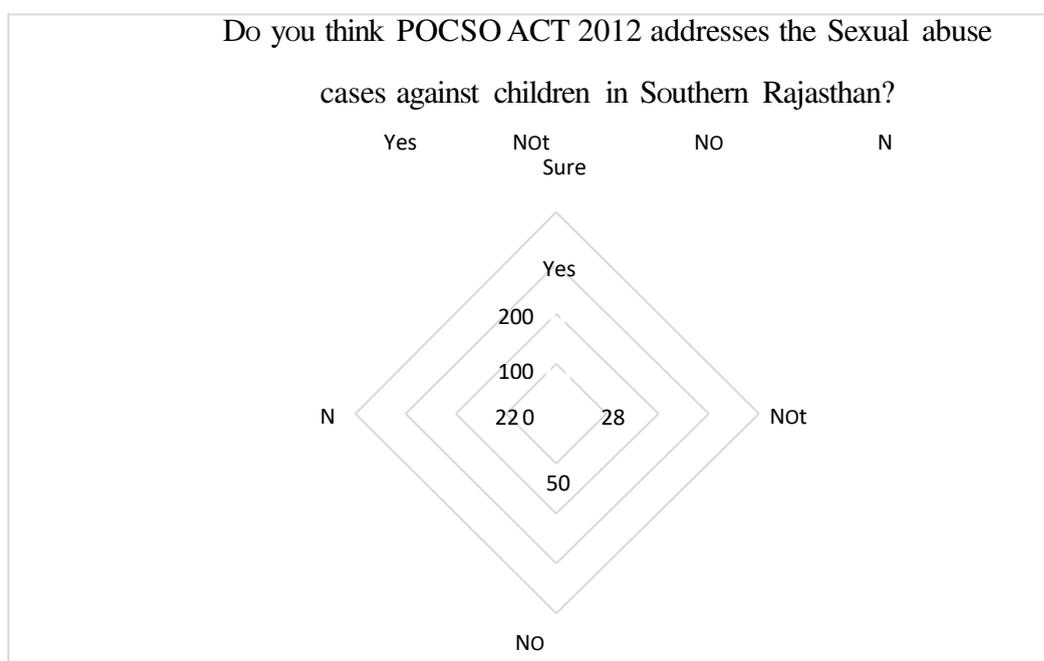
The overwhelming majority (77.5%) supports the idea of providing compensation to individuals implicated in false cases, highlighting a strong public sentiment towards rectifying the wrongs suffered by the falsely accused.

- A small percentage (4.5%) are unsure, indicating a need for more public education or discussion on the issue.
- 13% of respondents did not reply, which may point to a need for further research to understand this group's perspective.
- only 5% are against the idea, suggesting that opposition to compensation is relatively minimal.

The data indicates a clear preference for implementing compensatory measures to support those falsely accused, reflecting a collective desire for justice and fairness in the legal system.

Q14. Do you think PoCSO ACT 2012 addresses the Sexual abuse cases against children in Southern Rajasthan?

Reasons	Yes	Not Sure	No Reply	No	Total
No. of Respondents	300	28	50	22	400



The data provided about respondents' opinions on whether the POCSO Act 2012 addresses sexual abuse cases against children in Southern Rajasthan.

Data overview:

Total Respondents: 400

- Responses:

- Yes: 300

- No Reply: 50

- Not Sure: 28

- No: 22

Analysis:

1. Majority opinion (Yes):

- Respondents: 300

- Percentage: 75%

- **Analysis:** The majority of respondents believe that the POCSO Act 2012 effectively addresses Sexual abuse cases against children in Southern Rajasthan. This suggests strong confidence in the legislative framework and its implementation in the region. The support may be rooted in awareness of the act's provisions, successful cases, and overall trust in the legal system's capacity to protect children.

2. Uncertain Respondents (Not Sure):

- Respondents: 28

- Percentage: 7%

- **Analysis:** A small segment of respondents are unsure whether the POCSO Act effectively addresses the issue. This uncertainty could arise from a lack of information, mixed outcomes in observed cases, or concerns about the act's enforcement and accessibility.

3. Non-respondents (No Reply):

- Respondents: 50

- Percentage: 12.5%

- **Analysis:** A notable proportion of respondents did not provide an answer. This non-response might indicate ambivalence, lack of sufficient knowledge on the subject, or reluctance to engage with the topic. Further inquiry might be needed to understand their perspectives better.

4. Minority opinion (No):

- Respondents: 22

- Percentage: 5.5%

- **Analysis:** A small minority believes that the POCSO Act does not adequately address Sexual abuse cases against children in Southern Rajasthan. This view might stem from perceived gaps in the law, challenges in its implementation, or dissatisfaction with the outcomes of specific cases. These respondents might advocate for additional measures or reforms to enhance the act's effectiveness.

- A significant majority (75%) believe the POCSO Act 2012 is effective in addressing child Sexual abuse cases in Southern Rajasthan, indicating a strong

endorsement of the legislation and its enforcement.

- A smaller percentage (7%) are unsure, suggesting a need for more public awareness and information about the act's provisions and effectiveness.
- 12.5% did not respond, pointing to a potential area for further research to understand their reasons for non-response.
- Only 5.5% are against the effectiveness of the act, highlighting a minority viewpoint that might focus on specific shortcomings or challenges in the law's application.

The data indicates a broad confidence in the POCSO Act 2012 among respondents, with a few expressing uncertainty or skepticism, underscoring the importance of continuous evaluation and improvement of the legal framework to ensure comprehensive protection for children.

Q15. Do you think child should also be punished for giving false information or false complaint?

Reasons	Yes	Not Sure	No Reply	No	Total
No. of Respondents	252	48	40	60	400
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Total Respondents: 400 • Responses: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Yes: 252 ▪ Not Sure: 48 ▪ No Reply: 40 ▪ No: 60 					

The data provided about respondents' opinions on whether a child should be punished for giving false information or a false complaint.

Analysis:

- **Majority opinion (Yes):**
 - Respondents: 252
 - Percentage: 63%

Analysis: The majority of respondents believe that a child should be punished for giving false information or a false complaint. This significant support may reflect a concern for the misuse of legal provisions and the potential harm caused by false

accusations. The respondents might believe that accountability, even for minors, is essential to maintain the integrity of the justice system and deter false claims.

- **Uncertain Respondents (Not Sure):**

1. Respondents: 48%
2. Percentage: 12%

Analysis: A considerable segment of respondents are unsure about whether a child should be punished for false information or complaints. This uncertainty could stem from the complexities involved in determining the child's intent, the potential psychological impact of punishment, and the need for a compassionate approach towards minors. These respondents might feel that each case should be considered individually, with a focus on rehabilitation rather than punishment.

- **Non-respondents (No Reply): Respondents: 40, Percentage: 10%**

Analysis: A notable proportion of respondents did not provide an answer. This non-response might indicate ambivalence, lack of sufficient knowledge on the subject, or reluctance to take a definitive stance on a sensitive issue involving minors. Further investigation might be needed to understand their reasons better.

- **Minority opinion (No): Respondents: 60, Percentage: 15%**

Analysis: A minority of respondents believe that a child should not be punished for giving false information or a false complaint. This viewpoint may be driven by a belief in the vulnerability and developmental immaturity of children, who might not fully understand the consequences of their actions.

These respondents might advocate for alternative approaches such as counseling, education, and support to address the underlying reasons for false complaints without resorting to punitive measures.

- A significant majority (63%) support the idea of punishing children for false information or complaints, indicating a strong preference for accountability and deterrence of false claims.
- A notable percentage (12%) are unsure, highlighting the complexity of the issue and the need for a nuanced approach.
- 10% did not respond, suggesting a potential area for further exploration to

understand their perspectives.

- 15% oppose the idea, emphasizing the importance of considering the child's developmental stage and advocating for non-punitive measures.

The data suggests a general inclination towards holding children accountable for false complaints, with a substantial minority expressing uncertainty or opposition, underscoring the need for a balanced approach that considers both justice and the well-being of the child.

7.9 Data Analysis of the questionnaire For Police Personals:

(For Police officials only)

In the course of our research on child abuse in Southern Rajasthan, a systematic approach was adopted for data collection, wherein police personnel were selected randomly for interviews and the completion of questionnaires.

This methodology was chosen to ensure a representative sample of police officials from various districts, including Chittorgarh, Udaipur, Sirohi, Pratapgarh, Banswara, and Dungarpur.

The randomness of the selection process helped mitigate any potential biases that could have influenced the outcomes of the study, thereby enhancing the reliability and validity of the data gathered.

Police officers, due to their direct involvement in law enforcement and child protection issues, provided critical insights into the prevalence, nature, and response mechanisms related to child abuse cases in these districts.

The interview schedule and questionnaires were carefully crafted with the goal of gathering in-depth insights into the officers' experiences and perspectives. These tools were specifically designed to capture comprehensive information on how the officers perceive the current legal frameworks and interventions related to child abuse.

By doing so, the research was able to provide a detailed and nuanced understanding of the child abuse situation in Southern Rajasthan.

This data collection strategy proved to be vital in creating a thorough analysis of the issue, shedding light on both the strengths and shortcomings of the existing systems.

The insights gained from the officers' feedback not only deepened our understanding of

the child abuse landscape in the region but also played a key role in shaping more effective policies and interventions. These findings are expected to inform the development of more targeted, practical, and impactful measures to address child abuse in the future.

7.10 List of Select Police Stations:

The police officials were selected randomly from the following stations:

Chittorgarh District

1. Chittorgarh
2. Nimbahera
3. Badi Sadri
4. Rawatbhata
5. Begun
6. Kapasan
7. Bhadsoda
8. Parsoli
9. Gangrar
10. Dungla

Udaipur District

1. Hiran Magri
2. Surajpole
3. Ambamata
4. Ghantaghar
5. Goverdhan Vilas
6. Pratap Nagar
7. Bhopalpura
8. Savina
9. Sukher
10. Dabok

11. Vallabhnagar

12. Gogunda
13. Kherwara
14. Jhadol
15. Salumber
16. Rishabhdev
17. Lasadiya

Sirohi District

1. Sirohi
2. Abu Road
3. Pindwara
4. Reodar
5. Sheoganj
6. Mount Abu

Pratapgarh District

1. Pratapgarh
2. Arnod
3. Chhoti Sadri
4. Dhariyawad
5. Peepal Khoont

Banswara District

1. Banswara
2. Garhi
3. Ghatol
4. Bagidora
5. Anandpuri
6. Lohariya
7. Kushalgarh
8. Kalinjra
9. Sajjangarh
10. Talwara
11. Danpur
12. Arthuna

Dungarpur District

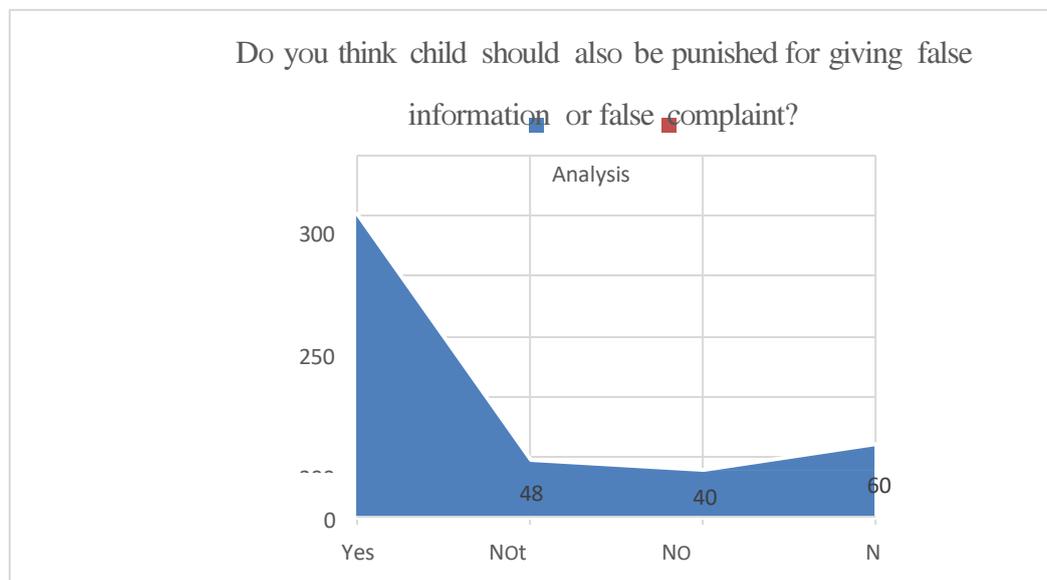
1. Dungarpur
2. Aspur
3. Sagwara
4. Simalwara
5. Bichhiwara
6. Galiakot
7. Chitri

Q.1 Do you believe that there is sufficient training for police officers in handling child abuse cases?

1. Yes, there is sufficient training
2. Yes, but it could be improved
3. No, there is not enough training
4. I am unsure

Reasons	Yes, there is sufficient	Yes, but it could be improved	No, there is not enough training	I am unsure	Total
No. of Respondents	280	28	70	22	400
officers					

The data provided about respondents' opinions on whether there is sufficient training for police officers in handling child abuse cases.



Data overview:

Total Respondents: 400

Responses:

- Yes, there is sufficient training: 280
- Yes, but it could be improved: 28
- No, there is not enough training: 70
- I am unsure: 22

Analysis:

1. Majority opinion (Yes, there is sufficient training):

- Respondents: 280
- Percentage: 70%

- **Analysis:** The majority of respondents believe that there is sufficient training for police officers in handling child abuse cases. This suggests a general confidence in the current training programs and their effectiveness in preparing officers to handle such sensitive cases. The high percentage indicates that most respondents feel the existing training equips officers with the necessary skills and knowledge to address child abuse cases

effectively.

2. Qualified Agreement (Yes, but it could be improved):

- Respondents: 28
- Percentage: 7%

Analysis: A smaller segment of respondents acknowledges that while there is sufficient training, there is room for improvement. This perspective suggests that while the current training is adequate, it may benefit from enhancements such as updated methodologies, advanced training techniques, or more specialized training modules. These respondents recognize the need for continuous improvement to keep pace with evolving best practices in handling child abuse cases.

3. Dissatisfied Respondents (No, there is not enough training):

- Respondents: 70
- Percentage: 17.5%

- **Analysis:** A significant minority believes that there is not enough training for police officers in handling child abuse cases. This viewpoint highlights concerns about potential gaps in the training programs, such as insufficient coverage of critical topics, lack of practical training, or inadequate emphasis on the psychological aspects of dealing with child victims. These respondents likely advocate for a substantial increase in the depth and breadth of training provided to police officers.

4. Uncertain Respondents (I am unsure):

- Respondents: 22
- Percentage: 5.5%

- **Analysis:** A small percentage of respondents are unsure about the sufficiency of the training. This uncertainty could stem from a lack of detailed knowledge about the training programs or mixed observations regarding the performance of officers in real cases. These respondents might need more information or clearer evidence of the training's effectiveness to form a definitive opinion.

- A strong majority (70%) believe that the current training for police officers in handling child abuse cases is sufficient, indicating a high level of confidence in the existing training programs.
- A notable 7% think the training is adequate but see opportunities for improvement, suggesting a proactive approach to enhancing officer preparedness.
- 17.5% feel there is not enough training, emphasizing concerns about potential deficiencies and the need for more comprehensive training.
- 5.5% are unsure, reflecting a need for more information or clarity about the training programs and their effectiveness.

The data indicates a predominant belief in the sufficiency of current training, with a significant minority advocating for improvements or expressing concerns about inadequacy. This underscores the importance of ongoing assessment and enhancement of training programs to ensure police officers are well-equipped to handle child abuse cases effectively.

Q.2 How satisfied are you with the responsiveness of the police when it comes to investigating child abuse cases?

- Very satisfied
- Somewhat satisfied
- Very satisfied
- Not satisfied at all

Reasons	Very satisfied	Somewhat satisfied	Very satisfied	Not satisfied at all	Total
No. of Respondent officers	272	20	70	38	400

Sure, let's analyze the data provided about respondents' satisfaction with the responsiveness of the police in investigating child abuse cases.

Total Respondents: 400 Responses:

- Very satisfied: 272

- Somewhat satisfied: 20

Analysis:

- **Majority opinion (Very satisfied):**
 - **Respondents:** 272
 - **Percentage:** 68%
- Very satisfied: 70
- Not satisfied at all: 38

Analysis: The majority of respondents are very satisfied with the responsiveness of the police when it comes to investigating child abuse cases. This high level of satisfaction suggests that respondents believe the police are prompt, efficient, and thorough in handling such sensitive matters. The strong positive response indicates a general confidence in the police's capability to address child abuse cases effectively.

- **Minority opinion (Somewhat Satisfied): Respondents: 20, Percentage: 5%**

Analysis: A small segment of respondents are somewhat satisfied with the police's responsiveness. This indicates that while these respondents see the police as generally effective, there may be specific areas where they believe improvements are needed. These respondents might recognize the efforts made but also see room for enhancements in responsiveness, such as quicker response times, better communication, or more comprehensive follow-ups.

- **Significant Minority opinion (Very satisfied):**
 - **Respondents:** 70
 - **Percentage:** 17.5%

Analysis: This entry seems to be a duplication of the “Very satisfied” category. Assuming there was an intended distinction (e.g., “Satisfied”), it indicates that 17.5% of respondents are satisfied but perhaps not as emphatically as those who are “Very satisfied.” This group likely feels that the police are doing a good job but there could be occasional lapses or areas needing slight improvements.

- **Dissatisfied Respondents (Not satisfied at all):**
 - **Respondents:** 38
 - **Percentage:** 9.5%

Analysis: A notable proportion of respondents are not satisfied at all with the police's responsiveness. This dissatisfaction may stem from perceived delays, lack of thorough investigation, poor communication, or inadequate support for victims. These respondents might advocate for significant reforms and improvements in how the police handle child abuse cases.

- A strong majority (68%) are very satisfied with the police's responsiveness, indicating a high level of confidence and approval of their handling of child abuse investigations.
- A small percentage (5%) are somewhat satisfied, suggesting general approval with some reservations and areas for potential improvement.
- 17.5% are satisfied (assuming this category represents a moderate level of satisfaction), showing a positive but less enthusiastic endorsement of police responsiveness.
- 9.5% are not satisfied at all, highlighting concerns about the effectiveness and efficiency of the police in addressing child abuse cases.

The data indicates a predominant satisfaction with the police's responsiveness in child abuse investigations, with a significant minority expressing varying degrees of dissatisfaction or room for improvement. This underscores the importance of maintaining high standards while also addressing any specific areas of concern to ensure comprehensive and effective handling of such cases.

Q.3 In your opinion, should there be increased collaboration between the police and other child welfare organizations in handling child abuse cases?

- a) Yes, collaboration should be increased

- b) Collaboration is sufficient
- c) I am unsure
- d) No, collaboration is not necessary

Reasons	Yes, collaboration should be increased	Collaboration is sufficient	I am unsure	No, collaboration is not necessary	Total
No. of Respondent officers	280	28	70	22	400

The data provided about respondents' opinions on whether there should be increased collaboration between the police and other child welfare organizations in handling child abuse cases.

- Total Respondents: 400

- Responses:

- Yes, collaboration should be increased: 280
- Collaboration is sufficient: 28
- I am unsure: 70
- No, collaboration is not necessary: 22

Analysis:

1. Majority opinion (Yes, collaboration should be increased): Respondents: 280
Percentage: 70%

- Analysis: The majority of respondents believe that collaboration between the police and other child welfare organizations should be increased. This strong support suggests a recognition of the benefits of a multi-disciplinary approach in addressing child abuse cases. Increased collaboration can enhance resource sharing, improve case management, and provide comprehensive support for victims. This majority view underscores the need for stronger partnerships to ensure more effective and holistic handling of child abuse cases.

2. Qualified Satisfaction (Collaboration is sufficient):

Respondents: 28
Percentage: 7%

Analysis: A small segment of respondents feel that the current level of collaboration is sufficient. These respondents likely believe that existing collaborations are effective and adequate for handling child abuse cases. They might see the current arrangements as meeting the needs of the cases without the need for further enhancements.

3. Uncertain Respondents (I am unsure):

1. Respondents: 70
2. Percentage: 17.5%

Analysis: A significant portion of respondents are unsure about the need for increased collaboration. This uncertainty might stem from a lack of awareness about the current state of collaboration, limited knowledge of the potential benefits, or mixed experiences with existing partnerships. These respondents may need more information or clearer evidence of the advantages of enhanced collaboration to form a definitive opinion.

4. Minority opinion (No, collaboration is not necessary):

1. Respondents: 22
2. Percentage: 5.5%

- Analysis: A small minority of respondents believe that increased collaboration is not necessary. This viewpoint could arise from a belief in the sufficiency of police capabilities, concerns about bureaucratic complexities, or past experiences where collaboration might not have yielded positive results. These respondents might advocate for a more streamlined approach, relying primarily on the police to handle such cases.

- A significant majority (70%) support the idea of increasing collaboration between the police and other child welfare organizations, highlighting a strong belief in the benefits of a coordinated approach to handling child abuse cases.
- A small percentage (7%) feel that the current level of collaboration is sufficient, suggesting satisfaction with the existing arrangements.
- 17.5% are unsure, indicating a need for more information or clarity about the potential benefits of increased collaboration.
- 5.5% believe increased collaboration is not necessary, reflecting a minority view that might prefer a more centralized or simpler approach.

The data indicates a clear preference for enhancing collaboration between the police and child welfare organizations, with a notable portion of respondents either satisfied with the current state or uncertain about the need for further improvements. This emphasizes the importance of fostering strong partnerships and providing clear evidence of the benefits to encourage broader support.

Q.4 How many cases of child abuse were registered in your police station from 2013 to 2024.

.....

Q.5 How much percentage of cases resolved from 2013 to 2024?

- a) Below 25% b) 50%
- b) c) 75% d) 100%

7.9 Data Analysis of the questionnaire For Law Practitioners: (For Lawyers only)

Q.1 How many cases of child abuse were deal by advocate from the year 2013- 2024?

.....

Q.2 How many cases of child abuse are disposed off by you?

.....

Q.3 Have you ever encountered a situation where you suspected an advocate of being involved in child abuse, and if so, did you report it?

- a) Yes, I reported the suspicion
- b) Yes, but I did not report it
- c) No, I have not encountered such a situation
- d) No reply

Reasons	Yes, I reported the suspicion	Yes, but I did not report it	No Reply	No, I have not encountered such a situation	Total
No. of Respondent Lawyers	12	62	252	74	400

The data provided regarding the involvement of lawyers in reporting suspicions of child abuse:

Data overview

The total number of respondents is 400, divided into four categories based on their responses:

- Yes, I reported the suspicion: 12 respondents
- Yes, but I did not report it: 62 respondents
- No, I have not encountered such a situation: 74 respondents
- No reply: 252 respondents

Percentage Analysis

1. Yes, I reported the suspicion

out of the 400 respondents, 12 lawyers reported that they had encountered a situation where they suspected child abuse and took action by reporting it. This constitutes 3%

of the total respondents. This small percentage indicates that a very limited number of lawyers have both encountered and reported suspicions of child abuse.

2. Yes, but I did not report it

A significantly larger number of respondents, 62 lawyers, admitted to having suspected child abuse but chose not to report it. This represents 15.5% of the total respondents. This category raises concerns about barriers or challenges that prevent lawyers from reporting suspicions of child abuse, despite recognizing potential issues.

3. No, I have not encountered such a situation

74 respondents indicated that they have never encountered a situation where they suspected child abuse. This group makes up 18.5% of the total. This percentage might reflect the nature of the cases they handle or the environments in which they work, which may not expose them to such situations frequently.

4. No reply

The largest group, with 252 respondents, chose not to reply to the question. This accounts for 63% of the total respondents. The high percentage of non-responses might suggest discomfort, uncertainty, or a lack of experience regarding the issue among the majority of the lawyers surveyed.

The data reveals a troubling trend where only a small fraction of lawyers (3%) have actively reported suspicions of child abuse, while a more significant portion (15.5%) have encountered such suspicions but did not report them.

The largest group (63%) did not respond, possibly indicating a widespread hesitation or lack of engagement with the issue. Additionally, 18.5% of the respondents have not encountered situations of suspected child abuse, which may reflect the diversity of legal practice areas and environments among the respondents. Overall, this analysis highlights potential areas for improving awareness, training, and support for lawyers to ensure that suspicions of child abuse are appropriately reported and addressed.

Q.4 In your opinion, how transparent is the legal profession in handling cases of child abuse involving advocates?

- a) Very transparent
- b) Somewhat transparent
- c) Not very transparent
- d) Not transparent at all

Reasons	Very transparent	Somewhat transparent	Not very transparent	Not transparent at all	Total
No. of Respondent Lawyers	322	61	15	02	400

Data overview:

The 400 respondents are divided into four categories based on their views on the transparency of the legal profession in handling child abuse cases involving advocates. The categories range from those who strongly agree, believing in full transparency and ethical management, to those who agree with some reservations. Others disagree, citing a lack of openness and fairness, while the most critical group, who strongly disagree, believes the legal profession obscures the truth in these cases. These categories reflect varying levels of public trust in the legal system's handling of such sensitive matters.

- Very transparent: 322 respondents
- Somewhat transparent: 61 respondents
- Not very transparent: 15 respondents
- Not transparent at all: 2 respondents

Percentage Analysis

1. Very transparent

The majority of respondents, 322 lawyers, believe that the legal profession is very transparent in handling cases of child abuse involving advocates.

This constitutes 80.5% of the total respondents.

This significant majority suggests a strong confidence among lawyers in the transparency and integrity of their profession in addressing such serious issues.

2. Somewhat transparent

61 respondents indicated that they believe the legal profession is

somewhat transparent in handling these cases. This represents 15.25% of the total.

While this group recognizes a degree of transparency, it also implies that there are areas where improvements could be made to enhance the overall openness and accountability in such cases.

3. Not very transparent

15 respondents, or 3.75% of the total, feel that the legal profession is not very transparent in handling cases of child abuse involving advocates.

This small percentage highlights a minority viewpoint that perceives significant deficiencies in the current system's transparency.

4. Not transparent at all

only 2 respondents, making up 0.5% of the total, believe that the legal profession is not transparent at all in these matters.

This very small group represents the most critical perspective, indicating a perceived lack of openness and accountability in the legal profession's handling of child abuse cases involving advocates.

The data suggests a generally positive perception of transparency within the legal profession regarding the handling of child abuse cases involving advocates.

A substantial majority (80.5%) of respondents view the profession as very transparent, reflecting strong confidence in its processes and accountability.

However, a combined 19.5% of respondents (including those who view it as somewhat transparent, not very transparent, and not transparent at all) indicate that there is still room for improvement.

These responses point to the need for continuous efforts to enhance transparency and ensure that all cases are handled with the utmost integrity and openness.

Testing of Hypothesis

1. Hypothesis

1. H0. POCSO ACT 2012 does not address 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.

Table No. 7.15.1

S.No	Types of Respondents	No. of respondents	POCSO ACT 2012 addresses Sexual abuse cases against children in Southern Rajasthan.				Total
			Respondents say Yes	%	Respondents say No	%	
1)	Rural	30	76	25.76%	22	22.95%	98
2)	Semi-Rural	40	89	30.16%	13	12.38%	102
3)	Semi-Urban	50	54	18.31%	26	24.76%	80
4)	Semi-Urban	60	37	12.54%	21	20%	58
5)	Educated	220	39	13.23%	23	21.91%	62
Total		400	295	100%	100%	100%	400

S.no.	O	E	(O-E)	(O-E) ²	{(O-E) ² /E}
1)	76	72.27	3.73	13.91	0.19
2)	89	75.22	13.78	189.88	2.52
3)	54	59.00	-5	25	0.42
4)	37	42.77	-5.77	33.29	0.78
5)	39	45.72	-6.72	45.15	0.99

6)	22	25.72	-3.72	13.83	0.54
7)	13	26.77	-13.77	189.61	7.08
8)	26	21.00	5	25	1.19
9)	21	15.22	5.78	33.40	2.19
	23	16.27	6.73	45.29	2.78
Total	400	Chi-Square (χ^2) :- $\sum \{(O-E)^2 / E\}$			18.70

Degree of Freedom = (No. of row-1) x (No. of columns-1)

$$= (5-1) \times (2-1) = 4 \times 1 = 4$$

Table Value: 9.49, Level of significance: 0.05%, calculated Chi Square (χ^2)

Value: 18.70

Abbreviations:

O: observation Frequency

E: Expected Frequency (Row Total x Column Total / Grand

Total) (o-E) : (o-E) (o-E)² : (o-E) x(o-E)

Chi-Square (χ^2) :- $\sum \{(o-E)^2 / E\}$

On the basis of above calculation of Chi-Square (χ^2) value, the Hypotheses are stated as follows:

Null Hypothesis (H0): POCSO ACT 2012 does not address the rampant Sexual abuse cases against children in Southern Rajasthan.

Alternative Hypothesis (H1): POCSO ACT 2012 addresses the rampant Sexual abuse cases against children in Southern Rajasthan.

The calculated value of Chi-Square (χ^2 - 18.70) is greater than the table value of χ^2 - 0.05 (9.49). Hence, null Hypothesis (H0) is rejected and alternative Hypothesis (H1) is accepted. This is hence proved that POCSO ACT 2012 addresses the rampant Sexual abuse

cases against children in Southern Rajasthan.

H0. Hypothesis: Lack of legal and educational awareness does not promote child Sexual abuse cases.

H1. Hypothesis: Lack of legal and educational awareness promotes child Sexual abuse cases.

Table No. 21

S.No	POCSO ACT 2012	RESPONSES				
		Yes	%	No	%	Total
	Yes	183	65.13	35	29.42	218
	No	98	34.87	84	70.58	182
	Total	201	100	119	100	400

Chi Square Test

S.no.	O	E	(O-E)	(O-E) ²	{(O-E) ² /E}
1)	183	153.14	29.86	891.61	5.82
2)	98	127.85	29.85	891.02	6.96
3)	35	64.85	29.85	981.02	13.73
4)	84	54.14	29.86	891.61	16.48
Total	400	Chi-Square (χ^2) :- $\sum \{(O-E)^2 / E\}$			42.99

Degree of Freedom = (No. of Row – 1) x (No. of Column – 1)

$$= (2 - 1) \times (2 - 1) = 1 \times 1 = 1$$

Table value: 3.84, level of significance: 0.05%, Calculated Chi-Square (χ^2)

value: 42.99

Abbreviation:

O: observation Frequency

E: Expected Frequency (Row Total x Column Total /

Grand Total) (o-E): (o-E) (o-E) 2:

(o-E) x (o-E)

Chi-Square (χ^2): $\Sigma \{(o-E)^2 / E\}$

on the basis of above calculation of Chi-Square (χ^2) value, the Hypotheses are stated as follows:

Null Hypothesis (H0): Lack of legal and educational awareness does not promote child Sexual abuse cases.

Alternative Hypothesis (H1): Lack of legal and educational awareness promotes child Sexual abuse cases.

The calculated value of Chi-Square ($\chi^2=42.99$) is greater than the table value of $\chi^2_{0.05}$ (3.84). Hence, the Null Hypothesis (H0) is rejected and alternative Hypothesis (H1) is accepted. It means that, Lack of legal and educational awareness promotes child Sexual abuse cases.

3. 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.

Table No. 7.16

S.No	Implementation of Laws	Do you think the improper implementation of laws is the cause of increasing child Sexual abuse cases in India?				
		Yes	%	No	%	Total
Respondents	Partial implementation	183	65.13	35	29.42	218
Respondents	Full implementation	98	34.87	84	70.58	182
	Total	201	100	119	100	400

**The data was generated based on personal discussion on implementation of law.

S.no.	O	E	(o-E)	(o-E) ²	{(o-E) ² /E}
5)	183	153.14	29.86	891.61	5.82
6)	98	127.85	29.85	891.02	6.96
7)	35	64.85	29.85	981.02	13.73
8)	84	54.14	29.86	891.61	16.48
Total	400	Chi-Square (χ^2) :- $\Sigma \{(o-E)^2 / E\}$			42.99

Chi Square Test

Degree of Freedom = (No. of Row – 1) x (No. of Column – 1)

$$= (2 - 1) \times (2 - 1) = 1 \times 1 = 1$$

Table value : 3.84, level of significance : 0.05%, Calculated Chi-Square (χ^2)

value : 42.99

Abbreviation:

O: observation Frequency

E: Expected Frequency (Row Total x Column Total /

Grand Total) (O-E): (O-E)(O-E) 2: (O-E) x (O-E)

Chi-Square (χ^2): $\Sigma \{(O-E)^2 / E\}$

On the basis of above calculation of Chi-Square (χ^2) value, the Hypotheses are stated as follows:

Null Hypothesis (H0): Lack of proper implementation of laws is not the cause of increasing child Sexual abuse cases in India.

Alternative Hypothesis (H1): Lack of proper implementation of laws is the cause of increasing child Sexual abuse cases in India.

The calculated value of Chi-Square (χ^2 -42.99) is greater than the table value of χ^2 -0.05 (3.84).

Hence, the Null Hypothesis (H₀) is rejected and alternative Hypothesis (H₁) is accepted.

Hence, Lack of proper implementation of laws is the cause of increasing child Sexual abuse cases in India.

Future Enhancement

The research titled *Sexual Abuse of Children in India: A Study of Child Protection Laws with Special Reference to Southern Rajasthan* can be further extended by incorporating additional attributes to provide a more comprehensive understanding of the issue. This study focused on the districts of Southern Rajasthan, including Chittorgarh, Udaipur, Sirohi, Pratapgarh, Banswara, and Dungarpur. While the existing research highlights the correlation between low literacy rates and the prevalence of child Sexual abuse, adding further dimensions such as socio-economic conditions, cultural practices, and access to legal and medical services can offer a more nuanced analysis.

For instance, examining how poverty and traditional gender roles contribute to the vulnerability of children in these districts can provide deeper insights into the root causes of abuse.

Additionally, assessing the availability and effectiveness of local law enforcement and judicial processes in these regions will shed light on the practical challenges in implementing the Protection of Children from Sexual offences (POCSO) Act, 2012, and other relevant child protection laws.

Another critical attribute to consider is the role of community-based organizations and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in these districts. Evaluating their contributions towards raising awareness, providing support to victims, and advocating for policy changes can highlight successful intervention strategies that could be replicated elsewhere.

Furthermore, the impact of digital literacy and access to technology in remote areas of Southern Rajasthan could be explored to understand how

these factors influence both the incidence of abuse and the dissemination of preventive education.

By integrating these additional attributes into the research, a more holistic picture of the factors contributing to child Sexual abuse in Southern Rajasthan can be developed. This approach not only enhances the academic rigor of the study but also provides valuable recommendations for policymakers, educators, and activists aiming to combat child Sexual abuse. Ultimately, the expanded research will contribute to more effective and culturally sensitive strategies for protecting children and promoting their rights, aligning with the broader objectives of Indian child protection laws in 2024 and beyond.
