

Implementation of child abuse legislations and its outcomes: A comparative study of developed, under developed and poor countries

SHEIKH MUHAMMAD ADNAN
Ph.D. scholar in International Law

Abstract

Child abuse and disregard are worldwide issues and can be as physical, sexual, enthusiastic or simply disregard in accommodating the youngster's needs. These components can leave the handle with genuine, durable mental harm. In the present case report, a 12-year-old stranded kid was physically manhandled by a nearby relative who caused genuine real and passionate injury to the kid. After palatably dealing with the injury and passionate impacts to the patient, notwithstanding the guiding administrations gave to the guardian, the patient made an enduring recuperation. He was additionally eluded to a kid bolster bunch for social help, and set him up together with his kin for situation in a kids' home in perspective of the unfriendly condition in which they were living.

Key words: child abuse legislation, developed countries, underdeveloped countries, poor countries

INTRODUCTION

According to World Health Organization (WHO) defines child abuse and child maltreatment as "all forms of physical and/or emotional ill-treatment, sexual abuse, neglect or negligent treatment or commercial or other exploitation, resulting in

actual or potential harm to the child's health, survival, development or dignity in the society.

Abuse is a worldwide issue influencing a large number of children and is related with a variety of aggregate negative results sometime down the road, including joblessness and monetary troubles. In spite of the fact that setting up youngster abuse as a causal system for grown-up financial results is loaded with trouble, understanding the connection between the two is fundamental to decreasing such disparity

Statistical view

In 2014, state agencies identified an estimated 1,580 children who died as a result of abuse and neglect

— **Between four and five children a day.** However, studies also indicate significant undercounting of child maltreatment fatalities by state agencies. As many as two-thirds of the people in treatment for drug abuse reported being abused or neglected as children. Children who experience child abuse & neglect are about **9 times more likely to become involved in criminal activity.**

There were over 58,000 children identified as needing protection from abuse in the UK in 2016

There are over 430,000 children under 18 in Northern Ireland. Almost 2,100 children in Northern Ireland were identified as needing protection from abuse in 2017

Over 22,000 children received support from children's services in Northern Ireland in 2017. There are over 2,900 children in care in Northern Ireland.

At least 11 children became victims of sexual abuse everyday while almost 100 were murdered after sexual assault in 2017, a 10 per cent increase in such cases compared to the previous year. Out of the sexual abuse victims, 41 per cent were boys. As many as 2,410 girls and 1,729 boys were sexually abused last year. The report, 'Cruel numbers 2016' revealed

that 4,139 children were sexually abused last year out of which 76 per cent cases were reported from rural areas whereas 24 per cent were reported from urban areas.¹ Pakistan is a patriarchal society, where speaking up about striking issues like child abuse, domestic violence, rape, harassment, forced marriages and honor killing is considered immoral and bold. Labeling them as 'sensitive' issues, no one bothers to discuss them.

Subjection to lewd behavior is related with various negative results, for example, disguising and externalizing side effects and an unwillingness to go to class. Among young people, lewd behavior may increment with both their developing sexual wants and expanded associating in blended sex peer bunches amid early youth. We set out to contemplate the conceivable relationship amongst standardizing and hazard taking sexual conduct and subjection to lewd behavior among teenagers between the ages of 14 and 18 years. The sources included 90,953 young men and 91,746 young ladies, with a mean (SD) age of 16.3 (1.2) years, who reacted to a classroom study (School Health Promotion Study 2010– 2011) in Finland

Categories

Mental Health Disorders, Addictions, & Related Issues

- Risk for intimate partner violence
- Alcoholism and alcohol abuse
- Illicit drug abuse
- Smoking & drinking at an early age
- Depression
- Suicide attempts

Sexual & Reproductive Health Issues and Risk Factors

- Multiple sexual partners
- Sexually transmitted diseases

- Unintended pregnancies Early initiation of sexual activity
Adolescent pregnancy and Fetal death

Factors Behind child abuse

A more noteworthy comprehension of hazard elements can help experts working with youngsters and families distinguish abuse and high-chance circumstances so they can mediate fittingly. It must be underlined, in any case, that while certain variables frequently are available among families where abuse happens, this does not imply that the nearness of these elements fundamentally prompt kid mishandle and disregard. Audits factors identified with tyke, parent, family, additional familial, and social factors that place a youngster in danger for tyke abuse.

Basic variables related with expanded danger of tyke abuse are regularly sorted as takes after:

- Parent or parental figure factors
- Child factors
- Family factors
- Community and natural components
- Risk factors for repeat of kid mishandle and disregard
- Co-happening hazard factors

There is no certain purpose behind mishandle. Its causes are both perplexing and disguised. In any case, encounter proposes certain components are identified with mishandle, and that the presence of more than one of these variables puts a man at high danger of manhandle. Scratch chance variables for manhandle include: vocation stretch, reliance, family.

Prevention of child Abuse

- Never discipline your child when your anger is out of control.
- Participate in your child's activities and get to know your child's friends.
- Never leave your child unattended, especially in the car.
- Teach your child to use their voice to allow them to prevent abuse in their own life.
- Ask questions; for example, when your child tells you he or she doesn't want to be with someone, this could be a red flag.
- Listen to them and believe what they say.
- Be aware of changes in your child's behavior or attitude and inquire into it.
- Teach your child what to do if you and your child become separated while away from home.
- Teach your child the correct names of his/her private body parts.
- Be alert for any talk that reveals premature sexual understanding.
- Pay attention when someone shows greater than normal interest in your child.
- Make certain your child's school or day care center will release him/her only to you or someone you officially designate.

Volunteer your chance. Get included with different guardians in your group. Help defenseless youngsters and their families. Begin a playgroup.

Train your kids astutely. Never teach your kid when you are disturbed. Give yourself an opportunity to quiet down. Keep in mind that train is an approach to instruct your youngster. Utilize benefits to energize great conduct and time-outs to enable your kid to recapture control.

Inspect your conduct. Mishandle isn't simply physical. The two words and activities can dispense profound, enduring

injuries. Be a sustaining guardian. Utilize your activities to indicate youngsters and different grown-ups that contentions can be settled without hitting or shouting.

Instruct yourself as well as other people. Straightforward help for youngsters and guardians can be the most ideal approach to avert kid mishandle. After-school exercises, parent training classes, tutoring projects, and rest mind are a portion of the numerous approaches to guard youngsters from hurt. Be a voice in help of these endeavors in your group.

Show kids their rights. At the point when kids are shown they are exceptional and have the privilege to be protected, they are less inclined to think manhandle is their blame, and more prone to report a guilty party.

Bolster aversion programs. Over and over again, mediation happens simply after mishandle is accounted for. More prominent speculations are required in programs that have been demonstrated to stop the Mishandle before it happens -, for example, family advising and home visits by medical caretakers who give help to infants and their folks.

Recognize what tyke mishandle is. Physical and sexual manhandle plainly constitute abuse, however so neglects or the disappointment of guardians or different parental figures to furnish a kid with required nourishment, garments, and care. Kids can likewise be sincerely manhandled when they are rejected, criticized, or constantly separated.

Know the signs. Unexplained wounds aren't the main indications of manhandle. Melancholy, dread of a specific grown-up, trouble putting stock in others or making companions, sudden changes in eating or resting designs, wrong sexual conduct, poor cleanliness, mystery, and threatening vibe are regularly indications of family issues and may show a kid is being ignored or physically, sexually, or candidly mishandled.

Reports mishandle. On the off chance that you witness a tyke being hurt or see proof of mishandle, make an answer to your state's tyke defensive administrations division or neighborhood police. When conversing with a tyke about manhandle, listen painstakingly, guarantee the tyke that he or she made the best choice by telling a grown-up, and avow that he or she isn't in charge of what happened.

Put resources into kids. Energize pioneers in the group to be steady of youngsters and families. Request that businesses give family-accommodating workplaces. Ask your nearby and national officials to help enactment to better ensure our youngsters and to enhance their lives

Child Abuse in Islam

This is Islam. This is what is going on under the shroud of the "religion of peace."

We require individuals of strength who will stand up and uncover this. It isn't just kid mishandle, it is despise. Islam shows religious disdain toward another gathering (any individual who isn't a Muslim or Muslims who don't hone Islam their way).

It is exceptionally basic and we don't have to search for it in the sources broadly. In the Qur'an, with regards to belligerence with non-Muslims (for the most part heathens) it says:

"Call to the way of your Lord with intelligence and merciful admonishment and level headed discussion with them in the most befitting way. For sure, your Lord best knows the individuals who stray from His way and the individuals who are properly guided."(16:125)

When we are told to utilize the most befitting way when 'contending' with 'non-Muslims', how is it conceivable that we

are permitted to utilize the most un-befitting way (thumping) with regards to 'instructing' our 'youngsters'?!

The legitimacy of our techniques for lecturing and instructing originates from their belongings and results. A technique that prompts undesired outcomes are not exhorted and permitted. The coveted outcomes in instructing religion to our children aren't to compel them to rehearse the religious commitments while they are under our control. The coveted outcomes ought to be to set up the idea of Islam in their souls in a way that they stay committed Muslims for whatever remains of their lives. While the first might be accomplished by whipping, the second (in any event in our time) can without much of a stretch be voided by utilizing beating.

Further, it ought to be noticed that a pummeling of a youngster that outcomes in leaving any sign on the tyke will be classified as a wrong activity that on a basic level requests Qisas (striking back). Clearly the youngster can't, does not and ought not look to actually do Qisas on his/her dad/mother, however the father (or mother) needs to compensate for the physical harm that he/she has unreasonably caused (by whipping the kid), in a fitting way.

Demons of the Modern World

McGrath's thesis is that historic accusations of witchcraft and modern accusations of satanic ritual abuse are the results of the split within the minds of western culture between adult scientific thinking and childhood symbolic thinking. He posits that children and primitive societies see the world in terms of mythology, i.e. gods/goddesses, devils/angels, monsters/demons. He calls this "symbolic" thinking. In the modern western world, children are taught to sublimate symbolic thinking with concrete scientific logical thinking; however, the symbolic

thinking is only repressed and can exert its influence during times of stress and/or fear.

Historically speaking, legal punishment for the usage of harmful witchcraft is as old as humanity itself however widespread accusations for the usage of any kind of witchcraft or magic began with the birth of the scientific era. The Salem Witchcraft Trials of 1692 are the best example of the Age of Faith versus the Age of Reason. In a more contemporary setting, the author focuses on the 1984 California trial of the McMartin Preschool for satanic ritual abuse. Members of the McMartin family and their employees were accused of over 300 counts of physical, sexual, and ritual abuse of preschoolers. The 28-month trial and the follow-up four-year study revealed that there was no hard evidence of abuse by any of the employees of the McMartin Preschool. How then did so many counts of abuse accrue? Videotapes of the testimonies of 400+ preschoolers involved with the case indicated that the adult interviewers badgered, ridiculed, and used “let’s pretend” to lead the children into giving the expected and desired responses. The author noted that many of the techniques used are similar to those used with suspected adult victims of childhood abuse in recovered memory therapy. These methods including self-hypnosis and guided visualization, tap into the mythological thinking of childhood fears. Unfortunately, psychotherapists, social workers, and law enforcement personnel often misinterpret the mythological language and symbolic images with the harsh light of scientific realism. Their misinterpretations have led to emotional heartache, familial disruption, false arrests, and even murder by victims further victimized by bad legal and psychological advice.

On a lighter note, the author relates how all human can and do continue to use mythological thinking. Every night human being re-enter the realm of symbolic thought in their dreams and many adults seek to vicariously re-experience

childhood fears in safe and healthy ways through gothic literature, horror films, science fiction, and even amusement park rides.

International Legislation

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) is an international treaty that legally obligates nations to protect children's rights. Articles 34 and 35 of the CRC require states to protect children from all forms of sexual exploitation and sexual abuse.

Declaration of the Rights of the Child 1959

The U.N. Declaration of the Rights of the Child (DRC) builds upon rights that had been set forth in a League of Nations Declaration of 1924. The Preamble notes that children need “special safeguards and care, including appropriate legal protection, before as well as after birth,” reiterates the 1924 Declaration’s pledge that “mankind owes to the child the best it has to give,” a standard echoed throughout legal instruments on children’s rights. Among other DRC principles, a child is entitled to a name and nationality; to adequate nutrition, housing, recreation, and medical services; to an education; and, for the handicapped, to “special treatment, education and care.” Other principles are on protection against neglect, cruelty and exploitation, trafficking, underage labor, and discrimination.

Minimum Age Convention 1973

The aim of the Minimum Age Convention (MAC) is to establish a general instrument on the subject of the minimum age of employment with a view to achieving the total abolition of child labor (Preamble).

U.N. Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989

The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) is the most comprehensive document on the rights of children. Based purely on the number of substantive rights it sets forth, as distinct from implementation measures, it is the longest U.N. human rights treaty in force and unusual in that it not only addresses the granting and implementation of rights in peacetime, but also the treatment of children in situations of armed conflict. The CRC is also significant because it enshrines, “for the first time in binding international law, the principles upon which adoption is based, viewed from the child’s perspective.”

Optional Protocols to the CRC on Sex Trafficking, Armed Conflict

The United Nations adopted two protocols to the CRC on May 25, 2000, the Optional Protocol to the CRC on the Sale of Children, Child Prostitution, and Child Pornography 2000 (Sex Trafficking Protocol) and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the Involvement of Children in Armed Conflict (Child Soldiers Protocol) .

REGIONAL DOCUMENTATION

African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child 1990

The African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child (ACRWC), the first regional treaty on children’s rights, builds on the 1979 Declaration on the Rights and Welfare of the African Child,

European Convention on the Exercise of Children's Rights 1996

The European Convention on the Exercise of Children's Rights (ECECR) stresses in the Preamble the aim of promoting the rights and "best interests" of children.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights 1948

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights contains two articles that specifically refer to children. Article 25(2) states: "motherhood and childhood are entitled to special care and assistance. All children whether born in or out of wedlock shall enjoy the same social protection."

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 1966

The Preamble to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR), insofar as it recognizes the indivisibility of human rights, is applicable to children's rights as well. Thus, it notes that "recognition of the inherent dignity and of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world" and that "these rights derive from the inherent dignity of the human person."

European Convention on Human Rights 1950

The Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms, also known as the European Convention on Human Rights (ECHR), the first international human rights agreement to establish supervisory and enforcement machinery, obliges States Parties to "secure everyone within their jurisdiction" the rights and freedoms it sets forth (article 1). The ECHR uses throughout the term "everyone" (or, where appropriate, "no one"); as a result,

children have successfully brought suit either on their own behalf or as co-applicants with their parents.

Child Protection and Placement Agreements

- Hague Convention on Jurisdiction, etc., for the Protection of Children 1996
- Hague Convention on Jurisdiction, etc., Relating to Adoptions 1965
- European Convention on the Adoption of Children 1967
- Inter-American Convention on Conflict of Laws Concerning the Adoption of Minors 1984
- Hague Convention on the Protection of Children in Inter country Adoption 1993
- Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction 1980
- The European Convention Concerning the Custody of Children 1980
- Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention 1999

PUNISHMENT AND PREVENTION OF CHILD ABUSE

Maximum prison sentences for child abuse vary by state with most states treating it as a felony, punishable by at least one year in prison. Connecticut's maximum punishment of up to one year in prison ranks near the bottom. However, Connecticut does have separate statues for child abandonment and risk of injury or impairing the morals of a minor. These crimes carry stiffer penalties: up to five years and one to 10 years, respectively. Ohio's penalty for child abuse varies greatly depending on the severity of harm. The minimum basic penalty is six to 12 months in prison.

Sheikh Muhammad Adnan- Implementation of child abuse legislations and its outcomes: A comparative study of developed, under developed and poor countries

| States | CRIMES | INCARCERATION |
|--|---|---|
| Alabama Section 26-15-3 | Torture, willfully abuse, cruelly beat, Or Otherwise maltreat a child under age 18. | One to 10 years |
| Alaska Section 11.41.220(a)(1) & (3) | (1) Knowingly cause physical injury, which requires medical treatment, to a child under Age 10 or (2) Recklessly cause such injury to a child between the ages of 10 and 16. | Up to five years |
| Arizona Section 13-3623 | Under circumstances likely to produce death Intentional or knowing or serious physical injury, cause a child to acts.; suffer physical injury or put him in a situation reckless, with where he may be injured. Cause a child to suffer physical injury or put him in a situation where he may be injured Intentional | up to five years 3 ½ years; Criminal negligence, 2¼ years. |
| Arkansas Section 5-13-201 Section 5-13-202 | Intentionally or knowingly and without legal justification, cause serious physical injury to someone he knows to be age 12 years younger. Intentionally or knowingly and without legal justification, cause physical injury to someone he knows to be 12 years old or younger. | Five to 20 years or Up to six years |
| California Pen. Code Section 273a Pen. Code Section 237d | Under circumstances or conditions likely to produce great bodily harm or death, willfully a child to suffer unjustifiable physical pain, mental suffering, or place him in a situation where his health is endangered. Willfully inflicts upon a child any cruel or inhuman corporal punishment or an injury resulting in a traumatic condition | One year in county jail or Up to six years in State Prison |
| Colorado Section 18-6-401 | Injure a child under age 16 or engage in a that results in depending on the maltreatment, lack of proper medical care, severity of the harm and cruel punishment, mistreatment, or an the offender's state of accumulation of injuries that ultimately mind causes the child's death or serious bodily injury. | Three months to 12 years pattern of conduct |
| Connecticut Section 53-20 | Maltreat, torture, overwork, cruelly or unlawfully punish, or willfully or negligently deprive a child under age 16 of necessary food, clothing, or shelter. | Up to one year |
| Delaware Section 11-1102 | (1) Knowingly act in a manner likely to If the child (1) dies, physically, mentally, or morally injure a child; (2) Suffers under age 18 or neglect him. (3) Serious Physical Injury otherwise injured | up to five years Up to two years Up to 1 years |
| District of Columbia Section 22-901 | Intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly injures a child under age 18 by torturing, beating, or Otherwise maltreating him. (1). Intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly maltreat a child or engage in conduct that creates a grave risk of bodily injury, or (2) abandon him on any highway, street, field house, outhouse, or other place | Up to 15 years Up to 10 years |
| Florida Section 827.03 | Knowingly and willfully abuse a child without causing great bodily harm, permanent disability, or permanent disfigurement. Willfully torture, maliciously punish, or willfully cage a child or knowingly and willfully abuse a child thereby causing great bodily harm, permanent disability, or permanent disfigurement | Up to 30 years |
| Georgia Section 16-5-70 | Maliciously cause a child under age 18 cruel excessive physical or mental pain | Five to 20 years |
| Hawaii Section 709-906 | Physically abuse a family member | Up to one year |
| Idaho Section 18-1501 | (1) Under conditions likely to produce great bodily harm or death, willfully cause any child to suffer, or inflicts unjustifiable physical pain or mental suffering, or (2) Injure a child under his care or custody or place him in a situation where he would be in danger. | One to 10 years |
| Illinois 720 Section 5/12-4.3 | Intentionally or knowingly, and without legal justification, cause great bodily harm or permanent disability or disfigurement to any child under age 13 | Class X felony |
| Indiana Section 35-43-2-1(a)(2)(B) and (a)(4) | Knowingly and intentionally injury to a person under age 14. | A minimum of six years if the injury is serious and one year if it is not |
| Iowa Section 726.6 | Uses unreasonable force, torture, or cruelty that results in physical injury mental or emotional harm | Up to 10 years depending on the severity of harm |
| Kansas Section 21-3609 | Inflicts Cruel and inhuman corporal punishment or intentionally tortures, cruelly beats, or shakes a child under age 18 causing great bodily harm | Five to 10 years |
| Kentucky Section 508.100, .110, .120 | Intentionally, wantonly, or recklessly cause serious physical torture, cruel, confinement, or cruel punishment to a child age 12 or younger. | Five to 10 years for international Acts. One to five years for wanton and up to one year for reckless |
| Louisiana Section 14:93 | Intentionally or with criminal negligence mistreat or neglect any child under 17, and thereby cause unjustifiable pain or suffering. | Up to 10 years |

Sheikh Muhammad Adnan- Implementation of child abuse legislations and its outcomes: A comparative study of developed, under developed and poor countries

| | | |
|--|---|---|
| Maine 17 A Section 554 | Cruelly treat a child under age 16 by abusing, neglecting, extremely punishing, or otherwise recklessly endangering his health, safety, or welfare | Up to three years |
| Maryland 27 Section 35C | Abuse a child under care, custody, or if injury responsibility. "Abuse" means to physically results and a child by treating him cruelly, if the child dies inhumanely or maliciously. | Up to 15 years up to 30 years |
| Massachusetts 265 Section13J | It is a crime to commit assault and battery for bodily upon a child. Injury and for substantial bodily injury | Up to five years up to 15 years |
| Michigan Section 28.331(2) | Intentionally subject a child under age 18 to Up to one year for unreasonable physical confinement or substantial emotional restraint, like tying, locking, caging, or chaining harm and up to five years him for a prolonged period and in an for substantial physical excessive, cruel manner, which results in harm. Substantial emotional harm. Intentionally subjects a child to unreasonable substantial Force or cruel discipline. | Up to one Year but up to five year for substantial bodily harm and up to 10m years for great bodily harm If child is under age of four and the injury is bodily harm to head, eye, neck, or multiple Bruises to the body, up to five years |
| Mississippi Section 97-5-39 | Sexually abuse, sexually exploit, emotionally abuse, mentally injure, or purposefully injure a child physically Intentionally burn, torture, whip, strike, or otherwise abuse or mutilate a child, thereby Causing serious bodily harm | Up to one year Up to 20 years |
| Missouri Section 568.060 | Knowingly inflict cruel and inhuman Punishment upon a child under age 17. | 10 to 30 years if the child dies, five to 15 if he is seriously injured, and up to seven years otherwise |
| Montana 45-5-201 | Purposely or knowingly cause bodily injury to a family member | Up to one year |
| Nevada Section 200.508 | Willfully cause a child under age 18 to suffer substantial bodily or mental harm as a result of abuse or neglect. "Abuse or neglect" means intentional physical or mental injury, sexual abuse, sexual exploitation, or negligent treatment or maltreatment resulting in harm or threatened harm to the child's health or Welfare. | Two to 20 years |
| Nebraska Section 28-707 | Knowingly, intentionally, or negligently (1) place a minor child in a situation that endangers his life or physical or mental health; (2) deprive him of necessary food, clothing, shelter, or care; or (3) and with Cruelty, punish or confine him. | Class IIIA, III, and IB felony depending on the severity of the harm |
| New Hampshire Section 631:1 and 631:2 | Knowingly or recklessly cause serious bodily Injury to a child under age 13. Or purposely And knowingly cause him bodily injury | Up to 15 years Up to seven years |
| New Jersey Section 2C:24-4 and 9:6-3 | Abuse or neglect a child under age 16. | Five to 10 years |
| New Mexico Section 30-6-1 | . Knowingly, intentionally, or negligently, and if the child without justifiable cause, (1) places a minor suffers great bodily harm child in a situation that endangers his life or otherwise up to five health; (2) tortures him; or (3) and with years cruelty, punish or confine him | Up to 18 years |
| New York Penal Code 120.05 | With intent to cause physical injury, recklessly causes serious physical injury to a child under age 11 or injures a child under age seven. | Up to one year |
| North Carolina Section 14-318.2 | Inflict physical injury upon a child, other than Accidentally | Six months to two years depending on severity of harm |
| North Dakota Section 41-09-22 | Inflict physical or mental injury or fail to provide proper parental care or control, Subsistence or required education. | Up to 10 years if the child is under age six otherwise up to five years |
| Ohio Section 2919.22 | Do any of the following to a child under age18: abuse; torture or cruelly abuse; administer corporal punishment or other physical disciplinary measure, or physically restrain in a cruel manner or for a prolonged period, thereby creating a substantial risk of serious physical harm; or repeatedly administer unwarranted discipline when there is substantial risk that the conduct will seriously impair or retard the child's mental health or Development. | Basic punishment: First degree, three to 10 years Second-degree two to eight years Third-degree, two to five years Fourth-degree, six to 18 months Fifth-degree, six to 12 months |
| Oklahoma 10 Section 7115 | Willfully or maliciously injure torture, maim, use unreasonable force upon, sexually abuse, sexually exploit, or otherwise abuse or neglect A child under age 18. | Up to 10 years |
| Oregon Section 163.205 | Intentionally or knowingly cause physical Injury to a dependent person | Class C felony |

Sheikh Muhammad Adnan- Implementation of child abuse legislations and its outcomes: A comparative study of developed, under developed and poor countries

| | | |
|---|--|---|
| Pennsylvania 18 section 2701 | . Attempt to cause or intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly cause bodily injury to a child under 12. | First-degree misdemeanor |
| Rhode Island Section 11-9-5.3 11-5-14.2 | Cause a child serious bodily injury or serious Physical injury. Batter a child age 10 or younger, causing him Serious bodily injury. | Up to 20 years depending on the severity of the harm Between 5 and 20 years |
| South Carolina Section 16-25-20 | Cause physical harm or injury to a household Member. | Up to 30 days |
| South Dakota Section 26-10-1 | Abuse, expose, torture, or cruelly punish a minor in a manner that does not constitute aggravated assault. | Up to 10 years |
| Tennessee Section 39-15-401 | Knowingly injure or neglect a child under age 18 in a way that adversely affects his health and welfare | Up to 11 months but if the child is under age six, two-12 years |
| Texas Section 22.04 | Intentionally, knowingly, recklessly, or with criminal negligence cause a child serious bodily injury, serious mental deficiency or Impairment or bodily injury. | 180 days to 99 years |
| Utah Section 76-5-110 | Cause a child physical injury, including acts that impair his health or that involve torture or a substantial risk or death | Class C misdemeanor to a second-degree depending severity of the harm and the offender's state of mind |
| Vermont 13 Section 1304 13 Section 1305 | Willfully assault, ill-treat, neglect, abandon, or expose a child under age 10 in a manner to cause unnecessary suffering, or to endanger Health. Inflict unnecessary cruelty upon a child or unnecessarily and cruelly fail to provide him with proper food, drink, shelter, protection from the weather, or care. | Up to two years Up to one year |
| Washington Section 9A.36.140 | Cause a child under age 13 bodily harm. | Up to five years |
| West Virginia Section 61-8D-3 | Cause a child bodily injury or serious bodily injury or create a substantial risk of serious Bodily injury or death. | Bodily injury, one to five years; serious injury, two to 10 years; and substantial bodily one to five years |
| Wisconsin Section 948.03 | Intentionally or recklessly cause a child bodily Harm. | Up to 10 years depending on the severity of the harm |
| Wyoming Section 6-2-503 | Intentionally or recklessly injure a child under Age 16. | Up to five years |

CONCLUSION

The management of child abuse can be complicated, and often require a multidisciplinary approach, encompass professionals who will identifying the cause of the abuse or neglect, treatment of the immediate problems and referral of the child to the relevant child protection authority for action. Counseling services for the child and the caregivers should form part of the management regime. In the present case, the objectives were met and the patient got full benefits of this approach. The basic legislation, educational, parental and implementation of punishments can protect child abuse.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

1. Child Maltreatment, 2014
2. Swan, N. (1998). Exploring the role of child abuse on later drug abuse: Researchers face broad gaps in information. *NIDA Notes*, 13(2).
3. Harlow, CW. *Prior Abuse Reported by Inmates and Probationers*. Washington, DC: US Dept. of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Bureau of Justice Statistics, 1999
4. Article by Sehrish Wasif Published: March 22, 2017
5. Duhaime AC, Alario AJ, Lewander WJ, Schut L, Sutton LN, Seidl TS, et al. Head injury in very young children: Mechanisms, injury types, and ophthalmologic findings in 100 hospitalized patients younger than 2 years of age. *Pediatrics*. 1992;90:179–85