Abstract

Child sexual abuse (CSA) is a serious and widespread problem in India as it is in many parts of the world today. The trauma associated with sexual abuse is so intense that it lead to host of psychological and emotional disorders which are sometimes beyond human control. Also in Indian context, the scenario becomes different other criteria such as poverty, lack of recreational facilities, crowded and unhygienic living conditions, multiple care giving to children etc. also gets appended to worsen the situation.

Objectification in layman sense is reducing a someone to a something – represents a powerful and potentially damaging way in which we can see and treat others. Women are often victims of processes of objectification that occur whenever a woman is reduced to her body or certain body parts. What remains unclear is the extent to which a woman becomes an object when objectified. Women may respond to being sexually objectified in different ways such as confronting the perpetrator, ignoring the action, blaming oneself or considering the action as flattering.
Present research work focuses on exploring the research area of child sexual assault and sexual objectification amongst women, its need and fallacy as well as various factors involved in child abuse and sexual objectification of women and then establishing the inter-relationships amongst them through ISM methodology.

References

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