

A Review of Child Abuse in India

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Abstract – *Child abuse by another person, whether adult or kid, harms or neglects a child from it. In all cultural, ethnic and socioeconomic groupings, child abuse occurs. Misuse of children may be physical, verbal, emotional, sexual or neglective. Abuse may cause a kid significant damage and even death. A issue that in India has barely begun to emerge The global challenges of gender violence include rape, sexual abuse and sexual harassment.*

Keywords – *Child Abuse, Ethnic, Sexual Abuse, Harassment, Violence*

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1. INTRODUCTION

Child abuse or child maltreatment is physical, sexual, and/or psychological maltreatment or neglect of a child or children, especially by a parent or a caregiver. Child abuse may involve actions of inaction by parents or caregivers that lead to a kid's real or prospective injury and that may occur in the household of the kid as well as in groups, schools, or communities with whom the child interacts.

The terms child abuse and child maltreatment are often used interchangeably, although some researchers make a distinction between them, treating child maltreatment as an umbrella term to cover neglect, exploitation, and trafficking.

Different jurisdictions have developed their own stance towards mandatory reporting, different definitions of what constitutes child abuse to remove children from their families or for prosecuting a criminal charge

2. CHILD ABUSE IN INDIA

In India, 19% of children worldwide work. The 2001 census states that some 440 million citizens in the world are today under 18 years of age and represent 42% of the total population of India, that is, four out of ten. It's a whole amount of kids that the country has to look for. While articulating its vision of growth, prosperity and fairness, India acknowledged that its children are the country's greatest human resource when they are informed, safe, fulfilled and have access to opportunities.

Children were considered a "supreme national commodity" in the National Children Policy of 1974. It

promised steps to safeguard all its needs and to declare that this can be achieved by using the national resources available wisely. Sadly, ten Five Year Plans do not devote sufficient funding to address children's needs. A Ministry of Women and Children's Budgeting exercise showed that the overall infant spending in 2005-06 together in wellness, schooling, growth and defence contributed to only 3.86 percent, which in 2006-07 was 4.91 percent. But, at 0.034 percent in 2005/06 and in 2006-07, the proportion of infant pathology services stayed unchanged. In addition, available resources for producing results for children were not used sufficiently. Consequently, the status and status of children remained secure.

Harmful traditional activities such as child marriage, case-based systems and violence against girls, child labour and D vadasi culture adversely affect children and make them more vulnerable to exploitation. Lack of proper nutrition, inadequate access to care services and schooling, relocation from rural to urban areas contributing to increased urban misery, stratagem children and paediatricians all contribute to family breakup. The vulnerability of children are increased and exposed to neglect and harassment conditions.

In India 44,476 children were confirmed to be missing, of whom 11,008 remained untraced in India, according to the study released in 2005 on 'Trafficking in Women and Children in India.' India has three to five lakh girls in commercial sex and structured trafficking, according to optimistic figures, and is the principal source and destination for trafficked children in India and neighbouring countries.

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India is the home of any fifth boy on earth. Each third child in the world who is malnourished lives in India. Each other Indian kid is weightless. Anemic in India are three of four infants. Each newborn has reduced the ability to learn because of the iodine deficiency. In 0-6 years there is a maximum decrease from the female to male ratio: 927 females per 1000 males. Enrollment of birth is just 62% (RGI-2004).

Child violence is emotionally, physically, economically and sexually ill-treated and a worldwide occurrence under the age of 18. However, the scale, severity and patterns of the issue in India, as in many other countries, have not been understood. The increasing uncertainties of life and the drastic changes caused by socio-economic challenges in India have been an important factor in increasing the risk of child violence. Child violence has severe physical and psycho-social implications that negatively impact children's wellbeing and general well-being. 'Any kind of physical violence or abuse by the infant, or any form of emotional abuse, sexual abuse, negligence or neglect of care or trade or any other exploitation, causing real and possible damage to the child in relation to sponsor, confidence or authority, survival or dignity."

The National Studies on child abuse, adopted by the Government of India, Ministry of Women and Children's Development in 2005, aims to recognize the scale and severity of the issue. Moreover, two issues are examined:

- a) Strategies to tackle child neglect problems
- b) Identification, on the basis of the study results, of areas of further investigation.

A Delhi based NGO carried out a report on the degree to which child violence occurs in India on the initiative of the Ministry of Women and Child Development, Prayas. In the report, it was evident that it was young children, aged 5 to 12 years, who are at greatest risk of misuse and manipulation through various kinds of violence.

2.1 Physical Abuse

- 1. Two children were sexually assaulted out of the three children.
- 2. In 13 study nations, 54.68 per cent of 69 per cent of children physically assaulted were youth.
- 3. More than 50 percent of the children were physically abused in all 13 survey nations.
- 4. 88.6% of adolescents victimized emotionally by family circumstances were parents physically abused.

- 5. 65% of school children recorded punishing of corporal i.e. two out of three children have been subjected to corporal punishment.
- 6. The government and city school accounted for 62% of the corporal punishment.
- 7. As compared with other nations, Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, and Delhi have registered almost continuously higher rates of violence of all types.
- 8. Nothing was told about the subject by most children.
- 9. 50.2% of children employed 7 days a week.

2.2 Sexual Abuse

- 1. 53.22% of children confirmed having been exposed to one or more instances of sexual assault.
- 2. The highest percentage of sexual assault among boys and girls was registered by Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar and Delhi.
- 3. 21.90% of children recorded being confronted by serious aspects of sexual assault and 50.76% by sexual assault.
- 4. 5.69% reported being sexually abused by child respondents.
- 5. The highest prevalence of sexual harassment was recorded by children in Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Delhi.
- 6. The largest rate of sexual harassment was recorded by street girls, working children and children in residential treatment.
- 7. Fifty percent violence is known to the child or a confidence and obligation status.
- 8. Nobody was told the issue by most kids.

In India, child sexual exploitation remains a tabu. Silence around the subject is conspiracy, and a very significant number thinks this is a mostly occidental issue and child excess violence doesn't take place in India. Of course, part of the cause lies in the traditional system of the family and the society which is not about sex and sex. Parents should not discuss sexuality as much as physical or emotional shifts in their developing years with infants. Consequently, no one is informed of some kind of sexual harassment facing an infant. The girl whose mother did not

talk to her regarding even a fundamental question like menstruation cannot speak to her mother about the uncle or the neighbour who gave her sexual advances. This silence allows the predator to persist and to take advantage of the violence to make the child subject to more serious types of sexual abuse. Too many kids don't really know they're being violated. In a report on RAHI's Women's Experiences in Incest and Childhood Sexual Violence, some respondents said they did not know as children until the questionnaire was provided to them. They had been hidden as a humiliating and embarrassing occurrence, which nobody could ever be informed. Some profound fear has always driven indigenous families to keep their girls and virginities protected and to see that this is done through various social and cultural traditions. This indicates that you realize that a girl is dangerous, but no one speaks about that. This terror, however, only concerns girls and the safety net is not commonly applied to children. Both this and other research show that boys are similarly vulnerable to this situation.

Any sexual contact involving an adult and a child is classified as sexual assault. There would be mating, vaginal arousal, sex, sex and even incest. Sexual intercourse between exploited children is not natural, and should never be tolerated in any circumstances. Sexual predators are generally thought to be men. But that's not real at all. Women harass all boys and girls physically as well.

Child sexual assault, as described by the World Health Organization, involves a child in sexual activities that the child does not understand entirely, cannot convey information, or breaches society's rules or social tabus. This interaction between an infant, a child and an adult or other child who, according to age or development, has a bond of duty, confidence or control to meet or fulfil the desires of the other party demonstrates child sexual exploitation. - Inducing a child to partake in illegal activities — exploitative use of a child in trafficking or other illicit sexual practice. This can involve, but is not limited to:

- The useful usage of children in pornography and content

However, sexual abuse is described as serious types of sexual abuse and other forms of sexual misuse for the purposes of this report.

Severe Forms of Sexual Abuse Include:

- a) Assault, including rape and sodomy
- b) Touching or fondling a child
- c) Exhibitionism- Forcing a child to exhibit his/her private body parts

- d) Photographing a child in nude

Other Forms Of Sexual Abuse Include:

- a) Forcible kissing
- b) Sexual advances towards a child during travel
- c) Sexual advances onwards a child during marriage situations
- d) Exhibition m- exhibiting before a child
- e) Exploring a child to pornographic materials

3. PHYSICAL SEXUAL ABUSE:

To contact and groyne on the intimate parts of the body of the child (genital and anus) or to touch the breasts of the pubescent females: touch of the child's sexual portion of the partner's body. physical kissing and embrace; penetration of the body like penile, digital and material penetration into the pussy, through the mouth or anus. Body of a partner; sexual kissing and penets like penile, digital penetration, and material penetration through genital, mouth or anus; infant masturbation or masturbation of the offenders by the boy.

4. VERBAL SEXUAL ABUSE:

Verbal sexual harassment involves the inappropriate sexual imagery that the victim uses to produce sexual arousal, including lured remarks regarding the child's anatomy and pornographic telephone calls.

5. EMOTIONAL SEXUAL ABUSE:

The use of a patient or parent to satisfy inadequate emotional needs includes emotional coercion, thereby compelling a child to play the role of a partner.

6. EXHIBITIONISM AND VOYEURISM:

Having a child model, dress or participate as sex on the movie or in person (exhibitionism); 'penetration' in the toilets of a child, or the homes, in order to spy on a child (voyeurism). Sexual harassment is common in several years, including:

- Induced, non-contentious sexual behaviour (rape and sexual assault).
- Unwanted, infant or adult contact.
- Intimate kissing, caress, vaginal display and voyeurism, exhibitionism and sexual abuse.

- exposure to pornography for an infant.
- Tell a kid sexually provocative comments (child molestation).

Unpleasant oral sexual requests are often applicable to an adult.

The use of confidence to manipulate sex without physical strength otherwise undesired (or can lead to attempted rape or sexual assault).

Spousal Sexual Abuse: Wedding assault is a type of household harassment. When coercive sex occurs, it may be rape against the other partner and may also be an assault, according to jurisdiction,

Positions Of Power: Sexual assault can occur when an individual has a power to force another person to perform sexual behaviour that is otherwise unwelcome. For eg, an employee can feel forced into sexual assault in the workplace out for fear of dismissal. Sexual assault in education could include a student who submits to an authorized person's sexual advance in fear of penalties, for instance by being graduated.

The sexual assault of a family member is a type of incest which leads, particularly in cases of parental incest, to more severe and long-term psychological distress. Around 15 to 25% of the females were sexually assaulted and 5 to 15% of the males were infant abused. Around 30% are families of the boy, usually grandparents, uncles or neighbours; around 60% are associates such as family members, babysitters or neighbours; and, in nearly ten per cent of child sexual assault incidents, foreigners are offended. The majority of children commit sexual harassment by men; women commit about 14 per cent of crimes against boys recorded and 6 per cent of crimes against girls reported. However, a tiny proportion does not fulfil the paedophilia diagnostic requirements. The majority of people who misuse pre-pubescent children are paedophiles.

Sexual Abuse of People With Developmental Disabilities: Developing people are frequently subjects of sexual harassment. Evidence suggests that disabled individuals are at higher risk of sexual harassment or sexual exploitation because of a lack of indulgence (Sobsey&Varnhagen, 1989). The rate of sexual harassment of handicapped persons is alarming, but most instances are overlooked.

7. TYPES OF CHILD SEXUAL ASSAULT:

Sexual exploitation of children comprises a number of sexual crimes, such as:

Sexual attack: sexual harassment is a threat and fine-off with a child for sexual gratification by the parent and sexual penetration by a subject by example, sodomy and abuse. Most U.S. members include any

penetrating contact with a body of a child in their concepts of sexual harassment, however small, whether the contact is made for sexual satisfaction.

Sexual exploitation: Sexual exploitation is an offence in which an adult is a perpetrator of child abuse, sexual pleasure or benefit for the sake of advancing, sexual gratification or profit; for example, child prostitution and children's pornography.

Sexual care: sexual care describes a possible child sex offender's social behaviour that aims to render a minor more aware, for example, of its advances in an online chat space.

Sexual harassment, often known as molestation, is pushing unwanted sexual conduct between people. It's considered a sexual attack whether this force is sudden, short-term, or infrequent. The delinquent is called a sexual predator or a molester (often pejorative). The definition often includes some adult activity against a child to sexually attract both the adult and the boy. The survivor is alluded to as child sexual assault because it is less than the age of consent.

It can happen in one instance or over a number of years. Abuse can occur. Both boys and girls can be victims of sexual harassment as well. Parents were afraid before that, but boys are now scarcely mentioned in India, leaving their younger daughters alone. Infactory children are more prone to sexual exploitation, i.e. children living in slums and on roadsides. The sexual assault of children, which is protected by Section 377(Sodomy) of the IPC, is also unknown.

In certain rural societies there is a belief that if an elderly individual with sexually transmitted illness (STD) has intercourse with a minor child, he is not affected by this disorder. Based in this false notion, often unlearned persons sexually harass young children and the children become the victims of STDs.

In itself, child abuse is both a serious civil and spiritual offence. No child violence form is worse than the t. However, sexual harassment is maybe a major factor in the psyche of the adolescent. Sexual exploitation is deemed to expose or to make friends of the infant in sexual or sexual events.

8. PSYCHOLOGICAL DAMAGE OF SEXUALLY-ABUSED CHILDREN:

Sexual exploitation may have a rather serious impact on an infant. The sex abuser generally benefits from the purity and confidence of the victim. The kid also believes that the adult's actions and the charges for the behaviours are to be blamed. Given the essence of these sexual activities, adolescents are ashamed and

frightened to discuss them with their families. This exacerbates the test m and gives the kid more mental distress.

Children exploited sexually grow up with much suspicion of culture as a whole and in individuals. They are haunted by fear, shame and humiliation. Any children struggle throughout their life from the social impact. This may contribute to different issues, such as failure to establish healthy relationships with hip, poor self estimates and drug addiction.

Children who have been assaulted sexually sometimes experience permanent trauma, even though the violence has stopped, but others may not. These types will take the damage:

Culpability: Children should feel bad and believe that in some sense they are liable.

Shame: The culpable secret can make you feel valuable.

Fear: If the perpetrator threatened them that if the secret is revealed, they will be frightened.

Sorry: Children will cease to see the environment as a healthy and friendly location. You can complain about losing your sense of innocence and liberty. They can even complain about the offender's failure if they are closely linked.

Anger: You might experience extreme and sometimes unchecked wrath. Since you cannot hit the criminal, you can hit the wrong, sometimes your mother, or you can harm your own herself or an animal.

Helplessness: when they are powerless to escape sexual harassment in future, they will feel helpless.

Depression: They might seem unfortunate. You can lose interest in schooling, friends and company. These feelings can arise in many forms depending on the trauma, such as sexual assault, disruption of sleep, unreasonable fears, macho or seductive behaviour, eating disorders, allergies, or the failure to focus on the job at school. And if no indications exist, that doesn't imply that the infant doesn't require assistance - it just implies that neglect is not evident.

Sexual attention may be provided in many ways, including continued exposure to pornography videos or publications. If children are required to view porn, it is most dangerous for pornographic content. Although it may also be dangerous if children can't miss it in areas across the home.

Whether children have to observe their baby seat having intercourse with a buddy visiting for instance, sexual activity before children. The perception can be negative. However, parents need not panic if an

infant goes through their lovemaking unwittingly. The change is that you don't have to look at the boy and you can describe the action to the kid in an exhilarating manner.

Disrespect of sex and the repeated usage of pornographic and innuendo words may cause children to be vigorous and disrespectful to others. Failure of caregivers to comply with privacy or body limits. This will lead children not to know that people require confidentiality and have limits.

Direct sexual assault is more likely to result in developmental disruption as infants experience direct sexual abuse. This is how sexual harassment pressures kids to engage in intercourse whether they are not ready emotionally or mentally.

9. EMOTIONAL ABUSE AND GIRL CHILD NEGLECT

- 1) An emotionally exploited second child has been identified.
- 2) The same extent of girls and children's mental abuse.
- 3) The abusers are forgiven in 83% of cases.
- 4) Boys' girls 48.4% desirous

The gravity of the issue means that child abuse continues to be on the domestic agenda. On its part the Ministry took measures such as the creation of national and state commissions to safeguard children's rights, the comprehensive child protection scheme, the draught Child Offenses Bill, etc. There are a few key steps in protecting the children of the world. However, this is clearly insufficient since governments, civic society and families ought to balance each other and cooperate to build an environment of child welfare. The momentum collected must be consolidated and converted into a plan to ensure the safety of the children in this nation.

10. PSYCHOLOGICAL/ EMOTIONAL ABUSE

Parent-to-child verbal or non-verbal experiences that may psychologically damage the child with regard to age and status.

Emotional abuse covers the usual verbal attack by Oates' disgust, criticism, threats and absurdity (1996). Emotional or emotional abuse includes acts that harm or intimidate a child. There are threats, calls to names, violence, and embarrassment.

Emotional abuses also include verbal coercion, relational harassment and aggression, including parents and carers being unable to act, serious

behavioural, neurological, clinical or emotional diseases or parental abusess or care-related abusess. Drastic or weird punishments can be imposed against parents, such as jails in a closet or dark room, or long lasting attachment to a chair, attack or terrorize a child.

Worse, moreover, are the abnormal cases under which a child is characterized, is a customary scapegoat or a fault, although they are no less disruptive. Emotional harassment is the hardest to classify. They could include calling the individual, ridicule, disintegration, loss of personal belongings, torture or father ruin, unsatisfactory or superfluous criticism, refusal of touch or routine identification or humiliation.

The most difficult definition of any possible kind of abuse is emotional assault. An unfair critique, rejection of touch and frequent Labelling or humiliation can also be regarded as means of ruin, by name, ridicule, degradation, brutality or the death of a pet.

If the perpetrator is distanced and is offensive in tone, emotional abuse victims may react or be offended by the offender. The victims seemed to fault themselves for their inaccuracy, their acquired impotence and over protective behaviour, which may be the source of irregular or disrupted contact. There is also emotional abuse as a result. In addition to physical assault, emotional exploitation of children is another important type of abuse. Abuse can be oral and can denigrate the boy generally. In interpersonal aggression, siblings are more common.

However, emotional/psychological abuse is quite complex. In this regard, cultural considerations play a major role. Psychological/emotional aggression can in general be divided into two components. The first party utilized parental affection and commitment. Secondly, mental pressure is applied in parents to change.

11. ABUSE FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSE

If an older person uses an infant for commercial purposes, this type of aggression is called commercial rape. Many children are used for business purposes worldwide. In order to avoid the presence of police officers, even children are used by counter-socean agents and smugglers to transport and to buy illegal goods. It was pushed by a large number of girls with a poor economic past into a dividing path in the trade in the flesh.

The economic coercion of an underemployed infant has often been neglected by children. It is not a typical kind of abuse, but children, including ours, from many nations, cannot lose sight of its meaning.

Economic violence is a particular form of discrimination in children of very low socio-economic status who provide tiny self-earned income jobs in many unorganized cottage businesses. Glassware, brassware, shutters and mall hotels on their way (dbabas). These children are not usually protected by the legal/work agencies and exist at the expense of their employers. Bosses typically threaten and do not adequately pay for more employment when delivering less. Capital abuse is known as this economic repression

- May not care about their work economic abuse can include: (non-payment).
- Do not charge the work at all (under payment).
- Keep waiting for reimbursement.
- Force them not to compensate but to perform harder.

Loan claims / capital collection. Commercial neglect or abuse of a child means the child's use for the purpose or for some other purpose. This includes slave labour, it is not limited to human trafficking. These conducts harm the welfare, education or spiritual, moral or social development of the child.

12. CONCLUSION

In general, child abuse is the misuse by a parent, caregiver, person in their household, or someone who deals with or about children of a child under the age of 18. child abuse Child abuse is something that injures or places the child at risk for serious harm. Child violence can be physical (e.g. burns or fractured bones), sexual (e.g. personal contact or incest), mental (such as belittling or calling names). Failure to have proper control, food, clothes, housing, or other essential needs of a children occurs when a parent or a caring guardian fails. On November 19, 2007, the National Institute for Children's Health and Human Development entered the US psychological Association to mark the WORLD DAY for Children's Prevention. It seeks to build a culture of prevention through the promotion of governments and community/social organizations. (NICHD, 2007). 2007. According to the 1997 report, there were 22% of reported instances of physical assault, 8% of sexual abuse, 54% abandonment, 4% mental violence and 12% of other types of abuse. This figures have been changed since 1986, when about 26% of children recorded physical assault, 16% reported sexual abuse, 55% replied neglect and 8% reported emotional abuse (AAPC, 1988).

Thus, child abuse is typically not just a violent assault or a case of inability to fulfill the

fundamental needs of a child. Child violence is usually a behavioural phenomenon that occurs over a time span. The longer the neglect of children, the more severe the damage is and the more complicated it is to avoid. According to the survey, in the USA more than 3 million children recorded child violence and neglect in 1997. The figures show that 15 children out of 1000 suffered sex abuse. (Wang & Daro, 1997). 1997. Abused children occasionally provide details in a piecemeal manner to assess the reaction of an adult to what they share. It is therefore important for teachers and other school staff not only to receive education to spot potential violence but also to react to child deliberate and unintentional exposure. In this report, the researcher focuses more on children going to school and wants to know if the home-school interaction exists with child neglect.

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