

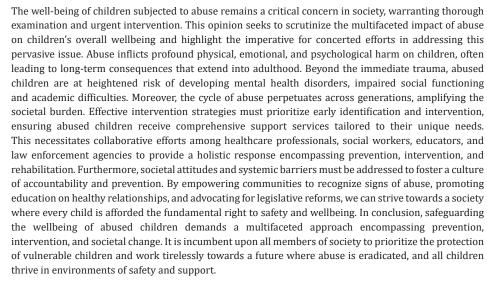


The Wellbeing of Children who are Abused

Matsayi Lucy Aji*

Department of Guidance and Counseling, Taraba State University, Jalingo, Nigeria

Abstract



Keywords: Wellbeing; Child abuse

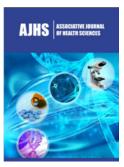
Neywords: Wende

Introduction

Child abuse is a harrowing reality with multifaceted impacts on children's overall wellbeing, necessitating concerted efforts for effective intervention. The ramifications of abuse permeate various aspects of a child's life, leaving profound scars that often persist into adulthood. Physically, abuse can result in severe injuries, both immediate and long-term, impairing a child's health and development. Beyond physical harm, the psychological toll is immense. Children subjected to abuse commonly experience anxiety, depression, post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), and other mental health disorders, which can manifest in behavioral issues and hinder academic and social functioning [1,2]. Childhood abuse is linked to poorer well-being, yet some survivors show no prolonged effect, suggesting multi-finality and psychological abuse predicted distress [3].

Abuse disrupts the formation of secure attachments with caregivers, affecting the child's ability to trust and form healthy relationships later in life [4]. This relational deprivation can lead to emotional instability and difficulties in regulating emotions, perpetuating a cycle of dysfunction across generations. Moreover, abuse often intersects with socioeconomic factors, exacerbating disparities and perpetuating cycles of poverty and inequality [5]. Children from marginalized communities are disproportionately affected, facing additional barriers to accessing support and resources.

ISSN: 2690-9707



*Corresponding author: Matsayi Lucy Aji, Department of Guidance and Counseling, Taraba State University, Jalingo, Nigeria

Submission:

April 15, 2024

Published:

June 06, 2024

Volume 3 - Issue 2

How to cite this article: Matsayi Lucy Aji*. The Wellbeing of Children who are Abused. Associative J Health Sci. 3(2). AJHS. 000559. 2024.

DOI: 10.31031/AJHS.2024.03.000559

Copyright@ Matsayi Lucy Aji, This article is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits unrestricted use and redistribution provided that the original author and source are credited.

AJHS.000559. 3(2).2024

The pervasive nature of abuse underscores the urgency for collective action. Preventive measures, such as education campaigns and early intervention programs, are crucial for identifying and addressing risk factors before abuse occurs. Strengthening child protection services and enhancing collaboration between agencies can improve response mechanisms, ensuring timely intervention and support for victims [6,7]. Investment in trauma-informed care is essential for addressing the complex needs of abused children. This approach emphasizes sensitivity to the psychological impact of trauma and emphasizes holistic healing through therapeutic interventions, support networks, and community resources.

Furthermore, fostering a culture of accountability is paramount. Holding perpetrators accountable for their actions and dismantling systems that enable abuse are fundamental steps in safeguarding children's rights and promoting a culture of safety and respect [8,9]. Ultimately, addressing the multifaceted impact of abuse on children's wellbeing requires a comprehensive and coordinated effort involving policymakers, educators, healthcare professionals, law enforcement, and community members. By prioritizing prevention, intervention, and support, we can mitigate the profound and enduring effects of abuse, empowering children to thrive in nurturing environments conducive to their overall wellbeing.

Protecting abused children necessitates a comprehensive strategy integrating prevention, intervention, and societal transformation [10]. Prevention involves educating families and communities, promoting healthy relationships, and identifying risk factors early. Intervention requires responsive support systems, including counseling and legal avenues, to address immediate harm and prevent further abuse. Societal change involves challenging cultural norms, advocating for policy reform, and fostering environments that prioritize children's safety and well-being. Only through this multifaceted approach can we effectively safeguard abused children, breaking the cycle of violence and ensuring they grow up in nurturing environments where their rights are respected and protected.

Ensuring children's safety and well-being is paramount in fostering healthy development. Providing a nurturing environment encompassing physical safety, emotional support, and access to healthcare and education is essential [11]. Encouraging open communication channels between children and caregivers helps address concerns promptly. Implementing comprehensive child protection policies and practices, including safeguarding against abuse, neglect, and exploitation, is crucial. Promoting positive relationships within families, schools, and communities fosters resilience and emotional stability in children. Prioritizing their mental health through supportive interventions and access to counseling services further enhances their well-being. Ultimately, concerted efforts from all stakeholders are vital in creating a safe and nurturing environment for children to thrive.

Conclusion

In conclusion, the wellbeing of children who are victims of abuse is a matter of urgent concern that demands comprehensive intervention and support systems. It is evident that the effects of abuse can be devastating, impacting not only their physical health but also their emotional and psychological development. Addressing this issue requires a multi-faceted approach involving education, prevention, early intervention, and robust support networks for affected children and families. By prioritizing their wellbeing and providing them with the necessary resources and assistance, we can strive towards creating a safer and healthier environment where all children can thrive and reach their full potential despite the traumas they may have experienced.

References

- Ammar D (2013) Post traumatic stress disorder and depression among children of war. Journal of Depression & Anxiety 01(05).
- Mello M (2013) The effect of comorbid depression and sexual abuse during childhood on glucocorticoid and mineralocorticoid receptor sensitivity of patients with post-traumatic stress disorder. Journal of Depression and Anxiety.
- Collins S, Orth T, Brunton R, Dryer R (2023) Child abuse and wellbeing: Examining the roles of self-compassion and fear of self. Child Abuse Negl 138: 106089.
- Miljkovitch R, Danner Touati C, Gery I, Bernier A, Sirparanta A, et al. (2022) The role of multiple attachments in intergenerational transmission of child sexual abuse among male victims. Child Abuse & Neglect 128: 104864.
- Daniele V (2021) Socioeconomic inequality and regional disparities in educational achievement: The role of relative poverty. Intelligence 84: 101515.
- Albuquerque J, Aguiar C, Magalhães E (2020) The collaboration between early childhood intervention and child protection systems: The perspectives of professionals. Children and Youth Services Review 111: 104873.
- Shannon P (2020) Collaboration between early intervention and child welfare agencies: a survey of State Part C coordinators. Journal of Public Child Welfare 15(3): 341-356.
- Wells K (2019) 'I'm Here as a Social Worker': A qualitative study of immigration status issues and safeguarding children in private fostering arrangements in the UK. Child Abuse Review 28(4): 273-286.
- Kwiatkowski D (2020) Safeguarding as Ministry. Promoting a culture
 of safeguarding children, young people and adults at risk within the
 catholic church of England and Wales. Roczniki Teologiczne 66(6): 1939.
- Cho E, Riddle K (2021) Protecting children: Testing a stop-and-take-abreak advergame intervention strategy. International Journal of Consumer Studies 45(6): 1309-1321.
- 11. Alisherovna MN (2020) Social status of development in primary education ensuring emotional well-being as a condition for creating a social situation for children's development. The American Journal of Social Science and Education Innovations 2(11): 532-536.