

PRIRUČNIK ZA RANO PREPOZNAVANJE ZLOSTAVLJANJA I ZANEMARIVANJA DETETA MANUAL FOR EARLY RECOGNITION OF CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT

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UVOD

Nasilje nad detetom predstavlja grubo kršenje prava deteta. Izaziva patnju deteta, ozbiljno ugrožava razvoj, dobrobit, pa i sam život deteta, a posledice su često teške i dugotrajne, mogu se odraziti i na odraslo doba i na sledeće generacije putem mehanizma međugeneracijskog prenošenja nasilnih obrazaca ponašanja.

Zlostavljanje ili zloupotreba deteta obuhvata sve oblike fizičkog ili emocionalnog zlostavljanja, seksualnu zloupotrebu, zanemarivanje ili nemarno postupanje roditelja/staratelja, kao i komercijalnu ili drugu eksploataciju što dovodi do stvarnog ili potencijalnog narušavanja detetovog zdravlja, njegovog preživljavanja, razvoja ili dostojanstva u okviru odnosa koji uključuje odgovornost, poverenje ili moć.

INTRODUCTION

Violence against a child is a gross violation of a child's rights. It causes the child's suffering, seriously endangers the child's development, well-being, and even the child's life itself, and the consequences are often severe and long-lasting, and can affect adulthood and subsequent generations through the mechanism of intergenerational transmission of violent behavior patterns. Child abuse or misuse includes all forms of physical or emotional abuse, sexual abuse, neglect or neglect by parents/guardians, as well as commercial or other exploitation that leads to actual or potential harm to the child's health, survival, development or dignity within a relationship that includes responsibility, trust or power.

ZAŠTITA DECE OD ZLOSTAVLJANJA I ZANEMARIVANJA

Rano prepoznavanje emocionalnog zlostavljanja i zanemarivanja od izuzetnog je značaja jer je ono izvor patnje deteta, a odražava se na celokupan razvoj deteta (fizički, emocionalni, kognitivni).

- Promene u ponašanju deteta – posledice emocionalnog zlostavljanja često se ne uočavaju odmah nakon zlostavljanja već nakon izvesnog perioda:
- Zaostajanje u razvoju;
- Poremećaj privrženosti – izrazit strah od odvajanja;
- Poremećaj navika (ujedanje, udaranje glavom);
- Poremećaji eliminacije mokraće i fecesa (enureza, enkopreza);
- Neuobičajene emocionalne reakcije (izrazita plačljivost, fobije, opsesivnost, hipervigilnost, pojačana opreznost);
- Pad uspeha u školi, problemi u učenju, nezainteresovanost;
- Samopovređivanje, pokušaj suicida;

PROTECTION OF CHILDREN FROM ABUSE AND NEGLECT

Early recognition of emotional abuse and neglect is extremely important because it is the source of the child's suffering, and it affects the child's overall development (physical, emotional, cognitive).

- Changes in the child's behavior - the consequences of emotional abuse are often not noticed immediately after the abuse, but after a certain period:
- Developmental delay;
- Attachment disorder;
- Extreme fear of separation;
- Habit disorder (biting, head banging);
- Disorders of elimination of urine and feces (enuresis, encopresis);
- Unusual emotional reactions (expressive crying, phobias, obsessiveness, hypervigilance, increased caution);
- Drop in success at school, learning problems, lack of interest;
- Self-harm, suicide attempt;

FIZIČKO ZLOSTAVLJANJE

Ponašanja deteta koja ukazuju na prisustvo fizičkog zlostavljanja:

- Prenaglašeno ponašanje tj. preterano ili malo plakanja, veliki strah od odraslog ili potpuno odsustvo strepnje pred autoritetom, ekstremna agresivnost ili povlačenje;
- Izrazito povišena strepnja kada druga deca plaču;
- Zaziranje od fizičkog dodira ili približavanja, posebno odrasle osobe;
- Izražava strah od vraćanja kući (npr. iz vrtića ili škole);
- Dete sebe smatra lošim i da je zaslužilo kaznu;
- Odgovara na pitanja jednolikim glasom, ne pokazuje afekat;
- Ispoljava neodgovarajuću ili prevremenu zrelost;

PHYSICAL ABUSE

Behaviors of the child that indicate the presence of physical abuse:

- Overemphasized behavior ie. excessive or little crying, great fear of adults or complete absence of anxiety in the face of authority, extreme aggressiveness or withdrawal;
- Markedly heightened anxiety when other children cry;
- Avoidance of physical touch or approach, especially by adults;
- Expresses fear of returning home (eg from kindergarten or school);
- The child considers himself bad and that he deserves punishment;
- Answers questions in a monotone voice, does not show affect;
- It shows inappropriate or premature maturity;

SEKSUALNO ZLOSTAVLJANJE

Fizički pokazatelji seksualnog zlostavljanja dece:

- Povrede u genitalnom ili analnom području (modrice, oguljotine, krvarenja);
- Povrede na grudima i gornjem delu trbuha;
- Bolovi pri mokrenju, ponovljene mokraćne infekcije, trudnoća;
- Prisustvo stranih tela u nekim telesnim otvorima;
- Poremećaji eliminacije mokraće i fecesa (enureza, enkopreza);
- Gubitak apetita, poremećaj spavanja;
- Bolovi pri sedenju ili hodanju;

SEXUAL ABUSE

Physical indicators of child sexual abuse:

- Injuries in the genital or anal area (bruises, cuts, bleeding);
- Injuries on the chest and upper abdomen;
- Pain during urination, repeated urinary infections, pregnancy;
- The presence of foreign bodies in some body openings;
- Disorders of elimination of urine and feces (enuresis, encopresis);
- Loss of appetite, sleep disturbance;
- Pain when sitting or walking;

SEKSUALNO ZLOSTAVLJANJE

Promene ponašanja kao pokazatelji seksualnog zlostavljanja deteta:

- Strah od zatvorenih vrata, od kupanja, od mraka ili određenih osoba;
- Strah od dodirivanja naročito u predelu genitalija;
- Samodestruktivno ponašanje (samopovređivanje, zloupotreba alkohola, zloupotreba psihoaktivnih supstanci, bežanje od kuće);
- Depresivnost, povlačenje, izolovanost, česte promene raspoloženja, pad uspeha u školi, smanjeno interesovanje deteta za aktivnosti u kojima je ranije uživalo;
- Seksualizovano ponašanje neprimereno za uzrast;
- Kod mlađe dece neuobičajan interes za svoje i tuđe genitalije, česta masturbacija, crteži sa naglašenim genitalijama;
- Kod starije dece - promiskuitetno ponašanje, prostitucija;

SEXUAL ABUSE

Changes in behavior as indicators of child sexual abuse:

- Fear of closed doors, of bathing, of the dark or of certain persons;
- Fear of being touched, especially in the genital area;
- Self-destructive behavior (self-harm, alcohol abuse, psychoactive substance abuse, running away from home);
- Depressiveness, withdrawal, isolation, frequent mood swings, drop in school performance, reduced interest of the child in activities he used to enjoy;
- Sexualized behavior inappropriate for age;
- At younger children, unusual interest in their own and other people's genitals, frequent masturbation, drawings with accentuated genitals;
- At older children - promiscuous behavior, prostitution;

DEČJA PRAVA

Mi ne dajemo deci prava, već im ona pripadaju rođenjem. Učeći da imaju prava, deca istovremeno uče da ta ista prava pripadaju i drugima. Deca mogu biti važan deo sudskog procesa, a dobra i pravovremena podrška im je neophodna. Kada govorimo o deci žrtvama i svedocima krivičnih dela mislimo na decu koja su u tom položaju jer su prethodno pretrpela ili prisustvovala nekom nasilju. Bitno je napomenuti da naše zakonodavstvo ne definiše svako nasilno ponašanje kao krivično delo. Zato je i važno da drugi sistemi koji rade sa decom (vrtići/predškolske ustanove, škole, zdravstvene ustanove, socijalna zaštita, sportski klubovi i sl.) budu upoznati sa pravima deteta žrtve ili svedoka. Deca svedoci ili žrtve krivičnih dela zahtevaju drugačiji način ispitivanja koji je prilagođen njihovim razvojnim mogućnostima i potrebama koji podrazumeva specifičan pristup.

CHILDREN'S RIGHTS

We do not give children rights, they belong to them by birth. By learning that they have rights, children also learn that those same rights belong to others. Children can be an important part of the court process, and good and timely support is necessary for them. When we talk about child victims and witnesses of criminal acts, we mean children who are in that position because they have previously suffered or witnessed some violence. It is important to note that our legislation does not define every violent behavior as a crime. That is why it is important that other systems that work with children (kindergartens/pre-school institutions, schools, health institutions, social protection, sports clubs, etc.) are familiar with the rights of child victims or witnesses. Child witnesses or victims of criminal acts require a different way of examination that is adapted to their developmental capabilities and needs, which implies a specific approach.

KAKO SE OSEĆA TRAUMATIZOVANO DETE?

- Deca veruju da ih odrasli ne shvataju ozbiljno – brinu da im se neće verovati;
- Deca strahuju da kažu šta im se zapravo desilo;
- Decu brine da će ih još više grditi posle svedočenja;
- Deca strahuju da će se opet sresti sa osumnjičenim;
- Deca brinu da će i drugi saznati šta im se desilo;

RAZLOZI NEPRIJAVLJIVANJA ZLOSTAVLJANJA/ZANEMARIVANJA DECE

- Kriminal „iza zatvorenih vrata“ – o događaju znaju samo žrtva i počilnac;
- Bliskost žrtve i izvršioca (najčešće se dešava između članova uže porodice);
- Stres, trauma, anksioznost kod deteta;
- Osećanje krivice i stid;
- Nerazumevanje situacije;
- Anticipacija neprijatnosti – ČAK 85% DECE PROMENILO RANIJI ISKAZ U STRESNIM USLOVIMA ISPITIVANJA;

HOW A TRAUMATIZED CHILD FEELS?

- Children believe that adults do not take them seriously - they worry that they will not be believed;
- Children are afraid to say what actually happened to them;
- The children worry that they will be scolded even more after the testimony;
- The children fear that they will meet the suspect again;
- Children worry that others will find out what happened to them;

REASONS FOR NOT REPORTING CHILD ABUSE/NEGLECT

Crime "behind closed doors" - only the victim and the perpetrator know about the event;
The closeness of the victim and the perpetrator (most often happens between members of the immediate family);
Stress, trauma, anxiety in children;
Feelings of guilt and shame;
Misunderstanding the situation;
Anticipation of discomfort - EVEN 85% OF CHILDREN CHANGED THEIR EARLIER STATEMENT UNDER THE STRESSFUL EXAMINATION CONDITIONS;

FORENZIČKI INTERVJU SA DETETOM

Forenzički intervju sa detetom - posebna, jedinstvena vrsta intervjuja za prikupljanje pravno kredibilnih podataka kojima se osporava ili dokazuje postojanje (okolnosti, čin i posledice) krivičnog dela. Dok je briga o najboljem interesu deteta primarni i dugoročni cilj, treba voditi računa i o pravima osumnjičenog. Vođen je od strane posebno obučenog i kompetentnog stručnjaka u svrhu pribavljanja detetovog iskaza koji zahteva istragu, kao i radi utvrđivanja okolnosti događaja, procene posledica i prikupljanja dokaznog materijala za dalji krivično pravni postupak.

FORENSIC INTERVIEW WITH A CHILD

Forensic interview with a child - a special, unique type of interview for collecting legally credible data that disputes or proves the existence (circumstances, act and consequences) of a criminal offense. While taking care of the best interests of the child is the primary and long-term goal, the rights of the suspect should also be taken into account. It is conducted by a specially trained and competent expert for the purpose of obtaining the child's statement that requires an investigation, as well as for the purpose of determining the circumstances of the event, assessing the consequences and collecting evidence for further criminal legal proceedings.

ZAKLJUČAK

Neophodno je da se o temi zlostavljanja i zanemarivanja dece kontinuirano govori u svim sistemima koji neposredno rade sa decom, tj. na razvijanju indikatora za prepoznavanje simptoma zlostavljanja i zanemarivanja dece. Kvalitetnija edukacija koja je zasnovana na boljem shvatanju faktičkog i pravnog položaja dece, ali i pronalaženju najadekvatnijeg načina postupanja u odnosu na dete žrtvu ili svedoka nasilja. Edukacija stručnjaka koji postupaju u predkrivičnom i krivičnom postupanju (policija, centri za socijalni rad, tužilaštvo, sudstvo, advokatura) i svih ostalih kvalifikovanih kadrova sposobnih da efikasno zaštite žrtvu u krivičnom postupku u potpunom je skladu sa pravno-etičkom idejom da svi zakoni vrede samo onoliko koliko vrede ljudi koji su pozvani da te zakone primenjuju.

CONCLUSION

It is necessary that the topic of abuse and neglect of children is continuously discussed in all systems that work directly with children, i.e. on developing indicators for recognizing symptoms of child abuse and neglect. Better education that is based on a better understanding of the factual and legal position of children, but also on finding the most adequate way of dealing with a child victim or witness of violence. The education of experts who act in pre-criminal and criminal procedures (police, centers for social work, prosecutor's office, judiciary, lawyers) and all other qualified personnel capable of effectively protecting the victim in criminal proceedings is in full accordance with the legal and ethical idea that all laws are valid only as much as the people who are called to apply those laws are worth.