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RESEARCH ARTICLE

AN EXPLORATORY STUDY ON PSYCHIATRIC COMPARISON AND STATISTICAL OVERVIEW OF RELATIVE PATTERN OF CHILD ABUSE AND JUVENILE DELINQUENCY IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Child abuse and juvenile delinquency have been occurring at a staggering rate far and wide. Victimization at a young age is known to influence an individual psychologically and as indicated by previously conducted studies, an antagonistic traumatic experience can lead to commitment of savage acts in impending years by the individual. The inquiry is to what degree do child abuse and juvenile delinquency impact each other and similarity between the occurrence of the two respectively. The review delivers an apt panacea through obtaining a pattern between the occurrence of crimes against children and juvenile delinquency by plotting graphs. The statistical data was procured from NCRB covering the crimes committed by and against children in a time lapse of ten years i.e. 2001-2010. This uncovers the prominent connection between child abuse and delinquency. The review predicts the course one factor in view of another upto an extent with the assistance of the fundamental pattern obtained.

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INTRODUCTION

With children and adolescents being involved as victims or as offenders, Child abuse and juvenile delinquency have been concerning issues in legal as well as social contexts. The perceivability of the crime drops due to the sudden increment in the social vulnerability and the private setting for committing the crime. An expanding rate of misconduct were observed for children who have been in the care of authorities. Women being the arm for their own child's responsibility and wings for independence are stand out amongst the most basic suspect for the act of abusing children. Social stereotypes of femininity and motherhood considers that the criminal equity by and large neglects to recognize women as perpetrators of sexual abuse consequently, accounts of child victims tend to be disbelieved. Even when cases of abuse are reported, they are frequently thought to be 'atypical', 'one-off scandals', and something different or strange from the more familiar crises of law and order (Carrabine, 2009). Violence of any kind is hard to understand, yet violations against children are perhaps the hardest to comprehend.

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Abusers can be any individual with access to the child - a parent, a guardian, a step-parent, a boyfriend, a babysitter, a nanny, or a child care worker, a minister, a teacher or a sibling or other relative. Child abuse is "any non-accidental injury or an act of omission by the child's parent, caretaker, or guardian which results in some injury or an imminent risk of serious harm or substantial risk of death, impairment of health, or loss of impairment of function to the child" (Moffatt, 2003). The rate of active abuse (sexual or physical) including both adolescents and children were about 284 unduplicated victims referring to as Domestic Abuse Related Sexual Assault in the 2016 Annual Report on Sexual Assault in the Military (10. http://download.militaryonesource.mil/12038/MOS/Reports/FAP_FY16_DoD_Report.pdf). The rate of passive abuse characterized by depression and resignation were much harder to capture in a headline or sound bites. The act of ignorance, rejection and threat leads children to get vulnerable to the cope with difficult times thus being an easy target or toy for exploitation (Marie Hartwell-Walker, ?). Child endangerment is another form of abuse. In such cases, a person responsible for a child exposes him to danger. Physical abuse may result in either impermanent or perpetual harm and it might likewise be lethal. Abusing physically by parents considers two imperative criteria based on the need of the suspect, it could be unintentionally while restraining them or intentionally as an act

of cruelty, rage, or while intoxicated. Also called “psychological maltreatment,” emotional abuse is the most hard to prove. Emotional damage is possibly the hardest to overcome as it contributes to the mental imbalance through physical abuse. Thus, Also called “psychological maltreatment,” emotional abuse is the most hard to prove. Neglect contributes as a major cause for the misconduct. Physical and emotional neglect is a disappointment of a parental figure to give nurturance and enthusiastic security. Casualties of sexual abuse are equally liable to be male or female. Indecorous sexual discussions with a child, voyeurism, youngster prostitution, erotica, exhibitionism, molestation, sexual penetration, and assault are the defining roots of abuse. Regardless of the possibility that a child is a consensual accomplice in sex with a grown-up, it is as yet thought to be sexual mistreat on the grounds that the child's developmental confinements make it unendurable for a child to completely comprehend the sexual act. Intense and extreme manifestations in sexual abuse consolidates post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), memory problems, imaginary friends, depression, self-destructive practices, eating disorders, and promiscuity or other sexual acts. Anxiety, sleep disturbance, bed-wetting, insomnia, nightmares, and somatic complaints are other prodrome to sexual abuse. Aggressive conduct, self-blame and self-doubt, guilt, repression, and apathy are all conceivable. Trust factor is the primary issue which leads to the conduct of many forceful practices, even sexually mishandling children of different age groups (Moffatt, 2003). The awful experience individually can twist child's mind affecting their social cognizance, making them support forceful techniques to take care of the issues they confront ultimately prompts criminal offense. It is evident that not everyone who confront manhandle transforms into delinquents yet information demonstrates that every offender has encountered a trauma eventually in their life.

The data gathered on unfavorable impacts of child abuse and childhood trauma on a child psychologically helps establish a link between child abuse and delinquency. Crime and delinquency includes all acts prohibited by public law and liable to punishment. The variation lies considerably with age of perpetrator, time gap and place. Data collected points to the males and adolescents or young adults as more crime prone than females. The disproportionate amount ultimately cause juveniles to commit crimes.

Miscellaneous factors for juvenile delinquency includes

- Being brought up in a troubled family
- Encountering inappropriate or inadequate child-rearing practices
- Having parents with criminal histories
- Beginning illegal behaviour at an early age
- Having trouble in school
- Using drugs
- Committing crimes in the company of other young men
- Not limiting to one type of crime.

Less persistent or serious offenders demonstrates these features to a lesser extent yet cumulatively emerge as general correlates of offending and child abusing (Jones, 2008). Empathy is an important part of social cognition. A number of studies suggested that offenders do not score highly on measures of empathy.

The lack of unanimity in the findings accounts to the differences in offender's age and sex, and sex, and with the type of offence. Some studies examines “Locus of control” and “Impulsivity” of an Offender as a tool for committing crime (Hollin, 1992).

Relativity between child abuse/childhood trauma and juvenile delinquency: Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACE) determines a specific set of traumatic circumstances occurring before the 18th birthday including emotional and physical (including sexual) abuse and emotional and physical neglect along with household substance abuse, household mental illness, parental separation or divorce or an incarcerated household member. In studies of ACEs, Youth experiencing childhood traumas have been found to be 2 to 44 times more likely to get into fights, perpetrate dating violence, carry a weapon, bullying, harm themselves, have suicidal ideation or attempt suicide moreover, 93% of youth entering the juvenile justice system have already had at least one circumstance or event in their lives that would be considered an Adverse Childhood Experience (ACE) (6). A case of Pedophilia where victim of child abuse transforms into abuser himself was studied and the theoretical data has been taken into consideration and forms the basis for the study, stating the rate of crime against children is somehow related to the rate of crimes being committed by juveniles (Moffatt, 2003). Relevant research from the developmental neuroscience, juvenile justice, and trauma literatures are drawn upon and synthesized to describe the pathway of childhood trauma. Utilizing a multi-disciplinary approach to study the association of brain development and neural activity with possible outcomes could serve to inform juvenile justice policy decisions and intervention practice. Such application could increase the effectiveness with which juvenile justice systems work with one of the most vulnerable and traumatized populations of youth in today's society (Chase, 2014). This gives an insight into the custodial crimes committed against children and others kinds of trauma youth face in juvenile correction centres which affect their minds (Greenwald, 2002).

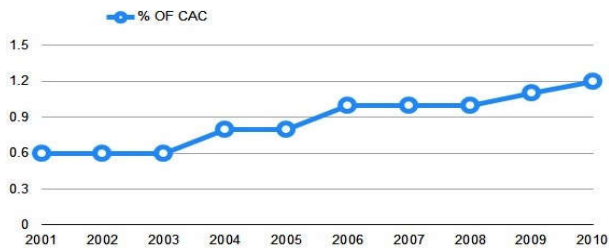
The study strongly supports the impact of trauma in the life events of juvenile delinquents and establish a statistical link to test the hypothesis. Accumulation of major risk factors from poverty, absence of a parent, drug abuse in a parent, mental illness in a parent, low educational attainment in a parent, child abuse in family to the exposure to racism and large family size affects psychological development leading to violence and aggression. Theory of risk accumulation was proved by an experiment by taking IQ scores of children as a measure to check child's mentally. The average IQ scores with no risk factor were 119 which drops down to 116 with one factor and 113 with two risk factors respectively. The drastic fall to 93 and 85 was found when more than two factors accumulates which accounts for highly disturbed mental health of a child. Child Abuse was found to be the most influential risk factor involving other factors consequently to affect the child mentally (Garbarino, 2008). The statistical data brought up by NCRB (National Crime Records Bureau) in an annual publication of “Crime in India” incorporates various information regarding the crimes committed against children and crimes committed by children (9). Percentage of crimes is calculated by dividing the number of crimes to the total number of crimes committed all over the country in that year multiplied by hundred. The data is represented graphically in the study followed by analysis and conclusion (Table 1).

Table 1.

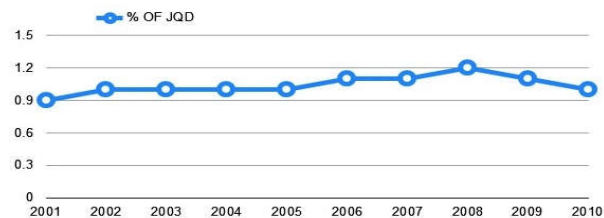
% of Crime against children and juvenile delinquency between 2001-2010. [9]

	TOTAL	CAC*	JQD**	% OF CAC	% OF JQD
2001	1771084	10814	16509	0.6	0.9
2002	1769308	10469	18560	0.6	1.0
2003	1780330	11633	17819	0.6	1.0
2004	1716120	14423	19229	0.8	1.0
2005	1832015	14975	18939	0.8	1.0
2006	1822602	18967	21088	1.0	1.1
2007	1989673	20410	22865	1.0	1.1
2008	2093379	22500	24535	1.0	1.2
2009	2121345	24201	23926	1.1	1.1
2010	2224831	26694	22740	1.2	1.0

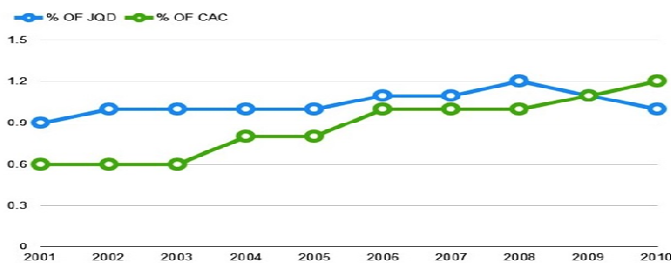
*CAC - CRIME AGAINST CHILDREN **JQD - JUVENILE



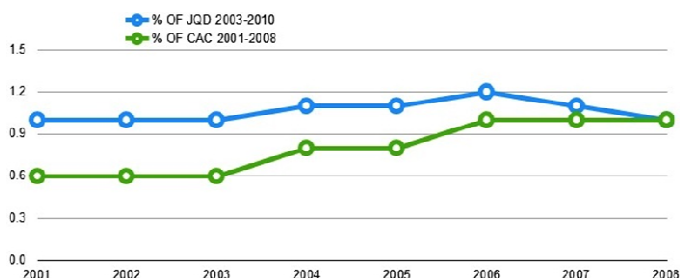
Graph 1.



Graph 2



Graph 3.



Graph 4.

The data compiled together gives the approximate range of crimes committed during a period of 10 years (2001-2010). Relative pattern was gathered using all the statistical data and superimposing the graph for both. Superimposing on one another, similarities was found between the rate at which crimes are committed against children and the crimes committed by them. But not all children are aware of being abused, most of the times (in sexual abuse cases) the deed was done with consent, due to the lack of proper social cognition

and lack of awareness about the true nature of such activities. The development of awareness about the abuse and the social cognition to deal with the traumatic experience could help in diminishing the rate of child abuse and crimes committed by them. It was found that the CAC in 2001-2008 and crimes by children from 2003-2010 differs by the time lap of two years which forms a strong pillar in testing the present theory and statistical data. The similarity between the rates of crimes is almost identical to each other, showing a strong relation between the crimes against children and juvenile delinquency. Plotting the crimes committed by children from 2001-2008 and crimes committed against children from 2003-2010, the graph interestingly shows significant amount of similarities, stating that juvenile delinquency is somehow leading to victimisation caused in later years. i.e. % of CAC from 2001-2006 is very similar to % of JQD from 2003-2007.

Conclusion

Child abuse/Crime against children and Juvenile delinquency, both are exceptionally troubling classifications of crime as they deal with the younger generation. In the view of the statistical analysis, taking into consideration the human behaviour and how it is not rigid, and considering the time required for development of social cognition, it can be inferred that there is a relative pattern between the occurrence of crimes against children and juvenile delinquency, as both show similitudes under various conditions and diverse time spans, demonstrating that both impact each other in the long run if not promptly.

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