

Understanding Sexual Crimes Against Children With Different Theoretical Approaches

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ABSTRACT

Evidently, there is no single explanation which helps in understanding the outgrowth of sexual assault among children absolutely. Many theories have been put forward to explain the cause and incidence of sexual assault. Understanding WHY it happens is critical for the development of effective preventions. This article is a part of author's doctoral research on Sexual abuse of children and will give a glimpse of few major theoretical approaches which explains the inception of child sexual abuse. These approaches will help in understanding the problem in a better way. The Psychoanalytic Approach was the first approach which explains sexual abuse is the outcome of the obstruction during the psycho-sexual development stages of a child. The Victim Precipitation approach considers offenders and victims as mutually interacting partners. The Family Dysfunction approach discusses the negative fallout of a dysfunctional family on a child. The Psychological approach helps in identifying the personality profile of sex offenders and the motivations of abusers. The Feminist approach centers on two statements primarily i.e. men as accused and women and children as victims only. The Four Pre Conditions Model works on to bridge the gap between psychological and sociological interpretations of sexual abuse. The Evolutionary Theory posits that males in general have learned throughout time to become more aggressive and dominant towards women in particular. The Bio-medical Model suggests that sexual offenders produce more testosterone than non-offenders, and is similar to the evolutionary theory. The Learning theory suggests that an offender has somehow learned the sexual deviancy from his or her environment.

Keywords: *Sexual abuse, Psychoanalytic approach, Family Dysfunction, Psychological approach, Four Pre conditions Model, Cognitive behavioral theory, Evolutionary theory.*

Introduction

According to Census 2011, India, out of an absolute populace of 121.1 Cr, we have 16.45 Cr children in the age bracket of 0-6 years and 37.24 Cr in the age bracket of 0-14 years which comprises of 13.59% and 30.76% of the total population respectively. 48% of the child population in the age group 0-14 years is female which are considered as more vulnerable in terms of crimes

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against children specially the sexual crimes. 74% of the children (0-6 years) live in rural areas where as the rural population constitutes 69% of the total population of India. The more number of children in rural pocket means reserved availability of resources to them (Children in India, 2018, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation). This is huge number of children that the nation needs to concern for. While articulating its vision of progress, advancement and value, India has communicated its acknowledgment of the fact that when its children are literate, healthy, cheerful and have easy availability of opportunities, they can prove to be the nation's most prominent human resources.

India does not only have the world's largest number of children but also a good number of vulnerable child population. A total of 1,28,531 cases of crimes against children reported in the year 2020 over 1,48,185 cases of crimes against children in 2019 showing a decrease of 13.2%. Also 1,41,764 cases were reported in 2018 showing an increase of 4.8% over 2019. Out of the total crimes reported, it is worth mentioning the number of rapes i.e. 2640, number of child sexual abuse cases reported under POCSO Act i.e. 47,221, Human trafficking cases i.e. 348, Kidnapping & Abduction i.e. 54,785 etc. (Crime in India, 2020). Out of all, the most gruesome is sexual crimes against children because of which India also enacted a separate law to deal with this menace in the year 2012 i.e. The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act.

Abuse has existed for centuries but now the problem has become so big and unbearable. A code of silence is associated with child abuse, treating it as a mishap, perhaps an isolated incident, rather than as a social problem which needed collective action. In order to work towards a collective action, a proper understanding of this phenomenon is paramount. Therefore the author has attempted in this article to give a description of different approaches leading to the basic understanding of sexual crimes against children.

The Psychoanalytic Approach

The earliest proposed clarification for the incident of sexual abuse was Freud's psychoanalytic hypothesis which got from his clinical work with female clients who unveiled childhood sexual abuse, frequently by their dads. Freud was first to hypothesize that the trauma of sexual abuse brought in later psychic harm. This was the foundation for his 'seduction' theory which he introduced alongside detailed case analyses at a significant discussion in 1896. The possibility that fathers were sexually tormenting their daughters caused such a shock in nineteenth century Vienna that Freud was derided and evaded by his companions. Truth be told, Seduction Theory was so ineffectively received that Freud never mentioned the same in public. In 1933, During one of his Introductory Lectures on Psychoanalysis, he illustrated:

"I was driven to recognize in the end that these reports (of sexual abuse) were untrue and so came to understand that the hysterical symptoms are derived from fantasies and not from real occurrences."

Freud made the stride of doubting the reports of his clients yet he was unable to deny the awful impacts or psychic harm he had noticed. He clarified this by developing his classic theory of psycho-sexual development in which the theoretical constructs of 'penis-envy' and the 'Oedipus Complex' are focal. The speculations under his theory opined that children go through a phase of being physically drawn to their parents (boys to their mothers and girls to their fathers). Freud contended that it is the powerlessness to effectively resolve this psycho-sexual progression phase that leads to the psychic harm he saw in his clients who were victims of child sexual abuse. As such, he fostered a hypothetical system to deny the truth of child sexual abuse and incest.

A similar theoretical construct likewise clarifies the conduct of offenders in proved cases of rape or incest. For rapes, the hypothesis goes that guilty parties' conduct is the consequence of castration anxiety because of the inability to resolve the Oedipus Complex which brings about vibrations of sexual deficiency and the need to be sexually predominant.

Adult sex offenders are seen as pathologically upset and sexually pervert because of unfortunate psycho-sexual development. The deformation in the offenders' psycho-sexual development is viewed as the aftereffect of disappointment in his mother's nurturing.

To clarify incest, Freud's Oedipus Complex gives the daughter a role of active desirer who wishes her dad to turn into her affection object. The daughter is viewed as 'seductress' while the dad is viewed as the inactive, guiltless object of his daughter's enticement: an obviously shown greeting which he can't resist the urge to follow up on. This standardizes sexual demonstrations among guardians and children by seeing them as natural rather than abusive and puts the obligation obviously on the children.

Related with the idea of the seductive child is the perspective on the mother as being liable for the event of incest. There are various thoughts around this yet the focal thought is that the child has fondness and affection needs which are not cared by the mother. The mother is viewed as cold and dismissing and in turn the child goes to the dad as a source of safety and love through sexual channels. The other point is that the mother physically deserts her better half who then approaches daughter for sex. The mother's conduct is clarified basically in terms of imperfect resolution of her own Oedipus Complex through which she creates a situation in which her little girl showcases her own depraved incest cravings.

As a whole, the psychoanalytic model endeavors to deny the truth of child

sexual abuse and incest and in proved cases, it finds fault solidly on the child or the mother. (Ackerman, Courtney, 2020)

Limitations

The psychoanalytic model has been embraced by numerous psychiatrists and psychoanalysts and has affected how we interpret sexual abuse. All the more significantly, many myths about assault and incest that are normal in our culture can be followed back to this model. There are notwithstanding, a few constraints of this construct and its legitimacy has been truly tested by the questionable evidences. First and foremost, research proof has uncovered that child sexual abuse and incest exist and without a doubt are predominant. So the 'fantasy' theory has been genuinely subverted. Furthermore, the psychoanalytic idea might have explanation for father/daughter incest yet it neglects to clarify other sorts of intra and extra-familial sexual abuse like sibling abuse, mother/daughter, father/son, uncle or grandparent incest or rapes committed by neighbors, educators, or family friends. This is a major limitation since father/daughter incest represents just a one third of all child sexual abuse.

A further constraint is the model's narrow focus on the intra-psychoic execution of people which disregards social and cultural elements, specifically the way that sexual abuse is essentially committed by men. Fourthly, and most essentially, the psychoanalytic model puts blame on seductive child or the deceitful mother for child sexual abuse and incest while excusing the abuser. Another issue is that the psychoanalytic hypothesis sees most offenders or rapists as troubled people despite the fact that by far most are liberated from psychological maladjustment. This thought of the sexual sociopath has added to misleading thoughts of who assaults. Likewise, this view recommends that sexual abuse is a treatable condition which will change with therapeutic treatment. However, the evidentiary value says opposite. Hence finding the origin points of sex offenders' conduct in the nurturing given by his mother erroneously credits liability for sexual abuse.

Summarily it can be stated that the psychoanalytic clarifications of abuse are problematic, confounding and give minimal illustrative proof which could be utilized for the preventing abuse. As an alternative, it has firmly affected psychiatric and psychoanalytic practice which can bring in the refusal of a victims' experience. Lately, there have been a few modifications by feminist analyzers which have endeavored to re-attribute fault from victim to wrongdoer however normal psychoanalytic practice has still to a great extent neglected to assess these corrections.

The Victim Precipitation Approach

The idea of this approach based on the conception that the characteristics

of the victim helps in hastening the crime. It is considered that victims and wrongdoers as mutually interacting accomplices where the victim being referred to, through signs, eye to eye association, signals and words, or by being accessible at specific situation or being out alone sometimes persuades assault. Things like riding with strangers, responding in a very much arranged socially adequate manner in discussion, accepting a supper greeting, visiting a male colleague at home or inviting a male buddy into her own home may be misread or intentionally defended by the guilty as a sign of consenting to sex. (www.secasa.com, Andersen, L. (2003))

Limitations

There are two principle drawbacks of this approach. To start with, it is another speculation which denounces the female in question, consequently incorrectly crediting obligation in regards to assault. Besides, it also neglects to consider the way that there is no equality among victim and wrongdoer and that men in these circumstances don't make their aim clear to have intercourse. It is also presumed that men should have the right, in specific conditions, to constrain a lady to have intercourse against her will.

The Family Dysfunction Approach

In comparison to psychoanalytic model which revolves around the one's mind as the justification for sexual abuse, this approach is based on the family as broken or dysfunctional. The idea of the broken family was first proposed in the 1940's as a result of family psychiatry and the effect of incredible Freudian theory on this approach can't be overlooked. It is a thought that has been well known in clarifying the etiology of various problems with the fundamental reason that disorders emerge from pathological family intricacies. Family Dysfunction theory has become perhaps the most generally held clarifications for the indication of incest and along with its treatment strategy had been embraced by numerous Government and statutory legal experts in Australia, the U.S and the U.K. Thus, incest is seen as a sign of family maladjustment and it recommends that all family members are liable for the presence of incest even though they were obviously uninvolved, mainly, the mother. The agreement of family norms used as a gauge for assessing various levels of family pathology suitably upholds this methodology. This approach affirms that the families wherein the forbidden incestuous cases happen don't level with the socially supported hierarchies, objectives, and norms. In these families, incest is utilized to keep up balance inside the family while guaranteeing that the family's pathology stays confidential.

Therefore the mother is judged as a failure in performing her fundamental duties. First and foremost she is being considered as a futile wife as she doesn't

satisfy the sexual needs of her husband or her supporting job as mother and the defender and protector of her child by emotionally absenting her presence.

Also, it is presumed that the mother's inability to give satisfactory nurturing implies the love starved child acknowledges the sexual advances of the sex-starved father as a substitute for the mother's affection.

Third, both the mother and father are seen as dysfunctional adults searching for a role inversion and cutting off generational limits with the child's role in satisfying the sexual requirements of the father while expecting a cautious job towards the mother.

Unquestionably, it is affirmed by various researchers that the mother knows purposely about the event of incest but still chooses to deny it regardless of whether the mother failed to make any deterrent move or by critically questioning the daughter for the incest. Hence, as indicated by this construct, mother is the genuine victimizer in a forbidden family.

Limitations

No matter what its wide affirmation is, the family dysfunction model has numerous shortcomings. First, like the psychoanalytic model, it has insignificant illustrative answer for various kinds of intra or extra-familial sexual abuse, and thus neglects to represent approx 66% of all child sexual abuse cases.

Also, as this approach view incest only as an indication of pathological family connections which acts as a system to hold the family together, it diminishes the hurting and upsetting result incest has on the child. This has negative impact on treatment mediation as the experience of the child is minimized and denied. The therapeutic spotlight is on restoring 'normal' family connections and the repressive sexual act is considered to be auxiliary.

Third, this approach takes away liability from the abuser to the entire family especially to the mother. This denies the act of abuser and disregards that the abuser decides to react to relational intricacies by sexually mishandling the child. This view additionally suggests that fathers reserve the right to get the sexual service from females. It is contended that the husband gets befuddled when a girl contributes to house work since he is accustomed to forcing his sexual requests on whoever does the housework.

Fourth, there is no evidence for the devious mother who chooses to neglect incest. in opposition to that, researches has exhibited that maximum mothers act when incest is uncovered and make fast protection move. This is opposite to what family dysfunction approach proposes.

The family dysfunction approach moreover shows little affirmation of the components and conditions that might hold a mother back from revealing

abuse. Researchers have found that in 78% of incestuous families known to field specialists, the mother is likewise a survivor of forceful conduct/abusive behavior at home. There are other hindrances to disclosure, for instance, monetary and emotional reliance, absence of outside help and anxiety toward backlash. This approach has added barely anything to how we might interpret the reason why sexual abuse happens. (Al Ubaidi BA (2017), www.secasa.com)

Psychological Approaches

Psychological approaches have zeroed in on the abuser rather than on the victim or the family. Psychologists have stand out on two levels:

- Classifying a personality profile of sex offenders
- On secluding the inspirations of abusers

The task for a personality profile of sex offenders has focused on discovering the resource of fixed and stable personality traits that are prognostic of sex offenders. Various researches on diverse populace samples have been performed using differential exploration procedures and perhaps clearly, research results have been incongruous and uncertain.

A few personality attributes that have been reliably recognized incorporate social introversion, feelings of masculine inadequacy and the need to practice a significant degree of predominance and control within family. This attribute is especially perfect for incest guilty parties. Abusers have likewise been viewed as exceptionally proficient at legitimization and uprooting liability and fault onto others rather than oneself. The failure of scholars to reliably characterize specific attributes as demonstrative of sex offenders has considerably added to our knowledge of sexual abuse. The gigantic measure of segment and clinical information that has been gathered has assisted in unearthing a large number of the myths and stereotypes concerning who commits sexual abuse. It has become evident that abusers come from all social backgrounds and are not bound to socially or financially deprived families. Likewise, they don't experience the ill effects of any psychological illness nor do they essentially have other criminal inclinations. Truth be told, the sexual offenders are often law abiding and honest types. When it comes to the motivation behind abuse, an important observation has been that alcohol or alcohol misuse adds to a decline in internal restraints and finally the person submits to sex offenses. Weak drive control is also seen as a regular observed issue. (Gannon, T. A. and Ó Ciardha, C. (2012))

Limitations

The stress of psychologist moved from victim and family to abuser is

maybe useful for understanding the reason behind sexual abuse. In any case, this approach likewise has a many impediments of which is that a large part of the proof is inconsistent and uncertain. A further restriction is that the thought of 'poor drive control' being a reason for sexually oppressive conduct against children and women infers that such abuse is a characteristic of male sexuality.

The Feminist Approach

One of the most shortcomings of past methodologies implied that extensive reevaluation of the reasons for assault was required. With the development of the women's movement in the 1960s and 1970s, mass started to talk about their encounters of sexual assault and thus a more exact recognition of the issue became feasible. This victim focused studies provoked research and investigation trying to resolve the central points of sexual assault. Specifically, Why is it men who rape and Why is it women and children who are principally the victims of sexually abusive behaviors? The feminist approach has focused on two huge and ignored parts of assault i.e. the inconsistent power relationships among people and grown-ups and children and the obligation of abusers regarding starting and keeping up with sexual assault.

In investigating differential power relationships in the society and within the family, this approach battles that the most suitable explanation of the motivation for, and recurrence of, sexual assault is found in the complex interaction between existing social structures, conservative mentalities and socialization, specifically, the differential gender socialization of different genders in male centric culture. An important commitment presented by the feminist approach is that it doesn't focus just on incest inside the family. In deciphering sexual abuse as a sexual power relationship established in differential gender socialization and male power in male centric culture, it can widen its concentration to incorporate the components of extra-familial and intra-familial sexual abuse and incest, all of which relies upon males applying their sexual control over females.

The exploration has predominantly shown that sexual abuse isn't an issue of individual pathology happening between 'obsessive men and 'tempting women and children'. Rather it shows that assault is an expansion of the current social, legal, economic and political frameworks which manifest and build up male predominance over women and children. The indications of male power relationships are well recorded. In the learning arena, work, prosperity, pay security, law and independent decision making, women and children stands second best. Inconsistent power relationships between everyone are entrenched in all social set ups especially the family where they become internalized by people. Manly strength over females is additionally connected to the male centric nature of heterosexual relationships. In a culture

where men are brought up to see women for the purpose of fulfilling their emotional, sexual and daily needs, a comparative objectification of children is just a stage away. The messages that females get through such power designs and female socialization underscore women's feebleness, inactivity and their role as victim. These messages, if internalized create submissive, consistent and self-destructing behaviours which offer practically zero protection against sexual assault.

Differential gender socialization, specifically male socialization, is supported through the media, school educational plans, sex stereo typed expectations and role definitions, and gender specific child raising practices. Male sexual socialization is a central point in oppressive conduct, especially child abuse. Sexuality contains socially formed parts which incorporate values, sentiments and mentalities, as well as natural drives, which represent stereotypical gender roles in the outflow of sexuality. Finkelhor contended that there are four unmistakable elements of male sexual socialization that incline men toward sexually mishandling women and children.

- Firstly, men are associated to communicate their reliance or intimacy needs through sex, and have not been empowered to be a nurturer.
- Secondly, men will generally engage in sexual relations as a reconfirmation when their inner self has experienced any sort of rebuke.
- Thirdly, numerous men experience sexual excitement outside of the setting of a relationship yet are more explicitly aroused and invigorated by the private parts of their favored sexual object.
- Finally, men are associated or socialized to want sexual accomplices who are more youthful and younger than themselves.

This approach incorporates the role of erotic pornography in sustaining and legitimizing sexual abuse. The extent of child porn shows that in addition to the fact that men exert their sexual control over youngsters, essentially they think that they are sexually alluring. Such examination gives strong proof against the possibility that child sexual abuse is an issue of child rearing practices. It is rather an element of man socialization.

It is this social setting which both makes and is supported by assault and abuse and in which sexual abuse assumes a significant part in keeping up with the status quo. In this view, rape is viewed as a social rather than a natural reality. It is delivered by a particular sort of society and not by unchanging human instinct and it is contended that the endeavor to treat assault as a characteristic and unavoidable part of human conduct, through characterizing mental constructions or creating elaborate hypotheses, is a method for abstaining from doing anything about it. But if we'll view it as

a social reality, it tends to be wiped out through social change. (Akers, 2004; Reid, 1982; Williams, 2001)

Limitations

The feminist approach to deal with sexual abuse comparatively provides better clarifications for proposing reactions to the range of abusive practices. It enjoys a few benefits not least of which is it assesses the social structure of society and differential gender socialization. It likewise credits liability to the abuser rather than the mother or the victim. Irrespective of all of these points, the feminist viewpoint has still shortcomings. Albeit feminist theory recognizes and approves the survivors' sentiments about the abuse with prominent psychological effects, it is basically a humanistic methodology which focuses on social construction and socialization. As such it limits psychological elements and inspirations that add up to abuse albeit these are accepted because of socialization.

Moreover, in underscoring that all females are helpless against sexual abuse, feminist analysis can be interpreted as unconcerned of a survivor's individual experience. A few survivors can't relate to other women and this presents one more hindrance for recuperating. Related with this is the supposition that all females are defenseless, associated to be agreeable and incapacitated to offer any opposition. While this is valid for some women and children, it isn't valid for all and exploring the ways by which obstruction has been accomplished may upgrade our knowledge of how sexual abuse can be forestalled or lessened. The notion that all women and children are accommodating and respectful simply reinforces negative messages which add to weakness and may build survivors' existential nervousness.

The Four Pre Conditions Model - A Model to Understand Why/how Someone May Sexually Abuse

To bridge the gap between psychological and sociological understandings of sexual assault, Finkelhor (1984) proposed a comprehensive and multi-faceted model which has clarification on the two levels i.e. socio-psychological. In researching every one of the causal components that researchers and clinicians have isolated as contribution to sexual assault, Finkelhor developed a leveled model which included individual reasons relating to the victim, victimizer and the family as well as cultural and social components. It gives a flexible and versatile framework which suits new exploration to overhaul our insight into why sexual assault occurs. The model covers both intra and extra familial sexual assault. This perspective clearly places liability on the victimizer. Finkelhor's model has more information than any other different constructs as it incorporates both psychological (motivation of abuser, existence of internal

inhibitions and child's ego strength) and sociological factors (male socialization, pornography, social tolerance of sexually tormenting children, unequal power relationships and patriarchal privilege for males). This model moreover considers future victims as not actually passive, yet being able to confront the unacceptable and wrong. The model of Finkelhor gives a fundamental upgrade to the treatment in that it considers evaluation and intervention on every one of the four levels.

The four pre conditions were developed under which all the factors responsible for child sexual abuse were gathered. These are motivation, internal and external inhibitors and resistance.

- **Motivation:** Some inspiration/motivation should be available in the possible victimizer to sexually abuse as demonstrated by Finkelhor. He also argued that there are three key components under motivation that's needs to be fulfilled i.e. emotional congruence, sexual arousal and blockage. These components are not just the pre-conditions and the presence of each of the three need not be available for sexual abuse to occur.
- **Internal Inhibitors:** The inner hindrances or inhibitions should be overcome by the potential victimizer which might act against his craving to sexually abuse. Regardless of how strong the sexual interest in children might be, if the victimizer is restrained by restrictions, he won't abuse. Ostensibly, a great many people have a few restraints against the sexual abuse. This precondition intends to seclude factors that record for how restraints are overcome.
- **External Inhibitors:** The external obstructions and restraints encompassing the victim should be overcome by the potential victimizer prior to initiation of abuse. External inhibitors that might limit the victimizer's activity incorporate family structure, neighbors, peers and cultural and societal sanctions as well as the degree of supervision children get. The absence of proper supervision has also been viewed as a contributing factor to sexual abuse alongside physical closeness and opportunity. External inhibitors can be easily overcome if the potential victimizer is with the child unaccompanied.
- **Resistance:** Finally, the potential victimizer needs to conquer the child's likely opposition for sexual abuse to happen. This capacity to go against may work in a very subtle clandestine manner and doesn't actually incorporate clear protestations. Victimiziers might detect which children are great possible targets, who can be threatened easily or can be controlled. Few risk factors that hinder the ability to oppose incorporate emotional insecurity and deprivation etc.

Realizing what factors make children helpless against abuse is important in forming prevention programs. Secluding behaviour which constitutes risk, while stressing on those that improves obstruction or evasion can empower children to safeguard themselves. It is not necessarily the case that children who are not vulnerable are not manhandled. Children might be constrained or co-pressured regardless of showing obstruction and aversion behaviours. A few instances of abuse are the result of power, danger or viciousness and regardless of how much confrontation the child shows; the abuse won't be forestalled.

While preconditions 1 and 2 record for the victimizers conduct, preconditions 3 and 4 takes environment which controls whether and whom to abuse. All the above explained pre conditions must come into play in a logical progression. (Anthony Shuko, (2019))

Limitations

The primary constraint of this model is that it is basically a description which includes a range of offensive hypotheses and observed clinical data. Infact, it can't be considered to be a theory until it is tried and tested experimentally, specifically in its application to treatment and prevention.

Evolutionary Theory

This theory proposes that men have learned through ages to become strong, forceful and dominating towards women in specific. This would be a result of strong reproduction and passing on the male's heredity. The aggressive male qualities continued to pass on while at the same time aggression is learned from previous generations as well. Today, society becomes stunned and irritated when we compare people with animals as we have progressed to a great level yet our brain is so much complicated that human sexual drive and conduct is fundamentally the same as that of other warm blooded animals. Regardless of the fact that our brains have advanced through time, our inborn drive to reproduce has not. This theory has clarified the concept of rape but it fails to explain child abuse. A strong marker of this explanation is that most sexual violations are committed by men.

Learning Theory

This theory proposed that sexual deviancy is learned and the wrongdoer has learned it from the surroundings where he/she has invested significant amount of their lifetime. This explanation likewise coordinates "modeling" in its clarification advancing that the wrong doer has learned the conduct/behaviour from watching another person act along the same lines, or even by their own sexual assault. Many wrong doers do appear, apparently, to be

continually learning and advancing in their sexual deviancy. They sort out the ways to get victims more effectively; knows how far they can go; find out what things incite them more; figure out ways to avoid or move away from the incident location. (Reid, 1982; Williams, 2001; www.angelfire.com)

Conclusion

A problem that is just starting to come into light in India, sexual crimes against children is an overall issue of intense dialogue among the society especially the criminal justice functionaries in order to prevent it. There is a dearth of research in this area in India, and just a couple of books have been composed, keeping the subject significantly further from the awareness of the nation. However, the problem persists with staggering incidences and India's one of a kind profile adds to the intricacy of an already troublesome subject. Fortunately, the issue of child sexual abuse is slowly becoming a more recognized issue, and for this reason, understanding this problem from different theoretical perspectives will give an initiative to devise multi-faceted solutions for its exploration.

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