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A Study on Pedophile and Child Molestation in India

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ABSTRACT

Pedophilia refers to a psychiatric disorder in which an adult experiences sexual attraction towards prepubescent children. In India, pedophilia and child molestation are significant issues, with reported cases increasing in recent years. Despite stringent laws, the cultural stigma attached to reporting sexual abuse often prevents victims from coming forward. The situation is compounded by the lack of awareness about pedophilia among the general public, which leads to ignorance and misunderstanding about the issue. India has a range of laws and policies to protect children from sexual abuse, including the Protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act (POCSO) and the Juvenile Justice Act. However, implementation of these laws is often weak, with many cases going unreported and unpunished. Efforts are being made to address the issue, including awareness campaigns and training for law enforcement officials and healthcare professionals. However, a more comprehensive and sustained approach is required to tackle the problem of pedophilia and child molestation in India. The aim of this research paper is to improve access to mental health services and education, strengthening laws and policies, and addressing cultural attitudes towards sexual abuse.

Keywords: *Paedophiles, cultural attractions, Psychological trauma, Socio economic culture.*

I. INTRODUCTION

Pedophilia is a psychiatric complaint characterized by a patient sexual magnet towards children. In India, child botheration is a serious issue that has been current for a long time. The term child botheration refers to any sexual exertion involving a child, including sexual intercourse, stroking, and pornography. Despite several legal vittles and mindfulness juggernauts, child botheration continues to do in India. Children from all socio- profitable backgrounds are vulnerable to this crime. Child botheration can beget severe cerebral trauma to the victim, leading to long- term emotional and internal health issues. The study on pedophilia and child

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botheration in India aims to understand the frequency and patterns of child botheration in the country, the socio-profitable factors contributing to it, and the effectiveness of current legal vittles and mindfulness juggernauts in precluding and addressing this issue. The study will also explore the cerebral impact of child botheration on the victims and identify interventions that can help in their recuperation. The findings of this study can give important perceptivity for policymakers, law enforcement agencies, and civil society organisations in formulating strategies to help and address child botheration in India. also, the study can also raise mindfulness among the general public about the soberness of this issue and the need to take concrete action to cover children from sexual abuse.

Pedophilia and child molestation are serious social problems in India that have been a cause of concern for decades. Child molestation refers to any sexual activity involving a child, while pedophilia is a psychiatric disorder characterized by persistent sexual attraction towards children. Despite stringent laws and policies, child molestation continues to occur in various forms and affects children from different socio-economic backgrounds. The study on pedophilia and child molestation in India aims to explore the prevalence, nature, and socio-cultural factors that contribute to child molestation. The study will also examine the mental health and well-being of the victims of child molestation and the support systems available to them. The study will also investigate the legal and institutional framework to prevent and address child molestation in India. The findings of the study can contribute towards designing more effective policies, strategies, and interventions to prevent child molestation and protect the rights of children in India. This study assumes significance in the context of the urgent need to protect children from sexual abuse and exploitation, and to ensure their safety and well-being. The study is also critical in understanding the social and cultural factors that perpetuate child molestation in India and to develop comprehensive

measures to address the issue at the societal level. Pedophilia and child molestation are serious concerns in India, affecting the safety and well-being of children. Child molestation is a criminal act that can cause long-lasting physical and psychological damage to the victim. Pedophilia, on the other hand, is a psychiatric disorder that requires professional treatment. Despite the prevalence of child molestation in India, the topic is still considered taboo and not discussed openly. The study on pedophilia and child molestation in India aims to fill this gap by exploring the prevalence, nature, and socio-cultural factors that contribute to child molestation. The study also aims to examine the legal framework and institutional mechanisms in place to address child molestation and provide support to victims. The study will be conducted using a multi-disciplinary approach, drawing insights from psychology, sociology, law, and policy. The

findings of the study will have important implications for policy-makers, civil society organizations, and other stakeholders working towards the protection of children from sexual abuse and exploitation. Through this study, we hope to increase awareness about the issue of child molestation and the need for a comprehensive approach to address it. The aim of the study is to provide evidence-based recommendations to improve the current legal and institutional frameworks and to develop effective interventions to support the victims of child molestation and to strengthen legal and policy frameworks.

(A) Objectives:

- To increase awareness and education.
- To strengthen legal and policy frameworks.
- To improve access to mental health services.
- To encourage in reporting victims of pedophilia and child sexual abuse.
- To address cultural attitudes towards sexual abuse.

(B) Review of literature:

[\(de Jong et al.\)](#) This study investigates the relationship between the age of the offender and the age of the victim in cases of sexual arousal, providing valuable insights into the dynamics of pedophilic behavior. [\(Gerwinn, Weiß, et al.\)](#). Seto's comprehensive book delves into the theoretical underpinnings, assessment methods, and intervention strategies related to pedophilia and sexual offenses against children, serving as a crucial resource for researchers and practitioners alike. [\(Gerwinn, Pohl, et al.\)](#) **Finkelhor, D., & Araji, S. (1986). Explanations of pedophilia: A four-factor model. *Journal of Sex Research*, 22(2), 145-161.** [\(Carlstedt et al.\)](#) This seminal paper proposes a four-factor model to explain pedophilic behavior, offering a framework for understanding the complex etiology of this phenomenon. [\(Price et al.\)](#) Quinsey and Chaplin's study examines penile responses to stimuli involving sexual encounters with children, shedding light on the physiological aspects of pedophilic arousal. [\(Meyer-Dinkgräfe and Young-Hauser\)](#) This paper provides a comprehensive profile of pedophilia, encompassing its definition, offender characteristics, rates of recidivism, treatment outcomes, and forensic implications. [\(Schmedding\)](#) Langevin and Curnoe offer an ecological perspective on child sexual abuse, synthesizing existing literature to elucidate the multifaceted factors contributing to this pervasive issue, including pedophilic behavior. [\(Powell\)](#) This review explores the neurobiological underpinnings of attachment problems in sexual offenders, including those with pedophilic tendencies, and discusses the potential therapeutic role of selective serotonin

reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs). (Lee)Seto and Lalumière conduct a meta-analysis to examine explanations for male adolescent sexual offending, a subgroup that overlaps with pedophilic behavior, providing insights into its distinct characteristics and underlying mechanisms. (Fortin and Proulx)Hanson, R. K., & Morton-Bourgon, K. E. (2005). **The characteristics of persistent sexual offenders: A meta-analysis of recidivism studies.** *Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology*, 73(6), 1154-1163. (Danaher)This meta-analysis by Hanson and Morton-Bourgon identifies the characteristics of persistent sexual offenders, including those with pedophilic inclinations, offering crucial information for risk assessment and management. Macleod, J., & Sarwar, N. (2010). **It's a dirty job but someone's got to do it: examining the nature of socially undesirable jobs.** *Equality, Diversity and Inclusion: An International Journal*, 29(4), 361-377. (Dillien et al.)While not directly focused on pedophilia, Macleod and Sarwar's examination of socially undesirable jobs provides a broader context for understanding the societal stigma associated with pedophilic tendencies and the challenges faced by individuals working in related fields such as offender treatment and research.

(C) Methodology

This is Empirical research and the method followed for collecting the Convenient sampling method. The sample size is around 200 and the sample frame is Chennai and online mode method. The independent variables include age, gender, educational qualification and occupation of the respondents and the dependent variables include the opinion about the paedophile and child molestation and its impact on society.

(D) Hypothesis:

Null Hypothesis: There is no significant awareness among the general public about the paedophile in India.

Alternative Hypothesis: There is significant awareness among the general public about the paedophile in India.

II. ANALYSIS

age * symptomsforpedophilia

Chi-Square Tests

Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)

Pearson Chi-Square	44. 908 ^a	16	. 000
Likelihood Ratio	39. 040	16	. 001
Linear-by-Linear Association	15. 246	1	. 000
N of Valid Cases	200		

a. 14 cells (56. 0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is. 02.

(A) Result:

The expected count is less than 5,hence the alternative hypothesis is proved, so there is significant awareness among the general public about paedophiles in India.

age * pedophiliadisorder

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	47. 680 ^a	16	. 000
Likelihood Ratio	42. 385	16	. 000
Linear-by-Linear Association	2. 840	1	. 092
N of Valid Cases	200		

a. 16 cells (64. 0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is. 08.

(B) Result:

The expected count is less than 5,hence the alternative hypothesis is proved, so there is significant awareness among the general public about paedophiles in India.

age * causesforpedophilicdisorder

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	65.584 ^a	16	.000
Likelihood Ratio	68.088	16	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	30.773	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	200		

a. 14 cells (56.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .18.

(C) Result:

The expected count is less than 5, hence the alternative hypothesis is proved, so there is significant awareness among the general public about paedophiles in India.

gender * symptomsforpedophilia**Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	15.077 ^a	4	.005
Likelihood Ratio	13.764	4	.008
Linear-by-Linear Association	12.420	1	.000
N of Valid Cases	200		

a. 4 cells (40.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .26.

(D) Result:

The expected count is less than 5, hence the alternative hypothesis is proved, so there is significant awareness among the general public about paedophiles in India.

gender * pedophiliadisorder**Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	12.162 ^a	4	.016
Likelihood Ratio	11.497	4	.022
Linear-by-Linear Association	6.867	1	.009
N of Valid Cases	200		

a. 3 cells (30.0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1.30.

(E) Result:

The expected count is less than 5, hence the alternative hypothesis is proved, so there is significant awareness among the general public about paedophiles in India.

gender * causesforpedophilicdisorder**Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	13.423 ^a	4	.009
Likelihood Ratio	13.117	4	.011
Linear-by-Linear Association	5.923	1	.015

N of Valid Cases	200		
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a. 2 cells (20. 0%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 3. 12.

(F) Result:

The expected count is less than 5, hence the alternative hypothesis is proved, so there is significant awareness among the general public about paedophiles in India.

residence * symptomsforpedophilia

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	21. 999 ^a	8	. 005
Likelihood Ratio	21. 756	8	. 005
Linear-by-Linear Association	12. 115	1	. 001
N of Valid Cases	200		

a. 7 cells (46. 7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is. 14.

(G)Result:

The expected count is less than 5, hence the alternative hypothesis is proved, so there is significant awareness among the general public about paedophiles in India.

residence * pedophiliadisorder

Chi-Square Tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
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Pearson Chi-Square	10. 886 ^a	8	. 208
Likelihood Ratio	11. 860	8	. 158
Linear-by-Linear Association	2. 333	1	. 127
N of Valid Cases	200		

a. 7 cells (46. 7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is. 73.

(H)Result:

The expected count is less than 5, hence the alternative hypothesis is proved, so there is significant awareness among the general public about paedophiles in India.

residence * causesforpedophilicdisorder

Chi-Square Tests

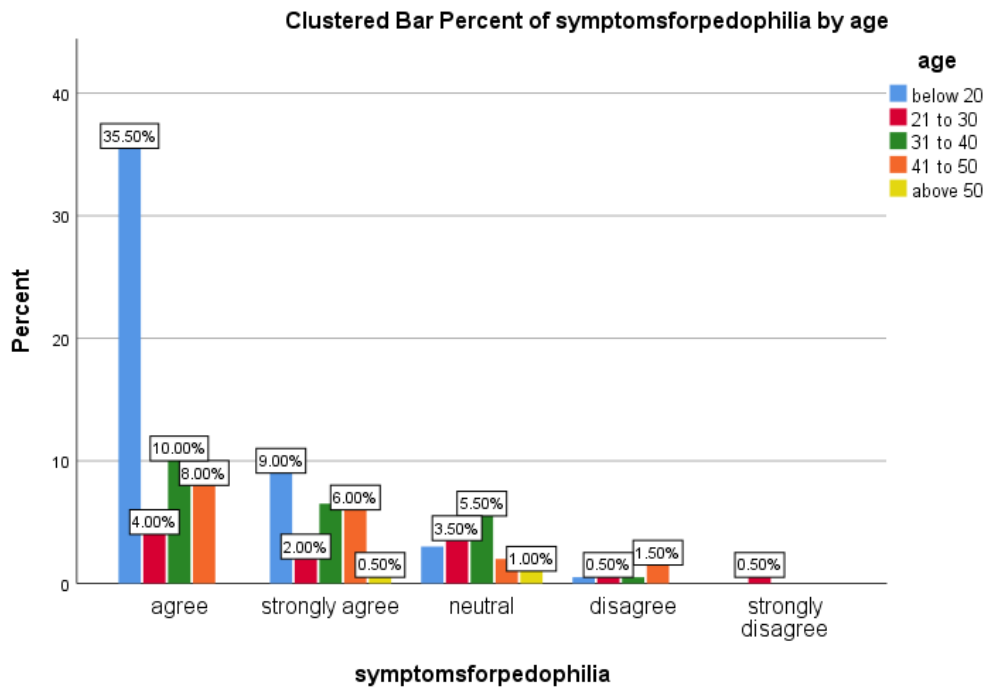
	Value	df	Asymptotic Significance (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	52. 754 ^a	8	. 000
Likelihood Ratio	48. 339	8	. 000
Linear-by-Linear Association	28. 880	1	. 000
N of Valid Cases	200		

a. 5 cells (33. 3%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is 1. 74.

(I) Result:

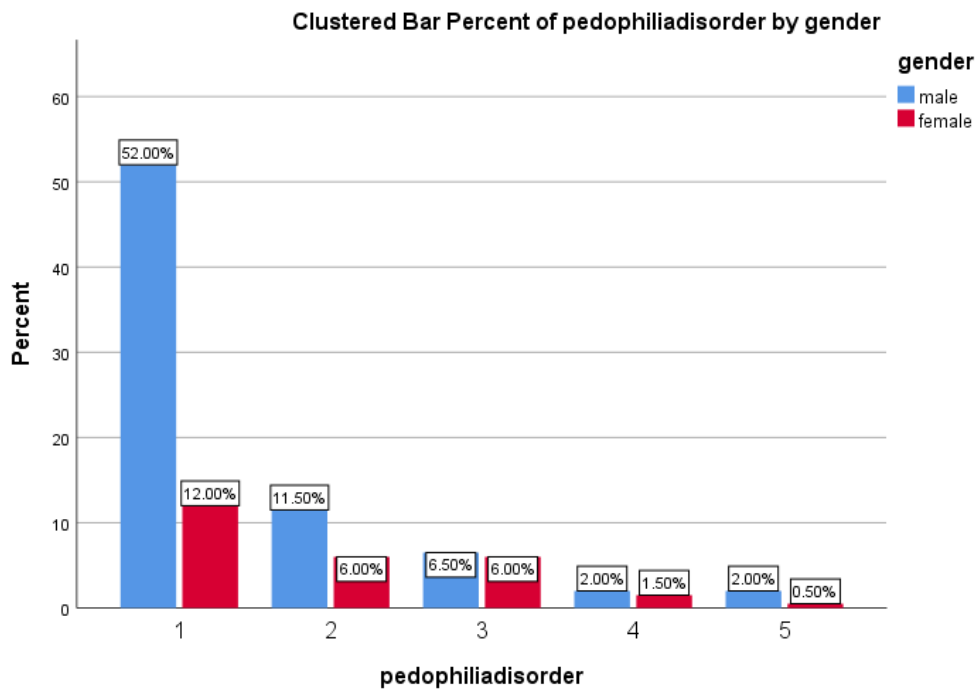
The expected count is less than 5, hence the alternative hypothesis is proved, so there is significant awareness among the general public about paedophiles in India.

FIGURE 1:



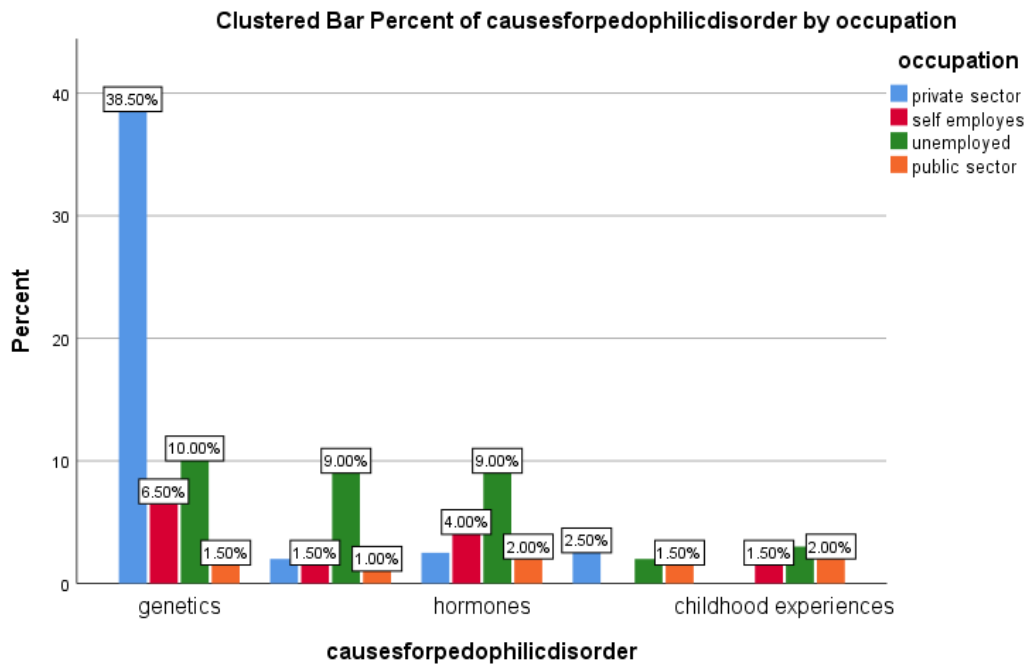
LEGEND: The figure 1 is compared with age and symptoms for pedophilia.

FIGURE 2:



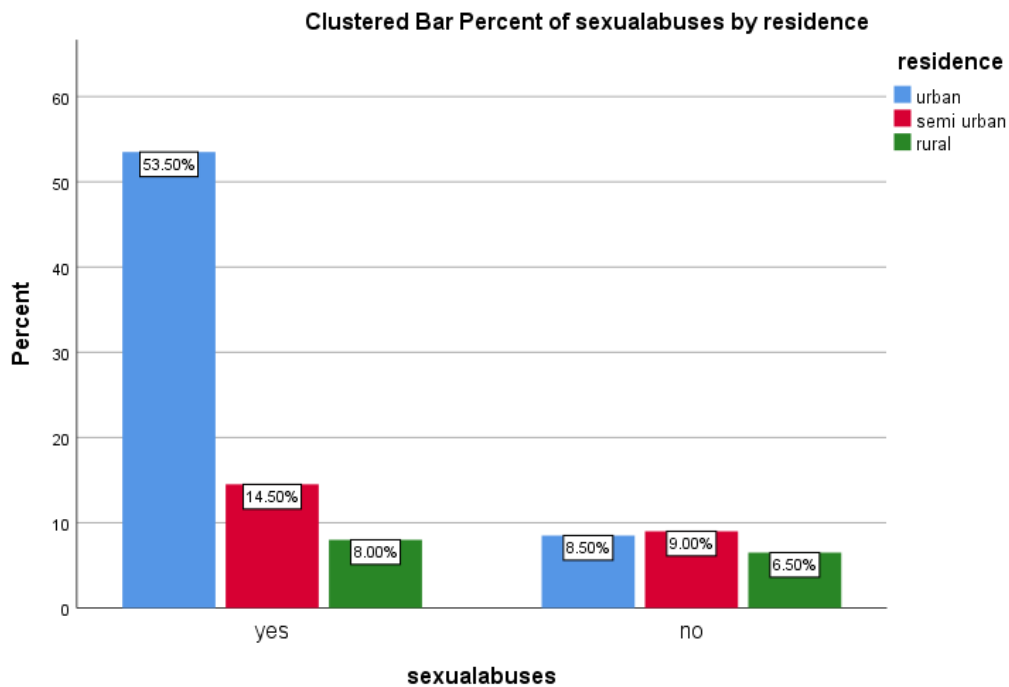
LEGEND: The figure 2 is compared with gender and Paedophilia disorder.

FIGURE 3:



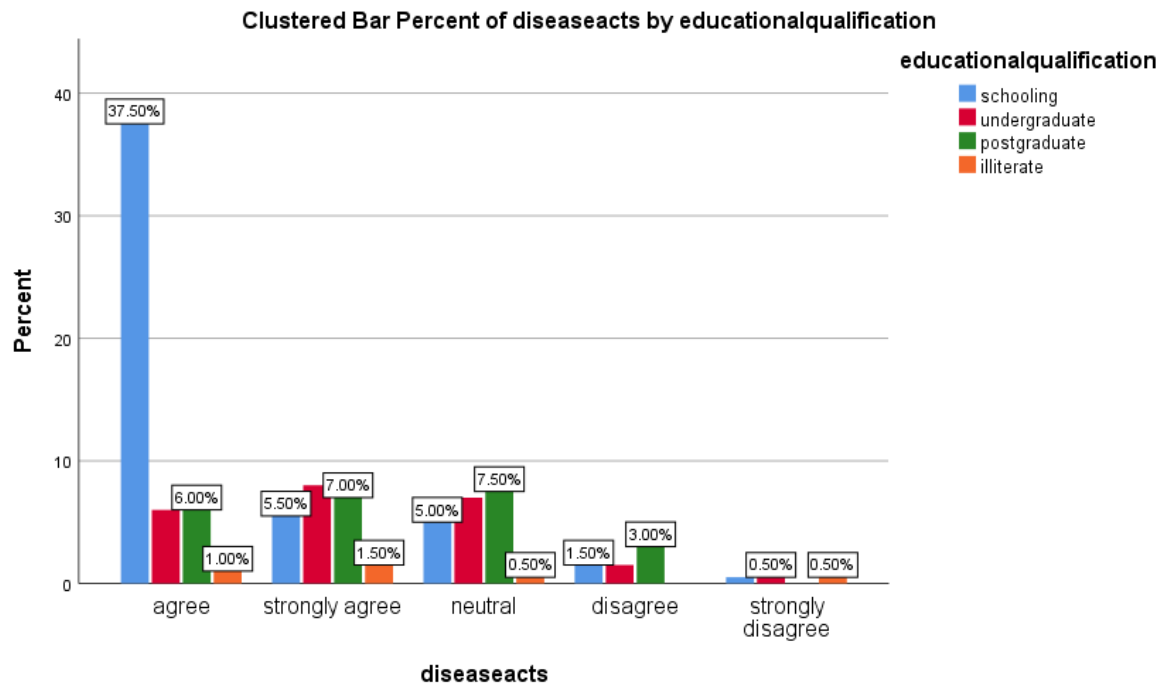
LEGEND: The figure 3 is compared with Occupation and causes for paedophilic disorder.

FIGURE 4:



LEGEND: The figure 4 is compared with residence and sexual abuses

FIGURE 5:



LEGEND: The figure 5 is compared with educational qualification and disease acts.

III. RESULTS

Figure 1, shows the comparison between the age and symptoms of pedophilia in which 35.50% agreed that statement and 0.5% strongly disagreed.

Figure 2, shows the comparison between the gender and paedophilia disorder in which 52.00% of male have responded and 12.00% of females have responded.

Figure 3, shows the comparison between the occupation and causes for pedophilic disorder in which 38.50% of the private sector have highly responded and 1.50% of self employed were less in number.

Figure 4, shows the comparison between the residents and sexual abuses in which 53.50% of responses were from urban people and 6.50% of rural people wear less in response.

Figure 5, shows the comparison between educational qualification and diseases in which 37.50% agreed with the statement from schooling and 0.50% from undergraduates who strongly disagreed with the statement.

IV. DISCUSSION

Figure 1, explains symptoms for paedophilia. Most of the respondents were below 20 and they agreed that there are symptoms for paedophilia. Nearly 35.5% of them agreed, 9% of them

strongly agreed, two percent of them answered, neutral, 1% of them disagreed and no one strongly disagreed. So there is a symptom for paedophilia.

Figure 2, explains the paedophilia disorder by gender. Most of the respondents were 52% of male and they answered 1 out of 5, 12% of females answered 1 out of 5. So it is a wrongful misconception that all people with paedophilic disorder are abusing the child.

Figure 3, explain, causes for paedophilic disorder by occupation. Most of the respondents are from the private sector and they answered genetics is the main cause for paedophilic disorder. 38. 5% of respondents answered genetics, 9% of respondents answered hormones, 2% of respondents answered childhood experiences. The major cause of pedophilic disorder is genetics.

Figure 4, explains the sexual abuse by residents. Most of the respondents are from urban areas and they have answered yes. Nearly 53% of respondents answered yes and 9% of respondents answered no. So there are substantial differences among sexual abuses of children in their personalities and psychopathology.

Figure 5, explains disease acts by educational qualification. Most of the respondents are from schooling, and they agreed that under certain circumstances, paedophile disease act as heritable in nature. Nearly 37. 5% of respondents agreed, 5% of respondents strongly agreed, 5% of them or neutral, 1% of respondents or disagreed and no one has strongly disagreed. So the paedophilic disorder can act as a heritable disease.

(A) Limitations

The major limitation of the study is the sample frame. Time is also a major factor limiting the study. The sample frame is near Aravind eye hospital and it acts as a major constraint for collecting samples.

V. SUGGESTION AND CONCLUSION

Pedophilia and child botheration are serious problems that have significant negative consequences for victims, families, and society as a whole. These crimes can beget physical and emotional detriment to victims, disrupt family and community connections, and have long- term cerebral impacts on victims. Reducing pedophilia and child botheration in any society requires amulti-faceted approach. Then are some specific suggestions on how to reduce these issuesIncrease mindfulness and education There's a need to educate the general public, parents, and children themselves about the issue of pedophilia and child sexual abuse. This can be done through academy- grounded programs, mindfulness juggernauts, and media messaging. This

will help break down the artistic taboo that surrounds the content and encourage victims to speak up. Encourage reporting Victims of pedophilia and child sexual abuse frequently don't report the crime due to social smirch and fear of retribution. It's pivotal to produce an terrain where victims feel safe to come forward and report similar crimes without fear of judgement or retaliation. This can be done through the provision of safe spaces and the establishment of anonymous reporting mechanisms. Strengthen legal and policy fabrics The laws and programs that cover children from sexual abuse need to be strengthened and enforced more effectively. This can be achieved by adding coffers for law enforcement agencies and icing that victims have access to legal aid. Pedophilia and child botheration are serious problems that have significant negative consequences for victims, families, and society as a whole. The smirch and shame associated with these crimes produce a culture that supports and empowers victims to come forward and seek justice. By addressing the problem of pedophilia and child botheration, we can produce a safer and further just society for all. Despite the perpetration of strict laws, artistic spots, and lack of mindfulness frequently help victims from coming forward. also, child sexual abuse is frequently carried out by family members, making it indeed harder for victims to report the crime. To reduce pedophilia and child botheration in India, a comprehensive and sustained approach is needed. This approach should include measures similar as adding mindfulness and education, strengthening legal and policy fabrics, perfecting access to internal health services, encouraging reporting, addressing artistic stations towards sexual abuse, empowering children, and strengthening families. It's essential to produce an terrain where victims feel safe to report the crime without fear of judgement or retaliation.

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