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## **CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE AND SEXUAL ACTIVITY AMONG ADOLESCENTS**

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### **ABSTRACT**

#### **Background**

The term "childhood sexual abuse" (CSA) refers to any instance in which an adult takes use of their superiority over a child to engage in sexual behaviour for the goal of gaining sexual pleasure, arousal, or enjoyment. The effects of child abuse may be quite detrimental. Past research has shown that adolescents and young adults who've already undergone CSA are now more inclined to take part in sexually risky behaviours and become survivors of sexual assault throughout the prospective.<sup>1</sup>

#### **Method and Objective**

The purpose of this review is to provide a high-level introduction to the topic of concentrating on sexuality with an emphasis on the consequences of childhood sexual abuse (CSA), specifically concerning the practice of sexual behaviors and sexual childhood trauma in adolescence and early youth. Besides this, primary alternative hypotheses that partially but still examine the connection between sexual stigmatization, hazardous sexuality, and CSA is presented. The text follows that formatting scheme. In the end, certain conclusions are taken, stressing the need for further research on CSA, the creation of targeted theoretical models, and the development and implementation of effective preventative strategies. The article has used primary and secondary data with the doctrinal research method.

### **CONCLUSION**

Prevalence figures show that CSA is still a significant issue for public health all over the globe. The goal of this concise analysis was to give a summary of the definition, traits, and effects of CSA on sexual preferences and to discuss the existing theories that make an inadequate attempt at explaining the relationship between CSA and sexual promiscuity and sexual childhood trauma within and between youngsters and adolescents.

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<sup>1</sup>Bermúdez, the authors are M. P., Castro, A., Heer, and G. Individuals who think (2010). Relational strength within a pair and sexual discrimination as factors associated for HIV & STDs: cultural as well as sex distinctions. doi: 10.2174/157016210790442669. Current HIV Research 8, 171–178..



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## **INTRODUCTION**

Adverse effects on the victim's mental and emotional health and potential disruptions to the kid's growth and development are expected outcomes of child sexual abuse. Every nation on Earth recognizes CSA as a significant public health and social issue. Exposure to pornography, adult display, or demands for sexual favours may all lead to CSA, as can direct physical contact. According to recent literature reviews on the topic, prevalence rates among adolescents range from 5% to 18%, depending on the region and culture studied.<sup>2</sup> Several scholars argue that CSA is a significant public health issue that has not been adequately addressed because of these staggering numbers. Around eighty-five percent of abusers are men, and most are in their thirties or forties. The persons who abuse children, particularly girls, are often those closest to and dearest to them. When children are used, it usually occurs in the locations they spend the most time, such as their homes, schools, and recreational facilities.

Neither the abuser's nor the victim's socioeconomic status matters in cases of CSA; writing on the victims indicates that the peak age for vulnerability occurs between the ages of 6 and 12 years old, but also that girls are assaulted roughly twice as often as men. However, it is important to highlight that boys may underreport the prevalence of abuse because they are reluctant to disclose being mistreated for reasons associated with masculinity and the fear of being branded and ostracised.<sup>3</sup> Furthermore, sometimes one of men in relationships victimizes themselves as children, according to research conducted over the last few decades. Hence, it is impossible to say that abuse is passed down from generation to generation since abusers often have either seen or experienced violence as youngsters, and most rape survivors are females that never go on to harm others.

The traumatic Information-motivation-behavioral skills theory and the dynamism model are two theoretical contributions that, despite their limited perspectives, may shed light on the connection between CSA, sexual behaviour, and revictimization in adulthood. This brief review summarises the issues and theoretical reasons offered up to this point, highlighting the significance of early intervention and sex education in reducing the prevalence of CSA and its repercussions.

## **VICTIMIZATION OF CHILDREN DUE TO CSA**

It is usual for victims of CSA to have different experiences of sexual victimization throughout their adolescence and early childhood. Researchers discovered that the exposure rate to traumatic events was perhaps similar to 50% in their context. It has been shown that female CSA sufferers are three to five times more vulnerable than non-victims to experience sexual assault in the future. Realizing the

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<sup>2</sup>Ibid.

<sup>3</sup>Domingo and Castillo, A. (2016). A assessment of sexuality and sex to describe sexual activity and dangers across Spanish undergrads. doi: 10.1007/s13178-015-0210-0. Sex. Res. Soc. Pol. 13, 84-94.



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connection between early child molestation and later sexual attacks, many factors have been postulated. Three factors, including prior sexual experience, sexual aggressiveness, and drug use, have been suggested to mediate this connection.

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

According to the research of **Sánchez-Meca et al. (2011)**,<sup>4</sup> sexual exploitation of children occurs when an adult uses a youngster for sexual excitement, pleasure, or gratification by getting the benefit of their inferiority. According to **Senn et al. (2012)** and **Walsh et al. (2013)**, individuals who have been abused sexually might be less inclined to participate in risky sexual behaviour, seek out several sexual partners, or participate in sex for financial gain. **Feiring et al. (2001)**<sup>5</sup> stated that stigma is the third part of the model, and it arises when a person experiences feelings of shame and guilt in addition to a sense of sexual difference. The association between CSA and engaging in hazardous sexual activities may be understood by referring to the theoretical model proposed by **Fisher and Fisher (2014)**<sup>6</sup> to provide three explanations for sexual practices. Many studies have shown that a variety of variables, such as information (on the propagation, management, and effects of STIs), commitment (to safeguard oneself), and interpersonal skill (to discuss safe sex with a partner and use prophylactic), influence sexual activity. According to **Zurbriggen and Freyd (2004)**,<sup>7</sup> dissociation tendencies brought on by CSA may disrupt the encoding and decoding of sexuality-related information. As a result, those who suffered sexual abuse as children may have trouble understanding or recalling information about sexuality, leaving them vulnerable to gaps in their understanding of how to avoid potentially harmful actions. Similarly, many abusers lie or distort reality, which may make it difficult for those with CSA to tell the difference. As a result, as stated by **Walsh et al. (2013)**<sup>8</sup>, the TD model is demonstrated to provide an understanding of the psychosocial and sexual effects of CSA, which could also affect young people and adolescent individuals' higher engagement in risky casual sex and reproductive social ostracization.

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<sup>4</sup>Mrs., A. I., Luis, and Rodríguez, J. (2011). A schema of the psychotherapy of kid and adolescence rape. *Journal of Clinical Health Psychology*, 11, 67-93. <http://www.aepc.es/ijchp/articulos.php?coid=English&id=371> is the relevant URL.

<sup>5</sup>Feiring, C., Taska, L. S., and Thompson, D. (2001). ethnicity, stigmatisation, assistance, and the emergence of symptoms after child molestation. *Assault* 16, 1307–1329; *J. Interpers.* doi: 10.1177/088626001016012005.

<sup>6</sup>W. A. Cooper, J. D. Moore, & P. A. Shuper (2014). An organizational design theory for said predictions and encouragement of modifications to medical behaviour is used in the research on interpersonal science or the battle versus AIDS. 50, 105–193; 10.1016/B978-0-12-800284-1.00003-5; *Am. Experi. Socio. Psychol.*

<sup>7</sup>E. L. Zurbriggen and J. J. Freyd (2004). The contribution of psychosis predilections, evidence implications, but rather nonconsensual decision pathways are discussed in the chapter "The connect for both abused children but rather sexual promiscuity" in the book "From sexual assault of kids to adult romantic risk: Trauma, violence, and intrusion" edited by L. J. Mckenna, L. S. Doll, A. Harris, but instead W. Pequegnat (U.s., DC: American Psychological Association), pages 135.

<sup>8</sup>Zerubavel, N., Chandley, R. Company b, DeNardi, K. A., Doherty, K., Messman-Moore, T., and Scott, D. P. (2013). Predictors of substance-related sexual exposure to traumatic events include imagined emotional power, female alcohol expectations, and conduct. 37, 353-359 *Child Abuse Negl.* Cite this URL 10.1016/j.chiabu.2012.11.009.



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## AIM AND OBJECTIVES

The present research paper unfolds the following aims and objectives:-

1. To highlight the risky sexual behaviours of adolescents.
2. To analyze the consequences of child sexual abuse.

## METHODOLOGY

The researcher, who has limited themselves to doctrinal research methodology for this study, has consulted various sources, such as relevant statutes, treaties, and judicial decisions. The approach followed is qualitative, wherein both primary and secondary sources of data collection have been used as data collection tools. The strategy is descriptive. Some examples of primary sources are scholarly journals, books by well-known authors, national and international research papers, magazines, newspapers, websites, and other secondary sources.

## RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### **Sexual vulnerability and risky sexual behaviours of adolescents**

Some adolescents and young adults with CSA also engage in sexually hazardous activities. Adolescence is a pivotal time since it is when many people begin sexual engagement and when sexual conduct is vulnerable to several influences (like peers, the internet, and sexuality) that might cause a loss of autonomy and raise the danger. Common sense of risk Teenagers' sexuality may be characterized by addiction to drugs and alcohol, lack of preparation during sexual encounters, emotional ideals specific to this developmental period, limited although of condom usage, and an unwillingness to manage condom use and engage in safe sexual practices, among other things.

Since the difficulties already heighten an adolescent's vulnerability at this stage of life in engaging in sexually protective behaviours, the experience of having been a victim of CSA further compounds the situation. Who For example, those experienced CSA may be

### **Consequences of child sexual abuse**

Inadequate psychological functioning, hostility, relationship issues, trouble in school, and substance abuse are all linked to a history of CSA. When a child's privacy is invaded in this way, it might cause them to become wary of adults. Thus, interpersonal interactions and sexuality represent one of the primary foci for research and intervention into the impacts of CSA. Victims of CSA sometimes display sexually inconsistent and even contradictory behaviours: they may withdraw from social interactions for fear of being victimized again, or they may undergo sexual identity shifts that cause them to engage in potentially harmful sexual acts.

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