

**The relationship between paedophilic practices and the phenomenon of child
"abduction: a theoretical approach**

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Received date: 09-08-2024

Acceptance date: 03-10-2024

Abstract:

In recent years, child abduction in Algeria has experienced a significant increase, causing widespread terror and fear in various segments of society. Some experts attribute the main reason for these abductions to financial motives, while others believe it is driven by revenge and social practices related to witchcraft and sorcery involving children's organs. Additionally, there are taboo reasons that have not been extensively studied, such as the abduction of children for sexual purposes by adults with paedophilic tendencies, who exploit the child to satisfy their own sexual desires. This paper will explore the concept of paedophilia from a theoretical psychological perspective, including the medical and clinical psychiatric diagnosis of the condition. It will also examine the characteristics of individuals who suffer from paedophilia. Additionally, the paper will discuss the phenomenon of child abduction for sexual purposes in Algeria and the role of government organizations in mitigating this issue.

Keywords: paedophilia ; kid abduction ; sexual harassment.

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Introduction:

The horrifying kidnappings of children have frequently incited significant media coverage, anger, and public concern, prompting the need for proactive actions against criminal dangers targeting children (Timothy G, Monica K, 2008, p159). In the case of Algeria, the occurrence of child kidnappings under mysterious and tragic circumstances has prompted widespread efforts to comprehend the situation through various media outlets. However, it is essential to recognize that this phenomenon is rooted in social, mental, cognitive, medical, and psychological factors, all contributing to a comprehensive understanding of the issue from different perspectives. Additionally, the proliferation of media platforms, pornographic programs, and social media platforms further exacerbate this phenomenon. This article aims to explore the psychological perspective of paedophilia, the diagnosis of child abduction, the implementation of prevention strategies, and the efforts of government institutions to mitigate this phenomenon

1 .Definition of pedophilia:

Child molestation is defined in the International Classification of Diseases (ICD) as "the sexual preference of children, boys, girls, or both , usually in pre-adulthood or early adulthood" as a global public health problem and remains inaccurate for several reasons, including the lack of measurable prevalence rates. It is a psychological disorder characterized by sexual attraction and inclination of children of both sexes or one of them; they are infants to children at the age of 13 years often, and the infected are divided into those who suffer from fantasies and sexual arousalization towards children that push them towards them without harming them with a constant feeling of anxiety, shame and guilt, and those who reach the point of sexual abuse, and those who are content to harass them by touching them, stripping them, and kissing them for pleasure and to satisfy the urgent sexual need that they possess. This disorder is classified as a Paraphilic Disorder, according to the Fifth Statistical and Diagnostic Manual of Mental Disorders. Most of those infected with pedophilia are men, and women with this disorder are among the rare cases (Hayat et al.,2013). Almost all psychological schools combine because paedophilia is a mental disorder of a psychopathic nature, as confirmed by the American Psychiatric Association, which has included it in the list of mental diseases and disorders since 1968, based on the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Illness DSM.

It is a disorder related to mood tensions and *panique de désordre*. Other psychological trends also indicate that this psychological dysfunction is caused by obsessive-compulsive disorder, and recent cognitively oriented studies have shown that paedophilia appeared in people with kleptomania (Mustafa bin Nani, 2015). A person with paedophilia is defined based on their feelings for the child. (Luna Hamed,2016)

2. Medical diagnosis of the phenomenon of paedophilia:

The underlying causes of paedophilia remain primarily unknown and disputed; however, many different factors or indicators of paedophilia that are due to biological, psychological, and social factors have been identified in the onset of paedophilia by the use of medical imaging technology, such as functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI), a neuroimaging procedure, suggest that brain anatomy may play a role in the knowledge of sexual preference for different age groups, and specific structural differences in the brain suggest reduced grey matter in areas including the bilateral ventral orbital prefrontal cortex (Luna Hamid,2016), and decreased white matter volumes in two bundles of nerve fibres (the occipital and arch

anterior bundle) responsible for sexual signalling (Boris Schiffer et al., 207,p 755) as factors that increase the risk of paedophilia. The research has also focused on the amygdala, a brain region abnormally activated in paedophiles, suggesting a significant difference in brain activation at visual stimulation (Alexander Sartorius & al., 2008, 272).

Child sexual abuse is also associated with unusual hormonal and neurological levels and pathways as a result of the high activity of the catecholamine system and elevated testosterone levels, which promote arousal and guidance in response to stimuli and are a possible underlying cause of child sexual abuse (Michael Maes, p. 571). The use of anti-androgen therapies for paedophiles has resulted from high testosterone levels, as the serotonin system plays a crucial role in impulse control disorders like obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD), often considered a contributing factor to child sexual abuse. Another idea is that these problems with the serotonin hormone and the link between impulse control disorders are caused by low activity in the presynaptic neuron and hypersensitivity to the serotonin receptor (Lisa & al., Galynker, 2002, p 276). The theory suggests that impaired neurodevelopment may cause paedophilia.

3. Psycho clinical diagnosis of the phenomenon of paedophilia:

The serotonergic hormone system shares many cognitive disorders that have been identified as psychiatric diagnoses of comorbidity, such as depression and anxiety disorders, and other comorbid disorders, including substance use disorders, bipolar disorder, antisocial personality disorder, and other disorders. These findings support research indicating that up to 93% of paedophiles meet the diagnostic criteria for Axis I, Mood Disorder and Anxiety Disorders (Nancy & al ,1999,282) and then identify a common disorder consistent with the second axis, personality disorders. There is a relationship between child sexual abuse and low self-esteem, emotional immaturity, internal discomfort, and feelings of isolation or loneliness, which can also contribute to the emergence of paedophilia. Similarities between child sexual abuse and other cognitive disorders play an essential role in the psychological aspects of treating child sexual abuse, but at the same time, act as a barrier to recognizing child sexual abuse as its case in need of unique treatment methods by interview.

The main difference between paedophiles and sex offenders is that paedophiles do not necessarily act on their sexual attraction. In contrast, sex offenders act on their wishes, so not all paedophiles are paedophiles, and not all paedophiles are paedophiles. (Alexander Sartorius & al, 2008,272)

4. Personal characteristics of individuals with pedophilia :

Studies in this field reveal that people with paedophilia exhibit a wide range of behavioral and psychological characteristics, including :They feel guilty, worried, and ashamed about what is happening to them. Fear of the community's reaction. They maintain confidentiality, conceal their thoughts and actions, and harbor mistrust towards others. Isolation and low self-esteem. Find anonymous websites that cater to the child's sexual desires. (Hayat Bin Badah, 2019)According to the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition (DSM-5), for the diagnosis of pediatric sexual orientation disorder, we find the following symptoms: For at least six months, a pre-pubescent child (usually 13 years of age or younger) has experienced repeated and severe sexual fantasies, urges, or behaviors that involve sexual activity, leading to impairment in social or occupational domains. The person must be at least 16 years old, five years older than the child in the first category. A diagnosis of child sexual exploitation disorder establishes the individual's exclusive attraction to children and gender. Many factors contribute to the diagnosis of child sexual abuse. People with this

condition rarely ask for help voluntarily. Counseling and treatment are frequently the outcomes of a court order. Interviews, monitoring, or internet records obtained through a criminal investigation may be helpful evidence for the diagnosis (Psychology Today, 2019).

5. Social Media Platforms and Sexual Assault Phenomenon:

Social media platforms play a significant role in child sexual abuse. The public's ease of access to these platforms, coupled with their dissemination of pornography on the Internet, can potentially contribute to the rise of sexual abuse and sexual violations against children. (Anthony R. Beech & al., 2008, 222). The Internet has helped to spread child pornography by making it easier to access and allowing viewers to hide their identities. Internet sites also allow adults to participate in these mixed religions, which contributes to the emergence and development of child sexual orientation symptoms (Ethel Quayle & Max Taylor, 2003, 103). Some studies have indicated that there are significant differences between child molesters who are only involved in viewing child pornography and individuals who have sexual abuse tendencies towards younger children. Although the Internet may facilitate sex with children, viewers of child pornography do not necessarily exhibit the same characteristics as child sex offenders. (Janina Neutze & al., 2011, 212)

6. The phenomenon of kidnapping children for sexual purposes:

Criminal psychology commonly views kidnapping as a criminal behaviour and a social phenomenon. This field of study focuses on criminals' psychology, emotions and whims, and how these factors influence their criminal behavior. Criminal sociology examines crime as a social phenomenon influenced by the conditions in which humans live or surround themselves (Abdul & al , 2006, p. 11).

Regarding the definition of a kidnapper for sexual purposes, "the perpetrator" refers to the individual who commits the crime of kidnapping due to pathological behaviour, emotional disorders, mental disorders, or psychological pressure, to which children are often vulnerable. The goal, in this case, is to achieve sexual abuse or other desired outcomes. There are three components involved in child sexual abuse. There are three components to child sexual abuse. 1) an older individual who practices; 2) sexual. From a criminal perspective, we discover a correlation between the aggressor's drug use or mental disorders and patterns of sexual abuse or exploitation of children. This correlation is linked to the aggressor's drug use or mental disorders.

Psychological studies analyzing the personality of sexual offenders have shown that indicators of sexual deviance and antisocial orientation are among the most critical indicators of sexual recidivism in the sexually criminal personality and that sexual abuse is a potential coping mechanism for stress and low self-control, two factors that significantly contribute to the cognitive disorders that frequently accompany child sexual abuse (Karl & al., 2005, 1154).

In 2015, the Virage Center and the National Institute of Demographic Studies (INED) in France conducted a survey that revealed sexual violence primarily targets minors, with over 86% of men and over 80% of women experiencing it before the age of fifteen. This survey also provides some information on the circumstances in which abuse occurs, which occurs overwhelmingly in the family circle or among relatives, in other words, in the "area of trust." Other sources, such as the Council of Europe, estimate that the proportion of sexual violence varies between 70% and 85% within the family. The Council of Europe provides a figure that aligns with this one. The Council of Europe estimates that sexual predation affects one in five children, or 12 million children in France, and encompasses all forms of sexual violence, from touching to rape. Minors are almost non-existent during their profession or functions because

they occur in diverse sectors: schools, sports associations, leisure associations, shelters, childcare places, or religious settings. (Marie Mercier & al., 2019, 17)

A study found that kidnappers could more easily reach a larger population and newer children through the use of online forums, email, social networks, and other Internet-based communications. Kidnappers, for example, may have up to 200 "friends" or more potential victims. Perpetrators can take calculated risks by initiating sexual conversations with children and measuring their reactions. They may then focus on those children who respond positively or at least continue to participate, thus enabling them to dedicate time to higher-probability goals. Increased access to technology may increase the risk of online sexual exploitation of children and young people. ICTs also allow perpetrators to increase their access. Websites and applications that employ comprehensive cybersecurity and personal information are always at risk due to piracy and other illegal access. For human trafficking purposes, ICTs may facilitate access for child victims. New offenders may recruit victims, including children, through websites and social media technology to advertise their services (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, Vienna, 2015, 15)

6.1 The phenomenon of kidnapping children for sexual purposes is a common occurrence in Algeria.

One of the features of this strange behavior is the sexual abuse of minor children, regardless of gender, and there is a significant prevalence of homosexuality. There are many cases of children who were sexually abused by their kidnappers. We can mention here, for example, the child "YYasser Janhi" from the state of Constantine, who was kidnapped by his neighbor Sahib and taken to a neighboring residence, where he was sexually abused and then killed and thrown in the hallway of the building in a position that suggests to the beholder that the victim was asleep and in an easily accessible place. For your reference, the perpetrator is a pre-judicial criminal, and his psychoanalysis has proven that he is a homosexual. On February 25, 2002, Safi bin Suleiman published an article on the Numidia News website about a similar incident in the state of Khans hila, where four unknown individuals sexually abused a minor girl under the age of five after taking her to a house in one of the cities (Sheikh Amara, 51.52). The Algerian Network for the Defense of Children's Rights, "Nada," an Algerian human rights organization, has disclosed startling statistics and data on child sexual abuse in the country, describing it as a "social disaster" that necessitates immediate solutions and stringent decisions. They revealed that over 9,000 children in Algeria experience sexual abuse every year and demanded a thorough examination of the country's child rights protection system. At the same time, the forensic medical authorities confirmed that they annually register about 150 cases of sexual abuse of children in each interest; 80%, according to the heads of these departments, are males. (Yunus Burnan, 2020)

7. Psychological effects of child sexual abuse:

Most children and families do not report abuse and exploitation due to stigma, fear, lack of trust in authorities, social intolerance, and a lack of awareness of underreporting. Evidence suggests that sexual violence can have severe short-term and long-term consequences, as well as physical, psychological, and social impacts, not only for girls or boys but also for their families and communities. This includes increased risk of illness, unwanted pregnancy, psychological stress, stigma, discrimination, and academic difficulties (UNICEF, 2013).

Sexual abuse can lead to a child's isolation, introversion, and loss of confidence in themselves and others. It can also cause the child to become depressed, engage in violent anti-

social behavior, engage in sexual deviations, and seriously consider suicide. According to statistics, children and adolescents who are victims of sexual abuse are 7 to 13 times more likely to attempt suicide than other people. Research suggests that sexual abuse doesn't exhibit any distinct symptoms, save for the psychological transformations that transpire in the child or adolescent. These changes may pass unnoticed as a typical aspect of puberty, making it more challenging to identify, akin to how symptoms, tests, and treatments can identify an organic disease.

As for ways to provide psychological support to victims of sexual kidnapping, studies have confirmed the role of parents in dialogue with the child in the event of long-term psychological changes such as isolation, loss of appetite, weight loss, reluctance to participate in previously beloved activities, school delay, as well as avoiding some people and places, and asking him without shame and indirectly about the possibility that he has been subjected to sexual assault (such as addressing the subject of sexual assault and harassment in general in society, stressing that the victim is a victim in all cases, and should not be ashamed and feel guilty, and the need to disclose, no matter how painful it is, as leaving things undisclosed leads to worse consequences). Thus, parents encourage the adolescent to communicate without causing emotional harm (Hani et al., 2018). Practical ways to prevent kidnapping include training in behavioral skills for prevention, such as avoiding temptations, staying away from potential threats, and immediately informing someone about physical escape, hiding, and instructions to contact help (J. Mitchell Miller & al., 2008, 223).

8. The role of non-governmental organizations in preventing sexual abuse against children :

The 2002 United Nations Study on Violence Against Children estimated that the World Health Organization (WHO) had forced 150 million girls and 73 million boys into forced sex or other forms of sexual violence involving physical contact. Every year, millions more are likely to fall victim to prostitution or pornography, often lured or coerced by false promises and ignorance of risk. However, the accurate scale of sexual violence remains hidden due to its sensitive and illicit nature (UNICEF, 2013). Some reports indicate that up to 80–90% of sexual crimes are never reported.

As part of UNICEF's commitment to the Convention on the Rights of the Child, the Rio de Janeiro Declaration, and the Call to Action to Prevent and Stop the Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents, which came after twenty years of action on a global scale through a broad coalition established within the international community following the first World Congress against the Sexual Exploitation of Children, adolescents were detained in Stockholm, Sweden, in 1996, in which the following were recognized: (exploitation of the sexual abuse of children for commercial purposes). The First World Congress ended with adopting an action plan endorsed by 122 countries (Elphie Galland et al., 2014, p. 3). Through the 2008 Rio de Janeiro Declaration on Action to Prevent and Eliminate Sexual Exploitation of Children and Adolescents, UNICEF seeks to prevent and respond to sexual violence by engaging different government sectors—justice, social welfare, education, and health—as well as legislators, civil society, community leaders, religious groups, the private sector, the media, families, and children themselves. UNICEF supports governments in strengthening child protection systems at national and local levels, including laws, policies, and regulations, and providing comprehensive services to child victims. UNICEF is also working with communities and the public to raise awareness of the problem and address attitudes, norms, and practices that are harmful to children (UNICEF, 2013).

New forms of sexual abuse have emerged in the wake of the Corona pandemic, raising alarms. According to experts, the ban on movement has produced new forms of sexual abuse

and exploitation of children, including attempts to "deliver" children, such as delivering goods and "buying while driving," or what is known as "drive-through" services for child exploitation. Experts have also monitored an increase in the number of attempts to access illegal websites that display child sexual abuse materials. Producing, accessing, and disseminating child sexual abuse material online is now an easy alternative to luring children towards sexual activities and selling images online (Mama & al., 2020).

10. AMBER Alert to prevent child abduction:

The Child Abduction Alert System is an effective mechanism to prevent child abduction. The United States of America invented the Child Abduction Alert System in 1996, naming it "AAmber Hagerman," following the kidnapping and death of a nine-year-old girl in Arlington, Texas. It also went by the names "Child Abduction Emergency" and "Amber Alarms." America's Missing: Broadcast Emergency Response.

The emergency alert system and NOAA Weather Radio distribute "Amber Alarms" in the United States through advertising radio stations, Internet radio, satellite radio, television stations, and cable television. These alerts are disseminated via e-mail, electronic traffic state panels, billboards, or text messages. Collaboration has taken place between Amber Alarm and Google, Bing, and Facebook. Police departments, often state police or highway patrols, announce Amber Alert after investigating each kidnapping case. The public bulletin for this alarm usually contains the kidnapper's name and description, the potential kidnapper's description, and the license plate number of the kidnapper's vehicle, if available. (wikiwand. Com;2018).

In 2003, Congress passed the Amber Alert System as the Alert Act, and by 2005, the U.S. Department of Justice had introduced it to all 50 states via Amber AlertU.S.

The U.S. Department of Justice suggested in 2004 that Amber should receive an alert when the following conditions are satisfied:

There was a kidnapping.

The child is likely to be in imminent danger.

Provide descriptive information about the perpetrator or victim.

The child is under 18 years old.

The National Crime Information Center (NCIC) system, the FBI, and the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children receive information about the child, while roadside signs, television commercials, and the Internet disseminate alerts to the public. In 2005, the company implemented a system that enables individuals to register to receive alerts via their mobile phones. SurferQuest manages computer kiosks in hotels and cafes, displaying amber alerts that offer details to assist the public in identifying the offender and the child, and in alerting law enforcement authorities to save the child. (M.K. Miller & al., 2009, 11.12.)

Conclusion

Media attention and legislation have increased community awareness of the prevalence of child sexual abuse, but at the same time, they have caused an incorrect social perception of child sexual abuse, sexual abuse, and rape based on adult pedophilic practices. The analysis of child sexual abuse and sexual crimes as a global health issue often focuses on the effects on victims rather than on preventive treatment methods to stop kidnapping and sexual exploitation of children, which causes psychological abuse and social stigma. Governmental and non-governmental organizations actively seek effective solutions to identify the causes of this phenomenon and explore social and psychological solutions, rather than solely focusing on the legal aspects of addressing it.

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