



IRSTI 04.21.81  
Scientific article

<https://doi.org/10.32523/3080-1702-2025-150-1-123-138>

## Child sexual abuse: socio-psychological analysis

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**Abstract.** In today's society, the problem of sexual abuse of children remains one of the most relevant and difficult topics for open discussion. This article discusses the identification of sexual violence, the rehabilitation, and the prevention of victimized children. The study aims to identify the main factors leading to acts of sexual violence, to review the practice of social rehabilitation for victims, and to suggest effective support methods. The research is based on case analysis, qualitative research, content analysis, thematic analysis, discourse analysis, and comparative analysis. Its scientific significance lies in the comprehensive consideration of the issue through the analysis of 7 specific cases and expert opinions, which identify major obstacles in the rehabilitation of sexually abused children. The practical significance is evident in the development of recommendations for social workers, teachers, and parents assisting victimized children. According to the study, sexual abusers are usually individuals from the child's immediate environment. Society and the state system are not yet prepared to address this problem systematically. Key challenges include stigmatization, a lack of specialized centers, and insufficient professional qualifications among specialists. The study contributes an effective strategy for the comprehensive rehabilitation of abused children and stresses the need for timely sex education and state support.

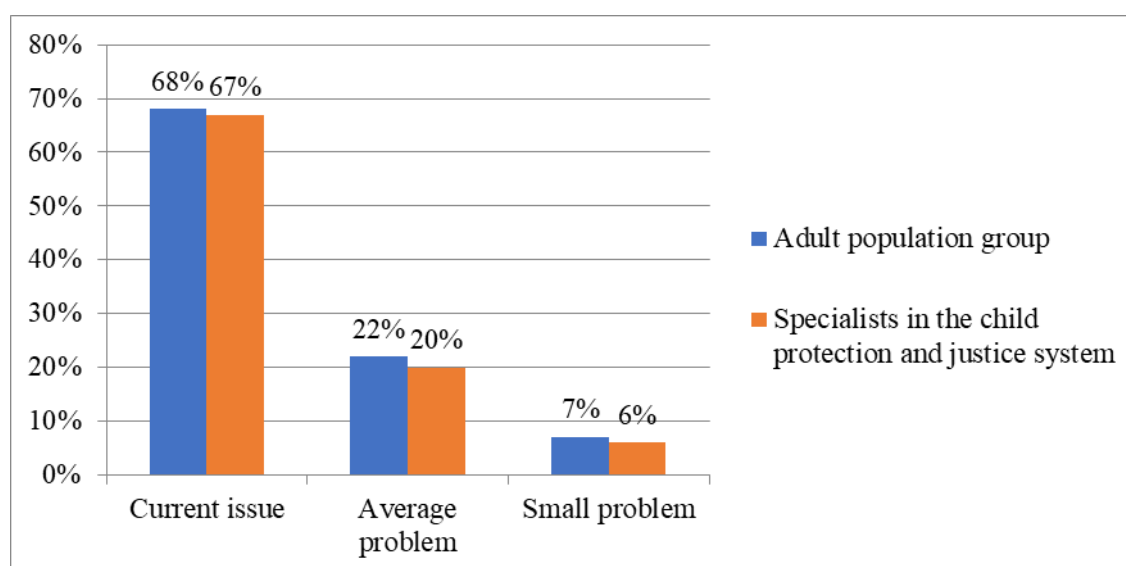
**Key words:** sexualized violence, social rehabilitation of children, sex education, violence prevention, rehabilitation.

## Introduction

The problem of sexual abuse of children is a serious problem at the global and national levels. The relevance of this topic is not limited to individual criminal events, but also includes structural problems in society, the improvement of legal and social mechanisms, the main aspects of education and upbringing related to ensuring the safety of children. According to the UNICEF Global Report, an estimated 370 million girls and women worldwide have experienced sexual abuse, with one in eight girls confirmed to have been abused before the age of 18. The region where the most cases of sexual abuse against girls are recorded is sub-Saharan Africa, where there are 79 million cases accounting (22%) is a victim of sexual abuse. If we compare data by region, in the countries of East and Southeast Asia, the figure is 8%, while in Europe and North America, it is 68 million (14%) cases, 45 million in Latin America and the Caribbean (18%), in North Africa and Western Asia - 15%, and in Oceania-34%. Experts agree that these data indicate a systematic violation of the rights of girls, including adolescents. The social and psychological consequences of sexual abuse against children require extensive study. According to an Australian study, 17.7% of young adults aged 16-24 were sexually harassed online from adults during their childhood, while 7.6% of children were exposed to the spread of non-consensual sexual content. These data show the vulnerability of children in social networks and the importance of strengthening defense mechanisms [1]. Sexual abuse of children is not only a criminal act, but also one of the factors that undermine the moral and ethical foundations of society. In most cases, these actions are performed by a person whom the child knows and trusts, and cause a deep and long-lasting psychological trauma [2]. Sexual violence against children is increasing in Kazakhstan, but the mechanisms of its prevention and social rehabilitation have not yet been fully studied. In this regard, the study is aimed at analyzing the methods of socio-psychological rehabilitation for victims of sexual violence and identifying effective measures. The main goal of the study is to analyze the social consequences of sexual violence against children, rehabilitation methods and prevention mechanisms. To achieve this goal, the following tasks were set: to study the psychological and social problems of children who have been victims of sexual violence; to analyze discourse and stereotypes related to sexual violence in society; to evaluate the effectiveness of social rehabilitation methods; to develop proposals for improving national models. The object of the study is the socio-psychological state of children who have been sexually abused. The subject of the study is socio-psychological rehabilitation for children and methods of its prevention. The study uses the methods of Case Analysis, qualitative research, content-analysis, thematic analysis, discursive analysis, and comparative analysis. Through the analysis of real events (case studies), a socio-psychological image of the victim was created, and through the analysis of the content, the reflection of the problem of sexual problems in the media and public discourse were studied. According to the research hypothesis, the effectiveness of the Prevention of sexual violence against children will increase through the strengthening of sexual education of children, the development of programs for parents, specialists, as well as the development of a system of rehabilitation centers. According to the scientific and practical significance of the study, this study contributes to the systematization of methods of rehabilitation of victims of sexual abuse, the improvement of child safety policy in

Kazakhstan. The results of the study include recommendations for government structures, law enforcement agencies, psychologists and social workers.

According to the results of a sociological study conducted by UNICEF, 68% of the adult population in Kazakhstan and 67% of specialists in the field of protection of children's rights and Justice consider this issue "relevant". These data show a high level of awareness in society regarding the issue of sexual abuse of children [3].



**Figure 1. The level of relevance of the problem of sexual violence against children in Kazakhstan. UNICEF study in Kazakhstan**

Note: Compiled based on data [3]

According to UNICEF, most acts of sexual abuse against children are committed between the ages of 14 and 17, and as a result, children who are victims of sexually transmitted diseases, drug addiction, social isolation, mental trauma such as anxiety and depression, as well as many difficulties in building healthy relationships in adulthood [4]. Sexual violence against children is one of the most pressing, most acute socio-psychological problems in modern society. Most cases of detection and Prevention of such crimes remain hidden in many cases due to stigma, fear, or distrust among adults, Stockholm Syndrome. Such actions lead to serious consequences for the mental health of children who have become victims of sexual abuse, as well as their further development. The problems of socio-psychological rehabilitation and support of children who have been victims of sexual violence require an integrated approach, in-depth study, including psychological and social aspects. Also, the methods used when working with victim children in most cases do not fully adequately take into account their personal and social characteristics. The relevance of the problem is complicated by the lack of empirical data and system-integrated case studies, which serve as the basis for the development of more effective methods of social rehabilitation and Prevention of victimized children. The purpose of this article is to study the socio-psychological aspects of acts of sexual violence against children, to identify effective

methods of rehabilitation and support for victim children through case analysis. The article is also aimed at developing new proposals for the development of measures to prevent acts of sexual violence against children, the creation of comprehensive methods of socio-psychological rehabilitation of victims, taking into account the cultural characteristics of their children. Child sexual abuse is the most severe form of child abuse that is used by adults or adolescents older than the child's age to sexually stimulate the child. These actions include attempts by adults or adolescents older than a child to force a child to have sex, to offer, to commit indecent acts of influence (touching the child's genitals, the genitals of girls), to induce a child to have physical sex, and to use them to create child pornography in order to satisfy their own sexuality [5]. According to research, sexual abuse of children is not only an individual problem, but also a systemic problem related to factors of social inequality, stigmatization and cultural differences in society.

*Social interaction and stigmatization.* According to G. Bloomer's theory of social interaction, children who are victims of violence are often stigmatized, which leads to their social isolation and silence of the problem, that is, not finding a solution and limited access to help [6].

*Social stereotypes and the culture of silence.* Also, as for social stereotypes and a culture of silence, cultural norms and prohibitions on the topic of sexual violence make it difficult to openly discuss the issue, which in most cases is very relevant in countries with a traditional public way of life, including for our country Kazakhstan. This, in turn, creates a challenge in creating a credible atmosphere to expose acts of violence. On the psychological aspects of acts of sexual violence against children, it is necessary to mention the theory of post-violent trauma. Acts of violence against children in most cases remain closed by social stereotypes and a culture of silence in society. According to American psychologist Gordon Allport, social stereotypes are a system of thinking used by people to simplify a complex world, the problem of sexual abuse against children is not properly discussed on the basis of dangerous stereotypes [7]. Researches have shown that in most cases, committed acts of sexual abuse against children are kept secret within the family for a long time, as a result of which the victim's children always feel threatened and are constantly in a state of fear [8]. As a result, "violence is committed only by strangers"; "pedophile people are only men", "the victim child is silent, that is, does not tell anyone about what happened, therefore, the act of sexual rape did not occur (however, in this case, many children remain silent out of fear or insecurity)" a public thought is formed, which accordingly complicates the solution of the problem. In addition, according to the theory of social identity of the British scientist, specialist in the field of Social Psychology Henri Tajfel, in society, people distinguish between "their own group" and "other group". This happens in the act of sexual abuse of children of the following nature:

\* The belief that for a child, his family is a safe place sometimes forces the child's parents to deny or hide the abuse committed against the child.

\* Seeing pedophile "people as" other people – society perceives pedophiles as isolated criminals of a special nature, and in reality, they can be people who play various roles in ordinary life (politicians, teachers, educators, relatives of a child, etc.) [9]. According to the theory of cognitive stinginess of American social psychologists Susan Fisk and Shelley Taylor, people rely on schematic stereotypes formed in advance to alleviate complex problems, according to which many parents may ignore the sexual abuse that has occurred in relation to the child with the

idea that "it is impossible for this to happen in our environment" or do not intend to delve into the child's speech, perceiving it as "imaginary", "exaggerated", "fictional" [10].

On the culture of silence regarding acts of sexual abuse against children, The Theory of the "spiral of silence" by Elizabeth Noel-Neumann can be noted. On the basis of this theory, the conclusion is put forward that in society people are afraid to express an opinion that is not supported by the majority. That is, the victim children and their parents do not want the public to know what happened after a feeling of "shame" and "guilt", and therefore try to hide it. Also, accordingly, in this case, the school administration considers it more important to "preserve the honor of the family", denying the child's complaints [11]. And in this case, society is afraid to say violence, because it adheres to the stereotype that this is contrary to the values of the "normal" family.

*Psychological trauma theory.* According to Judith Herman's Trauma Theory, experiencing sexual abuse causes a deep disorder in the emotional and cognitive sphere of the child. As a result, the child often has problems with anxiety, depression, withdrawal [12]. The presence of psychological trauma in children after violence is also evidenced by a study conducted in Pakistan. This study, which used interpretive phenomenological analysis, interviewed 10 women who survived sexual abuse between the ages of 18 and 22. The study found that this event experienced in the lives of women who were victims of sexual violence had a negative impact on their lives in the short and long term. It was found that the respondents lived with emotional trauma after violence, feelings of low self-esteem, psychological pain, revenge against forgiveness, experiencing social suffering [13].

*Cognitive behavioral theory.* We can also mention the cognitive behavioral theory in the analysis of acts of sexual abuse against children. Cognitive behavioral theory is one of the most effective theoretical methods in the socio-psychological rehabilitation of children who have been sexually abused, as it focuses on changing negative thoughts and attitudes that remain in the child's mind after the act of violence, as well as teaching and shaping children's self-regulation skills. As an approach to the mentioned theory, F. M. We can mention the work of Dattilio and A. Fremmen "cognitive behavioral strategies in crisis situations". In this practical guide, the researchers reveal how cognitive behavioral strategies can help children get through difficult situations, including through periods of severe stress, and how they can develop and develop the skills they need in the future [14].

*Individual psychological assistance.* As for attempts to rehabilitate the child's condition after an act of sexual abuse, first of all, we note the theories of individual psychological assistance to the child. Cognitive behavioral therapy, psychological trauma-oriented therapy, and art therapy help children to cope with the consequences of violence more easily. When using these methods, it is necessary to take into account the age and personality characteristics of children.

*Family therapy.* In addition, family therapy aimed at rehabilitation in John Bowlby emphasizes the importance of restoring the relationship between the child and his caregivers, parents and loved ones. Since John Bowlby's "communication theory" aims to explain how a child's first contact with a parent or his caregiver affects his emotional development and behavior in sexually abused children, through this theory it allows us to understand how the traumatic trauma they suffer from violence affects their psyche, their ability to form a trusting bond with others [15].

According to the Basic Rules of communication theory and the principles of communication theories that occur in children during sexual abuse, the main danger in the child is violated, which means that children who have been victims of sexual abuse often lose the feeling of being unsafe. If in this case the child was raped by his loved one, in this case the child loves the abuser on the one hand and is afraid on the other, as a result of this, a deep internal conflict between the two feelings arises in the child. And according to Bowlby's "theory of communication", on the basis of disorganized communication, a child is sexually abused if a person is his or her loved one or family member then the child will be afraid of their abuser because they are trying to trust their caregiver, but also because they need them, where children are tormented between fear and the need for contact. According to Bowlby's "I-others" model, children who are victims of violence accept the idea that they are "bad" or "dirty", and adults are dangerous and insecure. In this case, children have the following long-term consequences:

- Difficulties in building a trusting relationship in adulthood;
- Increased anxiety and depression;
- Dangerous behavior that causes self-harm, as well as problems with self-esteem;
- Risk of re-victimization (re-exposure to sexual abuse in a future life) [16].

The importance of this theory in rehabilitation activities is the restoration of a disturbed sense of security in children and the formation of new, reliable connections. Bowlby's theory of communication reveals that the most important need for sexually abused children is to establish safe and reliable connections. According to this theory, children who are victims regain their self-esteem and re-adapt to society.

*Social support.* Social support for acts of sexual abuse against children, including the creation of affordable crisis centers and reliable services, is an important element of preventing this situation. In this case, P. Burde's theory of social capital becomes the basis. It highlights the importance of the availability of social resources for the Prevention of sexual violence [17]. While Pierre Bourdieu's theory of social capital, including the theory of high social capital, allows early detection of sexual abuse against children, effective measures against it, weak social capital, on the contrary, reinforces a culture of silence, making it difficult to protect victims. Most modern research on this topic confirms that the successful rehabilitation of sexually abused children requires an interdisciplinary approach. In modern conditions, this includes a complex combination of sociological, psychological and cultural aspects with each other, as well as active interaction between families, specialists performing rehabilitation methods and society as a whole. Social support for victims of child sexual abuse plays a crucial role in their psychological recovery. But, the transmission of information about sexual abuse in the media can complicate this process. Research shows that responsible journalism can increase public awareness of sexual abuse and contribute to strengthening preventive measures. However, unethical or sensationally transmitted information can cause psychological harm to victims and invade their privacy. Therefore, media representatives, spihologists and social workers should be careful in discussing this issue [18].

## **Methodology**

This study uses qualitative methods to understand the socio-psychological aspects of underage children who have been sexually abused.

**Case study Analysis:** In case analysis, seven specific events (cases) are studied. Each of the cases is used to analyze the social environment of the sexually abused child, his psychological state and the support measures used. Each specified case considers the experience of the child, the reaction of society to this situation and the types of assistance provided.

**Qualitative research:** In semi-structured interviews, child psychologists, social workers and law enforcement officers working with children who have been sexually abused are interviewed. These interviews will focus on analyzing the experience of specialists working with children in rehabilitation, the degree of effectiveness of the assistance provided to children and the difficulties encountered during rehabilitation.

**Content analysis:** Based on the content analysis, published scientific articles and materials from the media and legislative documents on sexual abuse against minors are studied. This method is carried out in order to find out what kind of public discussion of sexual acts of violence against children has developed across society and how publicly this issue is expressed.

The collected data is processed on the basis of qualitative analysis methods.

**Case study Analysis:** Based on each case studied, the main social and psychological factors in the incident are identified. In addition, in order to characterize the post-violent situation of sexually abused children, the emotional and social reactions that took place in their psychology are considered, and the effectiveness and limitations of providing assistance to children in the level of difficulties are analyzed.

**Thematic Analysis:** From the content of interviews and documents received from specialists, the main topics and samples of research are determined. Depending on the situation, mutually common trends are established between different practices and the opinions of specialists in this field. Issues of relevance in the public debate and the fund of legislative acts and shortcomings that need to be replenished are identified.

**Discourses analysis:** In all media, social networks, as well as legal regulations, it is studied what kind of discussions about sexual violence against children exist. It will also be determined how this problem is expressed among society and what ideological and social views were formed in connection with this situation.

**Comparative Analysis:** On the basis of the study, international and Kazakhstani practices are compared. The effectiveness of various methods used in the social rehabilitation of sexually abused children is studied and determined in what social and cultural context they give the best results.

These methods of analysis will allow a deeper understanding of the social and psychological aspects of acts of sexual violence against children, as well as the development of new effective proposals aimed at improving the child protection system.

## Results and discussion

In this section, the data obtained during the study are differentiated and their main patterns are determined.

### 1. General characteristics of victims of sexual abuse

The study analyzed the age, gender of the children who were sexually abused, the places of residence where they experienced the act of sexual abuse, and their family circumstances.

**Table 1**

**Socio-demographic characteristics of sexually abused children**

Victim child	The age of the child at the time of the victim of sexual abuse	Sex of the child	Place of residence (place where the act of sexual assault took place)	Family status	Violent personality
"N"	6 years old	Boy	City	Single-parent family (mother). The parents were divorced, the child was in the care of his mother's sister	Teenage boy 14-15 years old in neighboring territory
"D"	7 years old	Boy	Village	Complete family, patriarchal traditional family	Adult in the neighboring territory
"A"	7 years old	Girl	Village	Single-parent family, the child was in the care of his grandmother, the child has a mother.	Raped by a close relative
"C"	12 years old	Girl	City	A complete family, a patriarchal traditional family, a child pulls his feet from his father	Raped by the child's birth father
"B"	10 years old	Girl	Village (children's summer camp)	Full family	Active teenage student in children's summer camp
"G"	11 years old	Girl	Village	Complete family, patriarchal traditional family	Raped by a close family friend (a close socializing friend of the child's parents)
"L"	10 years old	Girl	City	Single-parent family, the child is in the hands of the mother's spouse from her second marriage, the mother is a busy person	Raped by a stepfather

Note: Compiled by the author based on research findings



According to the results, as shown in the table, most children who were sexually abused were brought up in single-parent families. In addition, abusers who have shown acts of sexual abuse of children are often familiar people to the child such as relatives, family friends, or older neighbors within the child's immediate environment.

**Table 2**

**The nature of child sexual abuse**

Victim child i	Psychological pressure. Bullying/extortion	Long-term traumas
«N»	Yes	Postrumatic stress
«D»	Yes	The child's self-guilt
«A»	No	Depression, insecurity
«C»	Yes	Isolation, fear
«B»	Yes	Feeling of self-disgust
«G»	Yes	Psychosomatic diseases
«L»	No	Fear of relationship

Note: Compiled by the author based on research findings

According to the information provided in the table, children were also subjected to physical violence along with sexual abuse. Methods of intimidation and extortion were often used. These actions have led to the fact that children face long-term psychological and social barriers and difficulties.

*Types of sexual abuse of children.* During the analysis of the collected case studies, several types of sexual abuse of children were identified:

\* Violence in the family environment ("A", "C", "L") – the sexual abuser is a relative or stepfather. In this case, the children were forced to remain silent due to the authority in the family of the abuser.

\* Violence in a community or rural environment ("D", "G") – the perpetrator of the act of violence turned out to be a villager, neighbor or familiar person. This social context reinforced a system based on patriarchal tradition and silence based on the notions of "shame".

\* Violence between friends and peers ("N") – the abusers were teenagers in the child's social environment, i.e. young children.

\* Violence in school and summer camps ("B") – a child was unexpectedly attacked by an educational organization while spending time in the camp.

From these examples, it was found that sexual abuse of children occurs in most cases in close environments to the child and occurs through abuse of the child's trust.

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*Children's response reactions to sexual abuse*

By analyzing the opinions of 7 different cases and experts analyzed from a social and psychological point of view, the reactions of children to sexual abuse were divided into several main grades:

\* Silence and fear – in all the cases given, the abused children did not tell anyone what happened at first. The main reason for this is the bullying on the part of the abuser ("L", "N", "D"), the influence of social norms "there will be Shame" ("A", "C") and distrust of loved ones ("G", "L").

\* Psychological stress and trauma – most children who have been sexually abused have not been able to get rid of psychological trauma before adulthood ("L", "G", "C"). Some of the children had nightmares that continued for many years ("H").

\* Observed bodily reactions and changes in behavior in a sexually abused child-some of the abused children have changed their attitude towards body image ("B"'s difficulty in perceiving gender identity, "C" and "L" 's use of their bodies as methods of Defense).

\* Social isolation and loss of trust –some of the abused children lost trust in people "I" was left to trust their mother, "C" was unable to tell their family what had happened.

#### *Public and family reactions*

The cases described various reactions of society and family to acts of sexual abuse.

\* Distrust of victims and blame them - some of the sexually abused children were distrustful of what they said, there were attempts to blame them ("N" was beaten, "G"'s mother's silence, "L" 's mother's belief in what her stepfather said).

\* Culture of hiding the situation and silence – some families tried to hide the events that occurred on the grounds that it would be "embarrassing" ("A", "C", "L").

\* Protection and assistance – only in some cases the sister of "Y", who tried to protect the child who was sexually abused, tried to tell her father about what happened, after "C" received help from a psychologist).

#### *Psychological and social consequences*

In the analysis of these cases, the long-term consequences of an act of sexual violence were revealed.

**Table 3**

#### **Consequences of sexual violence**

№	Consequences	Character	Children who have been sexually abused (according to Case Studies)
1	Traumatic memory	The act of sexual abuse has maintained a psychological effect in the child's mind for many years	The repetition of "N" in a dream when sleeping, the inability of "C" to undergo therapy
2	Gender perception and influence on the child's self-esteem	Some of the victims had difficulty accepting their sexual role	"B" dresses like a boy, "L" hides his femininity, wears loose stylish clothes

3	Problems in the relationship	Most children are left to trust people	"L" was left to trust her mother, "C" could not open up to her loved ones.
4	Social activism and career choices of victimized children	Some victims of sexual abuse have used this experience they have experienced to help other people	"A" created a public fund on this issue, "C" decided to become a psychologist to help other victim children.

Note: Compiled by the author based on research findings

### *Mechanisms of prevention and social response to sexual violence*

According to the data collected as a result of the study, the following important factors for the Prevention of sexual violence against children were identified:

- \* Sex education and awareness of children – children provide information about the signs and consequences of sexual abuse and form the skills of self-defense of children (as the experience of "L" and "B" shows, children did not know their rights).

- \* Strengthening the family support system-to explain to parents that the problem of sexual abuse is relevant, to create conditions for them to trust their own children (for example, in the case of "G", the child has an increased psychological trauma due to the lack of support from the parents in a timely manner).

- \* Public responsibility and the application of legislative measures – the application of strict legislative measures to the perpetrators of acts of sexual violence, the elimination of the culture of "silence" by openly discussing this topic in society.

#### Rehabilitation of sexually abused children

The results of the study highlight that the rehabilitation process that is shown to children after sexual abuse is important:

- \* The importance of psychological therapy is that victims who have undergone psychotherapy in cases have better understood their situation, accepted that situation and recovered from emotional distress ("C").

- \* Providing support and creating an environment – allowing victims to openly share their experiences, re-adapting them to the public environment.

- \* Strengthening family and social support-it was found that the maximum support of a child who has been a victim of sexual abuse by family members has a positive effect on the rehabilitation process.

- \* Lack of rehabilitation and psychological centers in rehabilitation, lack of specialists focused specifically in this area – lack of professional qualifications of specialists working with children during pre-trial investigations and inability of the child to receive comprehensive psychological support.

According to the results of the study, it was determined that sexual abuse of children is carried out in most cases by loved ones, and the social factors that cause victims to remain silent. Analyzing the psychological, emotional and social consequences of a sexually abused child, the need to consider complex ways to solve this urgent problem in society was determined. In this regard, the introduction of specific victim protection mechanisms is one of the main priorities in this area.

## Conclusion

The main goal of this research was to identify the socio-psychological aspects of the problem of sexual abuse against children and analyze prevention methods and rehabilitation mechanisms for children. To achieve this goal, case analysis, qualitative research methods, thematic analysis, and comparative analysis methods were used. Based on the study, it was found that in most cases sexual violence against children is committed by the close environment of the child, that is, by relatives and acquaintances of family members. Such incidents often take place on the basis of insufficient control of children by parents, improper provision of sex education to children, shortcomings in the legal system, a culture of hiding sexual violence and the dominance of "shameful" norms in society. As a result of the study, the main psychological and social problems of children who have been victims of sexual violence were identified; effective ways of preventing sexual violence and child protection measures were evaluated; established stereotypes and discursive features in society were analyzed; an international stream of experience was considered to improve the policy of child protection in our country. As a result, educational programs for parents should be introduced to prevent sexual abuse; legal reforms are needed on this topic; it is necessary to expand the network of psychological rehabilitation centers for children; in the media and public discourse, it is necessary to correctly convey information about violent acts, to form a culture of protecting the victim, not blaming the child; the main conclusions that it is necessary to revise the concept of "shame" in society have been established. The results of the conducted study can serve as the basis for the development of methodological guidelines for social workers, psychologists, educators and law enforcement agencies, and can also be used as a recommendation for improving public policy and contribute to the development of information programs for parents and society. In general, this study makes a positive contribution to improving rehabilitation measures and strengthening prevention methods for children who have been sexually abused. Further research will expand on this topic and provide a great opportunity to delve into the socio-cultural aspects of sexual violence.

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#### **Балаларға көрсетілетін жыныстық зорлық-зомбылық: әлеуметтік-психологиялық талдау**

**Аңдатпа.** Бүгінгі қоғамда балаларға жасалатын жыныстық зорлық-зомбылық мәселесі ең өзекті және ашық түрде талқылауға қиын тақырыптардың бірі болып табылады. Бұл мақалада – жыныстық зорлық-зомбылықты анықтау, құрбан болған балаларды оңалту және алдын-алу мәселелері қарастырылады. Зерттеудің мақсаты – жыныстық зорлық-зомбылық әрекеттерінің негізгі факторларын анықтап, жәбірленушілерді әлеуметтік оңалту тәжірибесін зерттеу және оларды қолдаудың тиімді әдістерін ұсыну. Зерттеу жұмысы кейс-талдау, сапалық зерттеу, контент-талдау, тақырыптық талдау, дискурстық талдау және салыстырмалы талдау әдістеріне негізделген. Зерттеудің ғылыми маңыздылығы – бұл мәселені кешенді түрде қарастыруда. Мұнда нақты 7 кейс талданып, сарапшылардың пікірлері зерттеліп, жыныстық зорлық көрген балалардың оңалуындағы негізгі кедергілер мен қиындықтар анықталады. Практикалық маңызы – жыныстық зорлық әрекеттерін анықтау, жәбірленуші балаларға көмек көрсететін әлеуметтік

қызметкерлерге, педагогтарға және балалардың ата-аналарына арналған ұсыныстар әзірлеуде. Зерттеу нәтижелері бойынша жыныстық зорлық көрсетуші тұлғалар көп жағдайда баланың жақын ортасындағы адамдар болып табылады. Қоғам мен мемлекеттік жүйе бұл мәселені жүйелі түрде шешуге әлі дайын емес. Жыныстық зорлық көрген балаларды оңалтудың негізгі қиындықтары мен кедергілері анықталынды, оның ішінде стигматизация, мамандандырылған арнайы орталықтардың болмауы және мамандардың кәсіби біліктілігінің жеткіліксіздігі. Бұл зерттеудің үлесі – зорлық-зомбылыққа ұшыраған балаларды кешенді жүйелі түрде оңалтудың тиімді стратегиясын әзірлеу, сонымен қатар балаларға өз уақытында жыныстық тәрбие мен мемлекеттік қолдауды енгізу қажеттілігін талдау.

**Түйін сөздер:** жыныстық зорлық-зомбылық, балалардың әлеуметтік оңалуы, жыныстық тәрбие, зорлық-зомбылықтың алдын алу, реабилитация.

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#### **Сексуальное насилие над детьми: социально-психологический анализ**

**Аннотация.** В современном обществе проблема сексуального насилия над детьми является одной из наиболее актуальных и трудных для обсуждения тем. В данной статье рассмотрены вопросы выявления сексуального насилия, реабилитации и профилактики детей-жертв. Цель исследования - выявить основные факторы сексуального насилия, изучить практику социальной реабилитации жертв и предложить эффективные методы их поддержки. Исследовательская работа основана на методах кейс-анализа, качественного исследования, контент-анализа, тематического анализа, дискурс-анализа и сравнительного анализа. Научная значимость исследования заключается в комплексном рассмотрении данной проблемы. Здесь будут проанализированы 7 конкретных случаев, изучены мнения экспертов и выявлены основные препятствия и трудности в реабилитации детей, подвергшихся сексуальному насилию. Практическая значимость заключается в выявлении актов сексуального насилия, разработке рекомендаций для социальных работников, педагогов и родителей детей, оказывающих помощь пострадавшим детям. По результатам исследования, лица, совершавшие сексуальное насилие, в большинстве случаев являются лицами, находящимися в непосредственной близости от ребенка. Общество и государственная система еще не готовы к системному решению этой проблемы. Выявлены основные тонкости и препятствия реабилитации детей, подвергшихся сексуальному насилию, в том числе стигматизация, отсутствие специализированных центров и недостаточная профессиональная квалификация специалистов. Вклад данного исследования заключается в разработке эффективной стратегии комплексной системной реабилитации детей, подвергшихся насилию, а также в анализе необходимости своевременного внедрения полового воспитания и государственной поддержки детей.

**Ключевые слова:** сексуализированное насилие, социальная реабилитация детей, половое воспитание, профилактика насилия, реабилитация.

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