

The Causes and Conditions of Child Violence: The Rapes Case

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ABSTRACT

The main purpose is to investigate the increased frequency of rape and indecent assault against kids, despite strengthened legal restrictions and prevention efforts. It seeks to identify and examine the primary contributing factors—such as family instability, inappropriate relationships, household drunkenness, unsupervised internet usage, and insufficient child supervision—that put children, particularly those aged 8 to 17, at danger. The study aims to evaluate the efficacy of current preventative and protection initiatives, emphasizing the need for enhanced implementation, professional ability, and social commitment to protecting children's rights. Finally, it aims to inform more effective, evidence-based approaches for reducing and preventing sexual assault against children. The number of rapes and indecent attacks on kids has risen annually, with an average of 320 incidents reported each year, however a little decline is expected in 2024. Despite improved legal restrictions and NGOs' efforts, the incidence of child rape continues to rise by 14.2-22.8 percent each year, with many cases buried behind birth and abortion statistics. Key contributing variables include family instability, improper interactions, household drinking, unsupervised internet use, and insufficient kid supervision, with the majority of victims aged 8-17 and perpetrators being adults with lower educational attainment. Effective prevention and response necessitate not only strong laws, but also coordinated implementation, professional ability, and a social commitment to protecting children's rights and safety.

Keywords: Child sexual abuse prevention, legal and societal response, evidence-based intervention.

INTRODUCTION

There are any intentional harm or mistreatment to a child under 18 years old is considered child abuse. Child abuse takes many forms, which often occur at the same time. Any intentional harm or mistreatment of a kid under the age of 18 is child abuse. Child abuse can take many different forms, and it frequently occurs concurrently. Physical abuse has occurred. Physical child abuse happens when someone intentionally injures or puts a child in danger.

Emotional abuse occurs. Emotional child abuse is defined as damaging a child's self-esteem or emotional well-being. It involves verbal and emotional abuse, such as repeatedly insulting or berating a child, as well as isolating, neglecting, or rejecting a youngster. Abuse of medication. Medical child abuse happens when someone provides misleading information regarding a kid's ailment that requires medical attention, putting the youngster in danger of injury and unnecessary medical care.

Child sexual abuse encompasses any sexual behavior with a child. Sexual contact can take the form of purposeful sexual touching, oral-genital contact, or intercourse. This can also include noncontact sexual abuse of a child, such as exposing a kid to sexual activity or pornography; viewing or filming a child in a sexual manner; sexual harassment of a child; and child prostitution, including sex trafficking.

The Preamble to Mongolia's Constitution states that "the establishment and development of a humane, civil, democratic society in the country shall be the supreme goal," and Article 1(2) states that "democratic principles, justice, freedom, equality, ensuring national unity, and the rule of law shall be the fundamental principles of state activity."

Mongolia has followed the Criminal Code (1986, 2002) since the introduction of its Democratic Constitution, and the Criminal Code (2015) has evolved into a legislation with a broad range of restrictions in terms of protection principles and purposes. Chapter twelve of the Criminal Code. Crimes against human sexual freedom and inviolability (Articles 12.1-12.5), with this article focusing on Article 12.1 of the Criminal Code. Rape is a crime, as is Article 12.2 of the legislation. The quantitative data on registered, processed, and resolved sexual misconduct cases were reviewed, and certain factors to consider in processing this sort of crime were found and used to construct a preliminary questionnaire for a qualitative study.

EMOTIONAL AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE

What is Emotional Violence?

Emotional violence (also known as mental or psychological assault) can take various forms. Threatening, insulting, rejecting, ignoring, ridiculing, or scaring a child are all examples of emotional abuse. Neglecting children's educational needs, forcing them to solitary confinement, or denying emotional responsiveness are all unacceptable.

Emotional violence, also known as emotional abuse, psychological abuse, or mental abuse, is a pattern of conduct in which one person intentionally attempts to control, manipulate, or injure another's emotional well-being. This type of abuse can occur in any relationship, including those involving partners, family members, or caretakers and children. Many children who have experienced physical violence also suffer from emotional abuse, which is frequently perpetuated by those closest to them. Parents and caregivers are some of the most frequently cited offenders.

While emotional violence can be difficult for both the sufferer and others to identify, the consequences can be just as devastating as those caused by physical abuse. Children who are subjected to repeated incidents of psychological abuse may blame themselves, internalizing their abuser's hurtful words and behaviors. They may develop negative self-perceptions that persist throughout adulthood, leading to depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress, low self-esteem, isolation, and insecure attachment. According to at least one study, the consequences of emotional aggression might differ depending on its form: Children who are terrified by their caretakers are more likely to experience anxiety, difficulty sleeping, and other problems as adults, whereas those who are ignored or insulted may develop borderline personality disorders.

Why Emotional Violence is Serious

Even when there are no visible wounds, emotional violence can be just as destructive as physical assault. Its consequences can linger for many years, affecting mental, emotional, and physical health. Victims may blame themselves, experience powerlessness, or grow isolated. Children's repercussions can last into adulthood, limiting their ability to build healthy relationships and regulate emotions.

Emotional abuse leaves deep and lasting wounds. Physical violence is frequently regarded as more serious than emotional abuse, however this is simply not true. While the consequences of emotional violence can be severe, healing is possible with the proper help. Therapy, supporting connections, and safe places are critical to healing. If you or someone you know is facing emotional abuse seeking help from professionals or support organizations is strongly recommended. Emotional violence is a serious form of abuse that involves repeated behaviors intended to harm another's emotional health. Its impacts are deep and lasting, but with support, healing is possible.

What is Sexual Violence?

Sexual violence is defined as any undesired sexual act or behavior perpetrated on another person without their agreement, which frequently involves compulsion, force, or manipulation. Rape, sexual assault, child sexual abuse, incest, sexual harassment, sexual exploitation, unwelcome sexual contact or touching, exposure to sexual words or pictures, and forced sexual involvement are among the offenses covered.

Sexual violence can be committed by strangers, acquaintances, family members, or intimate relationships. It occurs in a variety of situations, including homes, workplaces, schools, and during armed conflict, where it can be employed as a weapon of war.

Sexual violence has serious and far-reaching consequences. Victims may sustain physical injuries, become pregnant prematurely, or contract sexually transmitted infections such as HIV. Often accompanied by physical or emotional violence, sexual violence ranges from direct physical contact to unwanted exposure to sexual language and images. It encompasses situations in which a child is forced to perform a sexual act, coerced to expose her or his body parts (in person or online), pressed to view the sexual activities of others, subjected to sexual advances by adults or peers, and many other acts of abuse. Rape is a severe form of sexual violence that may be inflicted by an individual or group as a punishment or weapon of war. Children are more vulnerable than adults to sexual violence. Their limited perception of what constitutes abuse elevates their risk of victimization. And they may be unaware of perpetrators' motives, thus more susceptible to manipulation and coercion.

Sexual violence during childhood impairs all elements of development. Physical abuse can lead to serious damage, early pregnancy, and HIV or other sexually transmitted illnesses. Depression, anxiety, and panic disorders are among the psychological effects, as are a variety of self-harming behaviors such as eating disorders and suicidal ideation. Children may cope with their experiences by fleeing, skipping school, abusing drugs and alcohol, or participating in dangerous sexual activity - activities that frequently isolate them and increase their vulnerability to more abuse.

In these ways and others, the social harm associated with sexual violence can be severe. Child victims may develop insecure or disorganized attachments, especially when violated by a person they depend on. They may grow up struggling to trust others and to maintain close relationships. Some enter adulthood without ever receiving the support they need to speak of their abuse. Because sexual violence can be shrouded in stigma and shame, silence remains the crushing burden of the survivor.

Child Sexual Violence: Key Facts and Impacts:

Child sexual violence encompasses any deliberate sexual act or exploitation perpetrated against Child sexual violence includes any intentional sexual act or exploitation committed against a child, including both contact (e.g., rape, assault) and non-contact acts (e.g., exposure to pornography, voyeurism). Sexual assault affects millions of people around the world, with one in every five girls and one in every seven males experiencing it as a kid.

Approximately 650 million women and girls worldwide have experienced childhood sexual violence. Sub-Saharan Africa has the highest rate (22% of girls), followed by Eastern and SouthEast Asia. Systemic sexual violence against children continues to be a serious violation of their rights during armed crises. Recent estimates suggest nearly 1 in 8 girls (over 370 million) experience abuse before age 18. Between 240 and 530 million men and boys are affected, with underreporting due to stigma. In conflict zones, boys face sexual slavery (e.g., Afghanistan's Bacha Baazi system) and coercion to commit abuses.

Over 90% of offenders are known to victims—30% are relatives, 60% family friends, neighbors, or authority figures. Males commit 88–94% of substantiated cases, though females account for 6–40% of abuses against boys. Sexual violence is weaponized to terrorize populations, displace communities, and exploit children, often leading to stigmatization and trafficking.

Long-Term Consequences: Mental health: Survivors face elevated risks of PTSD, depression, substance abuse, and suicidal tendencies. Physical health: Chronic conditions (e.g., obesity, cancer) and reproductive health issues (e.g., unplanned pregnancies) are common. Social stigma as victims, especially in conflict areas, endure ostracization and barriers to reintegration.

Causes and Conditions of Violence Against Children Rape:

Structural Inequalities and Poverty: Poverty exacerbates vulnerabilities, with low-income children at higher risk of exploitation, including sexual abuse. Economic stress may force families into high-risk situations or compel children to work, increasing their exposure to abusers. **Perpetrator tactics and risk conditions aimed upon vulnerable children:** Perpetrators frequently target passive, secluded, or neglected children from broken homes, using trust to groom victims. There are key points regarding family dysfunction, caregiver factors, environmental influences, cultural and social norms, conflict-related violence, and systemic consequences related to child abuse and maltreatment:

Family Dysfunction and Caregiver Factors:

- Domestic violence and parental substance abuse create unstable family environments, increasing children's vulnerability to abuse.

- Single-parent households or large families may reduce parental supervision, leaving children less protected.
- Intergenerational trauma occurs as parents with histories of abuse are more likely to perpetuate cycles of violence and neglect.
- Caregiver risk factors include mental health issues, substance misuse, low education or income, high parenting stress, and attitudes that justify violence.
- Family dysfunction such as violence, conflict, isolation, and criminal involvement further heightens risk.

Environmental Factors:

- Over 80% of abuse against children under 12 occurs in residential settings, mostly by known individuals within the home.
- Institutional failures, including weak legal frameworks and delayed justice, especially in politically unstable regions, enable impunity for perpetrators.
- Cultural and Social Norms
- Violence is often normalized as a form of discipline or control, particularly in patriarchal societies, fostering acceptance of abuse.
- Gender inequities increase risk for girls, especially for sexual abuse, though boys in conflict zones also face serious threats.
- Armed conflict zones, such as Sudan, see rape weaponized to terrorize communities, with children as young as one year targeted.

Consequences and Systemic Gaps:

- Survivors face lifelong physical and mental health challenges including sexually transmitted infections, PTSD, and substance abuse risks.
- Underreporting is significant due to fear of stigma, retaliation, and lack of access to services, particularly affecting boys.
- Legal and cultural barriers, including inadequate enforcement of child protection laws and societal tolerance of violence, perpetuate abuse cycles.
- This synthesis reflects the complex interplay of family, environmental, cultural, and systemic factors that contribute to child maltreatment and its consequences.

ANALYSIS AND COMPARISONS OF CRIME AS RAPE

Analysis about the Status of the Police Registering and Investigating this Type of Crime

Article 4.1 of the Law on Police Service (2017) states that the Police Service shall fight crime, ... and carry out this function within the scope of its powers specified in Article 10.1 of the Law. The following quantitative data on the work carried out by the police within the scope of its powers specified in Article 10.1.4 of the Law on Police Service, respectively, to register and investigate crimes under the law; and Article 10.1.10 of the Law on Police Service, respectively, to maintain a unified statistical register of crimes, violations, and persons convicted of them, and to make inquiries, was analyzed. Article 12.1 of the Criminal Code registered by the police in 2020-2024. Rape crime, and Article 12.2 of the Law. Quantitative study of crimes of sexual misconduct. This crime resulted in a miscarriage or pregnancy of a person under the age of sixteen; rape of a person under the age of sixteen related to the family - 81, Article 12.1 4. This crime was committed against a minor - 990, Article 12.2 2. This crime was committed against a

person over the age of fourteen and under the age of eighteen - 16, Article 12.2 3. This crime was committed against a minor - 46 crimes.

From table ass below, it is noteworthy that the number of crimes of this type has increased steadily, 4. This crime was committed against a minor - 990, which is an increase of 1.8 percent compared to the 2020 figures for this type of crime. Article 12.1 of the Criminal Code registered in the last 5 years. Rape crime, as well as Article 12.2 of the law. Of the 1,601 crimes of sexual misconduct registered, an average of 320 crimes were registered and investigated over the past 5 years. In light of the above table, the current state of detection of this type of crime is as follows:

Table 01: Number of people registered and checked by the police (2020-2024)

Nº	Relevant articles, sections, and provisions of the Criminal Code	2021 year	2022 year	2023 year	2024 year
1.	12.1 article 2.1	78	82	123	119
2.	12.1 article 3	15	19	18	8
3.	12.1 article 4	171	222	212	247
4.	12.2 article 2	1	3	3	7
5.	12.2 article 3	7	7	9	17
	TOTAL	272	333	365	398

12.1 article 1., the crime of rape, Noted by: The results of our study

When comparing crime detection rates, the detection rate in 2020 was average to above average, however the detection rate in 2024 has declined dramatically, which is related to the decrease in the detection rate of the aforementioned offenses for each crime. Furthermore, the findings of a complete investigation must be used to determine the causes of the decline in the detection rate of this sort of crime.

The figures indicating the personal status of the victims of the above detected crimes are: 1553 women, 77 men, 110 0-7 years old, 685 8-13 years old, and 835 children 14-17 years old. In terms of social status, the victims are 1320 secondary school students, 21 school dropouts, 60 students, and 229 others. Considering the gender and age of the victim, according to the statistics released by the Health Development Center over the past 5 years, 98 minors and 11,878 minors were born, and 215 minors and 2,950 minors had abortions.

Table 02: The number of people born (2020-2024)

Age	2021 year	2022 year	2023 year	2024 year	TOTAL
Between 10-14 age	18	22	24	23	98
Between 15-19 age	2553	2386	2074	1931	11878

Noted by: The results of our study

Table 03: Number of people who have had abortions

Age	2021 year	2022 year	2023 year	2024 year	TOTAL
Between 10-14 age	35	41	40	69	215
Between 15-19 age	618	587	571	499	2950

Noted by: The results of our study

The statistical data released by the Health Development Center should be studied in detail in relation to the age and social status of the victims of the above-mentioned crimes. For example, it is possible to compare the age and quantitative data of the victims of crimes registered in the last 5 years with the quantitative data released by the organization, conduct qualitative research, and draw conclusions from this to identify unregistered and undetected victims of crimes, prevent this type of crime, and take action.

In addition, 1597 disabled minors were victims of the above-mentioned crimes registered in 2022-2024, of which 19 were disabled, and by type of disability: 1/ intellectual disability-15, 2/ dual disability or speech and hearing disability-3, 3/ hearing disability-1 person. We are closely monitoring and studying the fact that, despite quantitative research on the age and health status of victims of this type of crime, preventive and intervention efforts are being organized in stages, there are many conclusions that are ineffective.

Resolution of this Type of Crime Referred to the Prosecutor's Office

In the last 5 years, the police agency has registered and investigated 1,601 such crimes, and referred 1,501 crimes to the prosecutor's office.

Table 04: Dismissal by the prosecutor

Articles, sections, and provisions of the Criminal Code	2021 year		2022 year		2023 year		2024 year	
	Registered and investigated	Transferred to the prosecutor	Registered and investigated	Transferred to the prosecutor	Registered and investigated	Transferred to the prosecutor	Registered and investigated	Transferred to the prosecutor
12.1 article 2.1	78	74	82	73	123	94	119	98
12.1 article 3	15	26	19	25	18	20	8	12
12.1 article 4	171	187	222	208	212	187	247	172
12.2 article 2	1	2	3	2	3	3	7	1
12.2 article 3	7	7	7	16	9	11	17	18
TOTAL	272	296	333	324	365	315	398	301

Noted by: The results of our study

The police transferred 1,501 such crimes to the prosecutor's office, and 1,413 of them were convicted. In terms of age, the defendants who committed the above-mentioned crimes were 134 under the age of 18, 294 between the ages of 19 and 25, 351 between the ages of 26 and 35, 265 between the ages of 36 and 45, 92 between the ages of 46 and 55, and 54 over the age of 56, with the majority of those aged 19 to 45. In terms of education, 112 defendants had no education, 171 had primary education, 279 had incomplete secondary education, 531 had complete secondary education, and 97 had higher education, of which 91.8 percent had less than complete secondary education.

In the last four years, the forensic examination office has evaluated 4,161 people who claim to have been victims of sexual violence. The figures above are only for those who discovered they were victims of this crime, and there is a need to investigate the discrepancy between the 1,601

registered by police in the last 5 years, the 1,501 crimes of this type transferred by the police to the prosecutor's office, and the 1,413 crimes prosecuted.

Table 05: Quantitative survey of people who underwent examination due to being victims of sexual violence (age, gender)

№	Year	By sex		0-6	7-13	Age	
		Male	Female			14-15	16-17
1	2020 year	25	644	64	226	217	162
2	2021 year	52	657	72	269	238	130
3	2022 year	47	853	80	320	312	188
4	2023 year	92	883	65	304	413	193
5	2024 year	47	861	69	276	378	185
	TOTAL	263	3898	350	1395	1558	858

Noted by: The results of our study

Conviction for Crimes Against Human Sexual Freedom and Inviolability

Over the past 5 years, a total of 902 people has been convicted of crimes under Article 12.1 of the Criminal Code, which is the crime of rape, and Article 12.2 of the law, which is the crime of indecent sexual gratification.

Table 06: Number of people convicted (2020-2024)

Year	2020 year	2021 year	2022 year	2023 year	2024 year	TOTAL
number	101	149	212	218	222	902

A total of 26 people are receiving jail sentences after being convicted of Article 12.1 of the Criminal Code. Rape and Article 12.2 of the Code. A minor repeatedly sexually assaulted another minor. Although the perpetrators of the crimes listed above were sentenced to jail, 360 inmates have been freed early since 2020.

It is worth noting that the number of prisoners released early in 2024 compared to the same period of the previous year decreased by 18 or 21 percent, as a result of the amendments and amendments made to the Criminal Code on December 7, 2023, which provided for the early release of prisoners who committed the crime specified in Article 12.1, Part 4, or rape against a minor, from prison sentences and did not impose supervision.

CONCLUSION

The number of rapes and indecent assaults on minors is increasing every year, with an average of 320 cases registered per year, or 0.8 cases per day, and the number of cases detected in 2024 is expected to decrease by 6-20 percent compared to previous years. Despite the efforts of non-governmental organizations working to prevent, suppress, and protect victims of this type of crime, and numerous studies conducted with international support, the capacity of the law to combat crimes against sexual freedom and inviolability has improved dramatically, but the number of rapes of minors has steadily increased by 14.2-22.8 percent each year.

Behind the statistics of 11,976 births and 3,165 abortions between 2020 and 2024, crimes against minors and young children “against human sexual freedom and inviolability” are hidden methods and forms. It can be concluded from the statistics of 4,161 people who have been

examined by the Forensic Investigation Agency on the grounds of being victims of sexual violence in the last 5 years, 1,601 crimes registered with the police in the last 5 years, and 1,501 crimes transferred by the police to the prosecutor's office, of which 1,413 crimes were prosecuted.

The main reasons for the commission of this type of crime are family instability, inappropriate relationships, alcoholism in the household, uncontrolled use of the Internet, and weak supervision of children in risky situations. In 2024, 19 boys were victims of child rape, an increase of 11.5 percent compared to the same period of the previous year. It was determined that children aged 8-17 were the most affected by these crimes, while the Forensic Investigation Agency recorded 47 children undergoing examination for this type of crime.

The majority of the accused, 91.8 percent, are people with lower, incomplete secondary, and complete secondary education, which means that perpetrators of this type of crime are not aware of the punishment imposed for rape and sexual indecency, which is measured by their level of education. In terms of the age of the accused who committed rape and sexual indecency against minors and minors, the majority are between the ages of 26-35, and 93 percent of the crimes were committed in homes.

Organizing information, advocacy, and events to prevent this type of crime can have a severe psychological impact on victims, which can lead to suicidal tendencies. In addition, since excessive punishment can be life-threatening for victims, posting information that influences the mindset of perpetrators online is an effective way to prevent this type of crime, as proven by foreign experience.

The essence of laws to combat sexual violence against children is not to prove crimes that have already been committed, but to prevent them. Their implementation is related to social and economic conditions, but it largely depends on the cooperation of state institutions, the attitude of officials to uphold the rule of law and protect human rights and freedoms, knowledge, and professional skills. Therefore, it is worth mentioning that the results of the fight against sexual violence depend not only on the content and nature of the adopted laws and administrative regulations, but also on the system for their implementation, the activities and mindset of citizens and officials.

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