



Social Pathology



Behavioral problems in school aged children:

1. Antisocial Problems:

As stealing, lying, gambling, cruelty, sexual offences, and destructiveness.

2. Habit Disorders:

As Thumb sucking, nail biting, bed wetting,



3. Educational Difficulties:

As Backwardness in studies, school phobia, and school failures etc.

Behavioral problems in school aged children:

3. Personality Disorders:

As Jealousy, temper-tantrums, timidity, shyness, day-dreaming, fears and anxieties, unsociability, hysteria.



4. Psychosomatic complaints:

As Tremors, headache, asthma, depression, delusion, and hallucination.

Juvenile Delinquency:



Definition:

A deviant is one who shows deviation from normal behavior.

Delinquency is not merely "juvenile crime", but it embraces all deviations from normal youthful behavior. (from unaccepted table manner to murder)

Incidence:

It is estimated that 2% of children (age 7-17 years) in USA attend juvenile courts, and boys 4-5 X more than girls.

Causes of Juvenile Delinquency:

1. Biological causes:

As hereditary defects, feeble-minded, physical defects, and glandular imbalance. Extra Y chromosomes XYY.

2. Social causes:

As broken homes (death of parents, separation of parents, step mothers) and disturbed home condition (poverty, alcoholism, parental neglect, many children).

3. Other Causes:

As sex-thrillers, urbanization, cinemas/ TV/ satellite/ and internet, slum-dwelling, in addition to mobiles.

Preventive Measures of Juvenile Delinquency:

1. Improvement of Family Life :

The first and most important step.

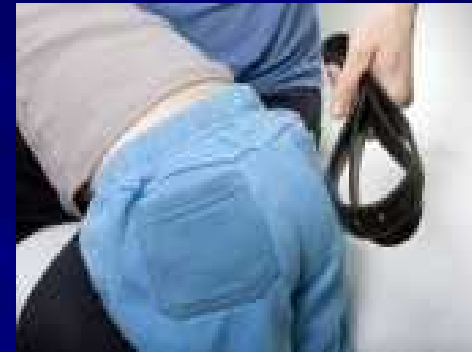
2. Schooling:

Comes next to home and they should be in connection.

3. Social welfare services:

These includes recreation facilities, parent-counseling, child guidance, educational facilities and adequate general health services.

Battered Baby Syndrome:



Definition:

“A clinical condition in young children , who have received non-accidental wholly inexcusable violence or injury, on one or more occasions , including minimal as well as severe fatal trauma, for what is often the most trivial provocation, by the hand of an adult in a position of trust, generally a parent, guardian or foster parent. In addition to physical injury, there may be a deprivation of nutrition, care and affection in circumstances which indicate that such deprivation is not accidental”.

Battered Baby Syndrome:



- This syndrome has been found in all social strata.
- The incidence is not well established.
- The most worrying sequels is mental and neurological complications.
- 10-15 % of cases of cerebral palsy, 20-30% of mentally retarded children may be the results of “Battered Baby Syndrome”.

Prevention:

Mainly through child protective agencies.

Battered wife syndrome



Battered spouse syndrome

All these are parts of general global violence that characterized human in modern ages.





Child Abuse:

Includes physical violence, sexual abuse, mental and emotional maltreatment, neglect, deprivation and lack of opportunity.



Contributory factors for child abuse:

1. Poverty.
2. Alcoholism and other drug abuse.
3. Loneliness.
4. Immaturity and other host factors.
5. Many other important causes are embedded in family and its function in rearing of children.

Incidence: Ranges about 1 million cases of child abuse, i.e. about 2% of children.

Suggested remedial measures:

1. Increased legal help.
2. More case workers.
3. Educating young couples to not have child until they become mature enough to rear children.
4. Attempts to strengthen the individual and his family.
5. Supportive home visitors are found to be very effective in preventing child abuse in families considered to be risky in this issue.

*The problem of child abuse is complex one, and reflects merely one facet of the larger issue of violence in the home and in modern society at large.

Street Children:

A large no. of children live and work on the streets, a high proportion without any family support, particularly in the mega cities of the developing world.

Street children are at high risk of :

1. Malnutrition and subsequent stunting of their growth.
2. Infectious diseases as T.B., STDs including HIV.
3. Skin diseases.
4. Drug abuse.
5. Prostitution.
6. Criminal exploitation.



Causes:

1. Major losses in family members.
2. Natural and man-made disasters.
3. Bye-product of wars and riots.
4. Poverty.
5. Rapid urbanization and industrialization.

Incidence:

A bout 100 millions around the world,

- 40 millions in Latin America.
- 25 millions in **Asia**.
- 10 millions in **Africa**.
- 25 millions in other areas and the developed world.



Control of street children:

1. The rehabilitation by the government and non-government voluntary agencies.
2. Counseling centers should be established for them.
3. They should be provided with free school facilities.
4. Job opportunity is another way in helping them.

Child Labor:

Causes:

1. Poverty.
2. Unemployment.
3. Lack of education.



Incidence:

- According to surveys of ILO (International Labor Organization), over 79 millions children under age of 15 years were obliged to work, sometimes as young as 5.
- years in paid employment.
- 70% of those children are in Asia and Africa.

It is impossible now to eliminate the problem through **legislation**, but the legislation can **regulate** this problem by regulating the condition of work in order to prevent those child from abuse and deviance.

Drug Addiction:



Definition:

It is a state of periodic or chronic intoxication detrimental to the individual and society produced by repeated intake of habit-forming **drug**.

" **Drug culture**" is fast making inroads into lives of young people from all walks of life.



To call a person a drug addict, the following criteria must be satisfied:

1. **Psychological dependence:** there is an overpowering desire (compulsion) to take the drug and obtain it by any means.
2. **Physical dependence:** when the drug is withdrawn, the patient shows " withdrawal symptoms" as violent behavior, nausea vomiting, watering of eyes and noise.
3. **Development of tolerance:** there is a tendency to increase the dose.

Treatment:

1. Medical treatment.
2. Change in environment.
3. Complete break between the patient and his group.
4. Psychotherapy.
5. Prevention through education for target population and general public through all media.