CASE STUDY

Approaches to the study of the psychological abuse child

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Abstract

Now this day's a of the treatments common towards children's is the psychological treatment. Now days this kind of treatment is considered continuously, however there are a few the causes that is in denounce for part of the victims, over all because most of the victims are children. This observes in which the psychological treatment in children's is between 8 to 10 years of age, is make for part the parents themselves, already that in these the children's pass most of the time. This kind of treatment is principally by means of verbal attack how this: the insults, threats and nicknames.

Keywords: Domestic attacks, infantile treatment, psychology treatment.

1 | DELIMITATION OF THE PROBLEM

National demographic change by states in 2003 made by the CONAPO and population growth indicate: According to current population projections CONAPO mid 20 October the inhabitants of the country amounted to 104.2 million. It is estimated that just over two million New Mexicans were born during the year, but about 465,000 died, leaving a net increase of 1.55 million people. In this way, the annual growth rate of 1.49 percent derived from the excess of births over deaths was reduced to 1.11 percent as a result of migration abroad (Unicef, 2015). The global fertility rate, today 2.21 children per woman, is gradually approaching the replacement level (2.11 children) expected to be reached in 2005. Life expectancy, for its part, continues to rise and is estimated at 74.9 years in currently (72.4 years for men and 77.4 for women), which implies an average decrease of six percent with respect to the level of mortality registered at the beginning of the current administration. Even more significant has been the decrease of twelve percent in the infant mortality rate, since it fell from 233 deaths of children under one year of age for every 10,000 live births in 2000 to 205 in 20 10.

The Survey on Intrafamily Violence (ENVIF), conducted in 1999, recorded that one out of every three households in the Metropolitan Area of Mexico City suffers some type of intrafamily violence; Likewise, it revealed a greater presence of acts of violence in the home is headed by men, of these homes reported

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some type of violence from those headed by women. On the other hand, the most frequent aggressors are the head of the household and the spouse, while the most affected victims are daughters, sons and spouses.

The different types of violence in families. The most frequent expressions of emotional abuse are screaming and major anger; of the households with the presence of emotional aggressions suffered greater yelling and anger. It is important to take into account that there are various factors that influence psychological and physical abuse in children, since it is a social problem, aspects such as demographic growth, economic level, population dynamics, the situation of poverty, all these factors directly influence the abuse of minors since in our country the population is growing, which causes greater overcrowding in extreme poverty homes, which causes a very deplorable quality of life for the family, our country It has more than 50% of the population in extreme poverty and lower middle class wants to say that at these levels given the mistreatment but are more susceptible to it.

Taking into account the INEGI data, according to the education level of the population, it can be inferred that it is a factor that influences abuse, since the higher the level of education the mother or father has in this case, it would be a factor that would decrease the abuse of the parents towards the children, it is also important to point out that according to the statistics in 1999 the most frequent aggressions within the home are with a higher percentage refer to physical aggressions such as pushing, pulling and verbal threats, that is, the population may instead see it as an everyday thing being that this is considered as abuse, this is linked to emotional abuse which are reported as raise his voice and getting angry exceedingly with the highest percentages, you can see also that a percentage the Most of the aggressions of all kinds in the family dynamics are directed at the children, by the parents.

2 | CONCEPT OF THE PROBLEM

Theory of the development human and individual which is a microsystem not is only it is immersed within systems that make their social relations and behavior, so that their behavior does not behave only in the fate that is formed by guidelines imposed by the family and this in turn is influenced by a macrosystem that is the society in which they are immersed. From the perspective of the theory of social identity, an explanation of child abuse can be given as shown below.

Categorization. people tend to categorize objects to understand them in a similar way, the human being categorizes people and, in this way, to understand our social environment. These categories can be, white, black, Australian, Christian, Muslim, worker, etc. by categorizing individuals, one can find the category to which they belong; taking attitudes typical of our category.

Identification. We identify ourselves with groups to which we believe we belong. identification carries with it two meanings. Part of who we are is governed by the group, to which we belong, sometimes we think as "we", and sometimes as "me". In this way, we sometimes think of ourselves as members of some group and sometimes ourselves as unique individuals. What is important about such a statement is that when we think of ourselves as members of a group, it is defined as a social identity. thinking of us as individuals is called personal identity.

Comparison In a way, we see ourselves the same as everyone else, that is, we treat our group members similarly. As an example, we put the case of wars; the members of the opposite group are considered identical, this is the idea of social comparison, an idea that argues that in order to evaluate ourselves we compare ourselves with others similar to us.

From a more global perspective, Turner points out that group members compare their group with other groups in order to define their group within a positive concept and in the same way define themselves positively. Two ideas are derived from social comparison: the first is that group members are motivated by seeing their group relatively better than other groups; This is the positive distinction, the second idea is the negative distinction where groups tend to minimize the differences between groups in order to view their own favorably. In the first place, individuals tend to classify people into categories or social groups. Once

our social world is divided, we tend to accentuate the barriers between groups by highlighting the equalities with our group and the intergroup differences. Second, Tajfel and Turner noted that members of the group increased their self - esteem and assessing members of the ingroup more favorably (Tajfel & Turner, 1986). This behavior may be due to humans having a basic need to establish and maintain a positive identity through positive self-esteem. These two conclusions have an important consequence on intergroup relations.

When individuals identify with a group and observe the rest as members of another group other than their own, they tend to depersonalize others, considering them as people who react in a certain way because they belong to a certain group and not as individuals with traits personal or differences with your own group. Following the theory of social identity stereotypes and prejudices are created between groups because of the division between ingroup and outgroup. When presented in social identification, these three characteristics in the child determine their social relationships and behavior because they are not alone, but their context is formed by various systems that are imposed. Stereotypes and prejudices between groups because of the created division between ingroup and outgroup. For this reason, there is a tendency to depersonalize others, considering them as people who react in a certain way because they belong to a certain group and not as individuals with personal traits or differences with their own group. However, the theory of Identity Social suggests that individual discriminates against those non - group, i.e., to the (outgroup). Once the social world is divided, the barriers between groups tend to accentuate, underlining the equalities with our group and the intergroup differences. When individuals identify with a group and observe the rest as members of another group other than their own, they tend to depersonalize others, considering them as people who react in a certain way because they belong to a certain group and not as individuals with traits personal or differences with your own group. Stereotypes and prejudices are created between groups because of the division between ingroup and outgroup.

3 | DISSOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM

Through psychosocial theories of change, such as social identity and human development, the phenomenon of psychological abuse in children can be explained, and how this could have an impact of change in society and future research.

The present research, emphasize the factors that propitiate the higher incidence of child psychological abuse, and create support programs and prevention of psychological abuse.

Finally, it is intended to fill an important gap that on the issue of child abuse and, more specifically in the field of psychological abuse, is clearly occurring, at a time when this type of social research has acquired great relevance , by assuming an attempt to improve the quality of life of people and safeguard their dignity while respecting human rights, whose declaration by the United Nations has meant a social advance and a change in attitudes that have made these values have been incorporated into the everyday way of life.

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