



CHILD SEXUAL ABUSED IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF SOCIAL CONTROL

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine violence against children which currently has received attention from the community, related to the increasing number of cases that are revealed with various forms of violence and the adverse effects that must be borne by children as victims of violence. The research method used was a case study by conducting interviews with members of the Tasikmalaya Regency KPAD task force with the aim of uncovering various forms of sexual violence against children. In the perspective of social control, violence occurs because of the emptiness of social control that exists in society, this can happen when family institutions have changed in carrying out their functions and roles, especially in terms of the parenting style applied to children.

Keywords: sexual abused, children, social control



INTRODUCTION

Cases of violence against children are currently experiencing an increasing trend, especially when the Covid 19 pandemic hit Indonesia in 2020, the Ministry of PPA noted that the number of violence that occurred in children included 2,900 cases of physical violence, 2,737 cases of psychological violence and 5,628 cases of sexual violence.(CNN Indonesia.com, 2021). The latest data revealed by the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) throughout 2019 showed that 71 girls and 52 boys were victims of sexual violence in educational institutions. Various regions in Indonesia face the same problem, namely sexual violence that befalls children and occurs where children should receive protection, namely at home and at school.

Sexual violence is an extraordinary crime against humanity, because unlike other conventional crimes, victims of sexual violence receive extraordinary torture and pressure to deal with the events they experience, in many cases the victims, especially children, will choose to remain silent due to fear of a reaction. that may be encountered in the future. As for the children or families of the victims who decide to speak out and take action against them, they still have to face a long way to get justice. Events that are still considered a shameful disgrace to talk about have resulted in the victims receiving treatment that adds to the suffering of the victims and their families.

In many cases of sexual violence, the victim is often in a weak position, and the perpetrator is someone close to the victim and has the power to control the situation so that he can deceive the victim, the theory of power relations places the relationship between two people or groups in an unequal position, weak - strong , inferior – superior, but there are various external conditions that contribute to the occurrence of sexual violence against children, especially those that occur in families or schools, such as tenuous social control factors, estrangements that occur in interactions in society, and low commitment of citizens to adhere to values and norm.

The large number of sexual violence against children that occurred in their immediate environment prompted the authors to formulate a research problem, namely how is child sexual abused viewed from the perspective of social control theory?



LITERATURE REVIEW

Violence is an act of inhibiting, hurting and damaging as well as hurting other parties either directly or indirectly, targeting the physical and mental of other people, and the perpetrators can be individuals, groups or invisible or structures. In particular, child abuse, also known as child abuse, is defined as intentional or unintentional, verbal and non-verbal actions that aim to injure or damage children in the form of physical, mental, social, economic and sexual attacks that impact their social functioning.

Mboyek and Stanko ((Tursilarini, 2017) defines sexual violence as a form of action that is usually carried out by men and directed at women in the sexual sphere which the woman does not like because she feels humiliated, but the victim is in a threatened position so that she is unable to resist or resist. ECPAT (End Child Prostitution In Asia Tourism) International defines sexual violence against children as a relationship or interaction between a child and someone who is older or an adult where the child is used as an object to satisfy the perpetrator's sexual needs.(Noviana, 2015).

In general, sexual violence against children is defined as the involvement of a child in all sexual activity with someone who, according to the law in force in their area, is an adult who has more knowledge than a child and this action has the aim of using the child for pleasure (Noviana, 2015). Then it can also be concluded that the perpetrator is often a person who has more power to control the situation, place, even the victim's way of thinking, the perpetrator often modifies his targets, both victims he knows and comes from his immediate environment, as well as targets from the outside environment (incidental victim), so that this perpetrator should be called a sexual predator.

Some sexual violence originates from the family relationship between the perpetrator and the victim, we usually know this case as familial abuse (sexual violence where the perpetrator is the victim's closest family) but there are also cases of violence originating from an environment outside the family, but between the victim and the perpetrator there has been interaction known as extra familial abuse, in this case of sexual violence the perpetrator is someone the victim knows because he often interacts, such as neighbors, playmates, or teachers at school.

In a study conducted by Easton et al, one fact was found that a victim of sexual violence can experience mental health problems and prolonged depression, besides that victims seem to have the possibility of experiencing conflict with their environment.



Although the research focuses on male subjects, it is also relevant to female victims.(Easton, Kong, Gregas, & Shaver, 2017). Adverse effects are not only experienced by children who are victims of sexual violence, but various problems must also be experienced by families of children who are victims of sexual violence. Negative stigmatization is also often felt by families of children who are victims of sexual violence.(Simon, Barnett, Smith, Mucka, & Wiils, 2017). Feelings of shame and also failing to prevent sexual violence from happening to them dominate the emotions felt by family members.(Simon VA, Barnett, Smith, Mucka, & Willis, 2017)

Feelings of shame and self-blame are one of the factors which then hinder families from seeking help and treatment for their children, this is also compounded by various pressures exerted by the surrounding environment which often make the victim's family close themselves off from association, and some even decide to leave their homes to seek a new environment, actions like this in the end only increase the degree of pressure on children, resulting in lasting trauma for them because they do not get proper treatment.

In the perspective of social control, various violence that occurs is closely related to the weakness or even the loss of effective control from parents and society. this is as stated by Durkheim who described the social conditions that dramatically changed in the era of the industrial revolution. The breakdown of social solidarity, a basic bond that unites individuals in a collective social order, forcing everyone to work individually, technological change has combined with the rise of capitalism, from a society that was originally traditional, living together and simple, to a social system that is technologically sophisticated, where the sense of togetherness becomes more and more evaporated,

The main idea of social control theory is that every deviation is the result of a vacuum of social control or control, because basically humans have a tendency to break the law, so it is very important for individuals to have an attachment to society to conform or obey the rules. Social control theory or social control theory focuses on techniques and strategies that can help regulate human behavior, this theory strongly encourages compliance and adjustment to the rules or norms that apply in society which include family values, school rules, morals. , values and beliefs.

According to Horton (Purwatiningsih, 2019) the use of social control can be carried out through socialization, namely an invitation to comply with community norms, then social pressure can be carried out in an effort to control people's behavior that shows deviations



from values and norms, and finally social control can be carried out through the use of force and power in the form of legal regulations and formal punishments.

Travis Hirschi's microsociological perspective on social control maps out four propositions in the process of social control, namely attachment, commitment, involvement, and believe, known as social bond theory. (Darmawan, 2018)

METHOD

Researchers use a qualitative approach to case study research, because it can explore real life, contemporary limited systems (case) or various cases (multicase) through detailed and in-depth data collection, involving various sources of information (observations, interviews, audiovisual materials, documents and various report). Case study research seeks to obtain comprehensive data, so data collection must be carried out holistically, which means that researchers must be able to obtain information from various parties, not only from participants and key informants through in-depth interviews, but also data can be obtained from people who are around the main informant, daily notes regarding the main informant's activities or his track record. (Rahardjo. 2017).

Case study research data can be obtained from several techniques, such as interviews, observation and documentation. In this study, researchers conducted interviews with the chairperson and the Tasikmalaya District KPAID Task Force as a child protection agency that has been providing assistance to child victims of sexual violence in Tasikmalaya District. analysis data is done by reducing the data to ensure the data is recorded or recorded properly, then the presentation of the data and the final step is to draw conclusions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Factors causing sexual violence

Data obtained from one of the KPAIDs in West Java, namely Tasikmalaya Regency, recorded 65 cases of violence in 2020 and in 2021 there will be 115 cases of which 29% of them are cases of sexual violence, the trend of cases has increased in 2022 if you look at the data up to August which reached 18 cases of sexual violence. Cases of sexual violence included sexual abuse and sexual intercourse involving children aged 7 to 17 years with the incident locations at home, playgrounds and there were also several cases that occurred in educational institutions and Islamic boarding schools. This is according to the narrative of one of the Kpaid Task Force



"The characteristics of sexual violence against children in the lake are varied, some are perpetrated by biological fathers, surrogate fathers, uncles, some are perpetrated by unscrupulous Koran teachers, some are perpetrated by acquaintances from social media, but some are perpetrated by traders who every day through the victim's house to sell.

The highest cause of sexual violence against children is related to the upbringing carried out by the parents or the victim's family, many victims of sexual violence come from broken homes, divided families cause some family functions to be lost, plus poor communication between people. parents cause neglect of children, the most concerning is when care is finally handed over to other family members, such as grandmothers or aunts.

Family disorganization in society has a major impact on children's lives, in addition to complete loss of parental love, divorce also often causes neglect of children, reduced supervision by families over children, and children have the potential to become victims of violence by other people. around them, be it physical, verbal or sexual violence. Imperfect socialization makes children potentially perpetrators and victims of sexual deviation in society.

Social control

The phenomenon of sexual violence that befalls children is a form of crime that can occur anywhere, this is one of the symptoms of the fading function of supervision or social control in society, an increasingly specialized life makes everyone have their own activities and less concern and solidarity with others, in perspectiveDurkheim's social control emphasizes the importance of the integration function in preventing various sexual crimes, and the Indonesian nation has a perspective that is valid for life and becomes a bond for a harmonious life, namely Pancasila which is based on the patterns and traditions of Indonesian society which is Bhinneka Tunggal Ika, has local wisdom with prioritizing the principles of kinship, mutual cooperation, humanity and social justice.

The development of Emile Durkheim's social control theory was carried out by Travis Hirschi building a social control theory based on the view that social ties or lack of self-control will increase one's involvement in crime, in a functional perspective, social control is a prerequisite that cannot be separated from the ongoing life. However, in its development, society experiences continuous changes, including various institutions that begin to lose their functions, such as the function of controlling community members in complying with a system of values and norms that have been agreed so far. Public.



The purpose (goal) of social control is the behavior of the community itself, and the purpose of supervision is so that people's life flows according to mutually agreed patterns and principles. Social control thus includes planned or unplanned (voluntary) social processes to guide people. In addition, social control is basically a system and process that educates, invites, and even forces community members to behave according to social norms. The process of socialization and education in the family and at school is intended to lead to changes in attitudes and individual behavior towards acting according to the norm.

Crimes committed by family members show little or no attachment, attachment between family members, good communication between family members should be able to foster pure affection, become control of the desire to hurt fellow family members, as well as external controls that must be carried out by parties other than the family, in order to avoid deviant behavior or sexual violence.

The four propositions of social control theory according to Travis can be explained as follows:

1. *Attachment* or attachment in social bonds refers to a person's source of strength that arises from the results of socialization in their primary group, the closeness of children/adolescents to parents or, family or peer group, will lead to affective identification, so that individuals have a strong bond or commitment to comply on the rules. This emotional attachment includes affection between family and closest people, communication between them, and also supervision from the community. This concept is believed to be a factor that can protect a person from deviant acts or crimes.

2. *Commitment* or strong responsibility for the rules can provide a framework of awareness about the future, that the future will be brighter if we comply with the rules, and conversely the future will be bleak if we break the rules. This statement refers to the calculation of the pros and cons of a person's involvement in deviance, this is motivated by the idea that in general a person will invest everything including time, energy, costs to be involved in community activities with the aim of gaining a good reputation, if someone ends up committing a deviance it means considered the pros and cons of his actions.

3. *Involvement* or involvement or participation refers to a form of awareness to be actively involved in various community activities. The higher a person's



involvement in the community, this will reduce the chances of a person being involved in deviant behavior. This involvement can take the form of school activities, sports activities, social organizations, religious communities and others.

4. *Believeor* trust, loyalty and adherence to values and norms such as the values of honesty, morality, justice, patriotism and responsibility will be firmly embedded in a person, or what we know as social order. If someone finally commits a deviance, then it means that there are other beliefs that are more firmly ingrained in him, thus loosening his bond with the values and norms that apply in general in society.

In efforts to deal with sexual violence that has occurred, the government through the central and regional KPAI is an external control that can provide education and protection to victims, these efforts include carrying out various efforts both preventive and rehabilitative curative efforts which include assisting victims to obtain justice, In an effort to prevent violence against children, the Tasikmalaya District KPAID conducted visits and outreach to various government agencies and members of the public with the aim of creating and increasing awareness about the importance of child protection.

Another effort is to oversee the handling of various cases of violence that befell children, so that children get their rights according to the law, in terms of monitoring interests, KPAID also provides assistance to victims and families with the aim of providing moral support, also providing reinforcement when victims have to face One of the problems that is often encountered in handling cases of sexual violence that befalls children is that the victim or the victim's family are reluctant to report it to the authorities, they often feel ashamed and choose to remain silent, the other reason is that they often the victim felt fear of threats from the perpetrators that hindered the completion of the case.

CONCLUSION

Sexual violence against children is a form of crime that has a long-term impact and damages the future of the child, the impact is not only physically injuring but also causing severe psychological trauma. Various factors that cause sexual violence come from internal family factors and also come from external factors which stems from social conditions. Family disorganization and increasingly tenuous integration in society causes the function of



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social control to fade which provides opportunities for various violations of values and norms in society.

One effort that can be made to overcome this problem is to strengthen family resilience, so that they are able to invite and guide family members to behave according to the rules, ensure involvement (participation) in every positive activity in the community, so as to foster commitment and belief in values. positive and create social order in society.



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