

# Sexual Violence in Adolescent

Annisa Fitriyani, Siti Nurbayani and Sardin Sardin

Postgraduate of Sociology Education, Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia, Jl. Dr. Setiabudhi No. 229, Bandung, Indonesia

annisafitriyani@student.upi.edu

Keywords: Playmate, Family, Predator.

**Abstract:** The rise of cases of sexual violence involving adolescents as perpetrators is quite disturbing to the public. The case that became the main focus in this study was sexual violence committed by a 14-year-old boy in Garut district with 15 children. This incident is quite surprising because the perpetrator is a person close to the victims even playmates despite different ages. Therefore, the main issue is how to reveal the factors that trigger the occurrence of sexual violence. In order to break the chain of sexual predators especially in the case of children and adolescents. This research used qualitative approach with descriptive analytic method to 13 families consisting of victim's family and perpetrator. Technique of collecting data and information is done through interview, observation, documentation study, and literature study. The findings of this study reveal that: (1) Sexual violence occurs in families that apply parenting tend to be permissive due to lack of parental supervision as well as parent and child communication; (2) The high social cohesion on the social system of society is the driving force behind the sexual violence of children and (3) Anti-social attitude as the trigger of the weakness of social control of society, so that both family and other community elements lack good coordination.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

Teenagers today are not only involved in irregularities such as skipping school or brawl, but have reached the act of crime in the form of sexual violence. In general, sexual deviation is a behavior that is not in accordance with prevailing norms (Moen, 2015). Sexual violence in children is a global problem that is quite a lot happening (Stoltenborgh et al., 2011). In general, the perpetrators of irregularities cannot control their sex drive and often experience sexual exposure, such as through film or pornographic images (Mattebo et al., 2014; Neutze et al., 2011). Sexual divergences are sometimes accompanied by sexual misconduct, i.e. sexual behavior or fantasies directed at the attainment of orgasms through heterosexual or heterococcal sexual relationships, and contrary to generally acceptable norms of sexual behavior in society (Seto, 2012). A survey conducted by Fatimah (in Masunah, 2011) by conducting a survey to adolescents aged 15-24 years, it is known that 30% of teenagers have sex outside of marriage with their own girlfriend, 11% with commercial sex workers, 3% with new people, and 40% turns couples. Therefore, now being highlighted is sexual violence perpetrated by teenagers

Not only in terms of the type of violence, but also in terms of the number of victims who each year rose, and also in terms of age perpetrators of violence that now involves the teenagers. Report of Child Protection Institution (LPA) in 2016 mention the age range of the victim is at age 5 s.d <10 years amounted to 40 people, age range 10 s.d <15 years amounted to 38 people, and age range 15 s.d 18 years amounted to 33 people. While the perpetrators are in the age range <18 years of 24 people, age range 18 s.d 25 years totalling 27 people. KPAI argues that victims of sexual violence are boys with a comparison of 60% male and 40% female. As for the profile of the perpetrator in almost all cases is the person closest to the child, it could be teacher, uncle, biological father, step father, and neighbour (Ratih, 2015). In addition, the factors that influence the occurrence of sexual violence in children are family factors, environmental factors, value factors and individual factors (Wonosobo, 2017).

The case that some time ago into the public spotlight is a case of abuse involving the suspect initials F, who was still very young, i.e. 14 years. The suspect is a first grader of Junior High School in Garut. Victims of the suspect are also underage children with vulnerable ages ranging from seven to

11 years. There are about 17 children who have reported as victims of this case. This case seems to open our eyes that sexual crimes in the form of pedophilia that is not only done by adults, but also has penetrated in adolescents. Teenagers seem to have become a pedophile predator that disturbs the public. As revealed by Sarlito (2001) states that children who are teenagers tend to perform sexual activities pre-intercourse like seeing books or movies obscene, kissing, dating and so forth. There is a tendency for sexual violence in the form of pedophilia to be transmitted, or, more precisely, traumatic, i.e. injury, tissue damage, injury or shock.

As explained earlier that the factors that encourage the occurrence of sexual violence can come from all directions both family, environment, and individuals. So, to uncover the factors we need to start by knowing first the condition of family and society in the region. Victims of spousal violence and group violence will be more likely to experience child sexual abuse (Ramírez et al., 2011). Harahap et al. (2015) argued that "victims, especially those experiencing sexual violence, are more likely to experience trauma. This trauma can be both physical and mental. "This trauma that needs to be decided in order not to reborn "predators" other sexual especially from among teenagers. Applying proper parenting to the child will shape the behavior and character of the child in accordance with the expectations of parents and also the community. It is necessary to review the families of perpetrators and victims in order to obtain accurate data on the factors causing sexual violence behavior that occurred. By knowing the trigger factors of sexual violence, it is hoped that pedophilia predator chain can be decided.

## 2 METHODS

### 2.1 Participant

This study focuses on reviewing the families of victims and perpetrator of cases of pedophilia in Cigedug subdistrict, Garut regency, especially in the field of parenting that is applied. Subjects were 13 families of victims, along with one family of perpetrator.

This study uses analytical descriptive method, which is a method that describes and analyzes the problems studied analytically to detail through qualitative approaches to related parties such as family, village community leaders, and the school. The process of collecting data in this study consisted of observation, in-depth interview, documentation,

and also literature study. The result of the observation is in the form of activities, events, events, objects, conditions or a particular atmosphere, and feelings of one's emotions. In-depth interviews were conducted on the research informant, the victim's family and also the perpetrator / victim. Documentation is done by the researcher using a photo camera and recording device with the help of mobile phones to record the activities of all family members relevant to the purpose of research. As well as the assessment of a number of literature relevant to the problem of research through books, journals, theses, dissertations or other research, especially research from abroad associated with cases of sexual violence (pedophile).

## 3 RESEARCH RESULT AND DISCUSSION

### 3.1 The Parenting Pattern applied by the Family of Perpetrator and Victims

Children learn moral values and social conventions through a process of socialization, most of which involve parenting (Grusec, 2011). The application of parenting in the victim's family and the perpetrator is seen in daily activities. In terms of playing, children are accustomed to playing freely on bail when their prayer time has to go home. Children are also often left to go to school themselves, although the distance home and school far enough and the road conditions are also quiet. Parents are used to allowing their children to go with their friends without supervision from a more mature person. Children are used to playing or leaving school without supervision or parental assistance. Parenting is shaped by value and trust as well as by the wider environment in which the family lives (Crockett and Hayes, 2011).

There is a "lameness" of parenting. The figure of a husband / father may only be able to gather with other family members about two weeks or even once a month. Many of the reasons behind this can happen, one of which is the demands of their work that forces them to stay away from family. These husbands / fathers must wander to work out of town Garut both as traders and project workers. The father figure is an example figure to be able to form a defensive fort in the child. Father pointed out as a "good parent" is by being a participant in family life and spending time with his son (Pedersen, 2012). Father figures who are generally seen firm, strong and brave little more

personal form of children as well, especially children brave to say no to bad. Children do not seem to have a strong role model, especially in terms of discipline and security, so the child is not controlled. Father absenteeism increases the risky behavior of adolescents, such as smoking or early childbirth, there is an effect on the cognitive abilities of teenagers continuing to weaken (McLanahan et al., 2013). Whereas activities and communications with fathers provide fewer internalization problems and higher academic achievements (Pleck, 2012). With such circumstances, inevitably the mother figure is the more dominant in terms of parenting and also supervision of children because it is the mother who is always at home.

Less optimal father / husband in the family, the number of children relatively close to the age of age, and the freedom of children playing unattended leads to a permissive form of parenting, where parents are not much involved in the activities of children both at home and outside the house. Permissive parenting habits have an influence on misbehavior through affiliation with peers (Hinnant et al., 2015). Perpetrators and victims who come from permissive care because relying only on maternal care is difficult to control and supervise, the same is true for victims who have similar conditions. Fathers and mothers who practice inconsistent disciplines tend to be more likely to have young people who like unsafe behavior (Jinnah and Stoneman, 2016). A proper parenting pattern for children will shape the behavior and character of the child according to the expectations of parents and also the community, where children learn moral values and social conventions through socialization process, which mostly involves parenting (Grusec, 2011).

### 3.2 The Social System that Occurs in The Society

Religious activities become one of the typical activities in this village. Many small mosques in the area are commonly used for prayers and religious schools. Usually religious activities will take place during the day and also sunset. This religious school is intended for children of kindergarten to elementary school age.

The families in the village have a very traditional perspective in addressing parenting outside the home. They tend to let their children play with anyone and anywhere with the guarantee of "time to pray they have to go home". This is what parents always instilled to their children. So children are free to play every day wherever they are with the adzan

reverberating them home, and afterwards they are free to play again. This is due to the views of the parents that all the people in their village are "*dulur*/family" them, because they are in lineage they still have a strong fraternal strap between families. This bond is called social cohesion. The cohesion is perceived to include the sense of belonging to a particular group and the feeling of passion associated with membership in the group. The perceived cohesion is an attribute of individuals in a group that reflects an assessment of their own relationship to the group (Bollen and Hoyle, 1990).

A strong view of this is one of the causes of poor parental supervision of children's playmates, parents assume "it's okay there's still a family, can help supervise". There are still many views in each family indicating the transfer of parental care to others who are considered trustworthy because of the background "kinship". However, this is regretted by the families of the victims, they feel careless with the existence of the case.

Apart from the high social cohesion, the economic condition of the community in Cicayur village is also enough to encourage stratification within the community. The class distinctions of the villagers are quite visible, the dividing line between the upper and lower classes is evident from the houses they live in and also the positions in which their homes are built. This difference in socioeconomic status ultimately leads to a measure of power. Status is positively related to justice towards others, while power is negatively associated with justice toward others (Blader and Chen, 2012)

### 3.3 Community Owned Social Control

The community has quite low social control especially in the social activities of its teenagers. Several times seen teenagers gathered for no apparent reason along the irrigation bridge, not only men but also women. This activity is not done during the day but in the afternoon before sunset until night. The parents and the community seemed reluctant to reprimand or even disperse the "mob".

The reluctance of the community in supervision, especially the activity of adolescents, indicates the low social control that is owned. This is based on the existence of anti-social attitudes within the individual society. Anti-social behavior is characterized by the blurring of boundaries, behavior, thinning of activities (Brown, 2004). Genetic and environmental factors influence the development of antisocial behavior, antisocial individuals are impulsive, irritable, and often have no concerns about the

responsibilities they set (Torry and Billick, 2011). This may be the reason why people are reluctant to pay attention to the activities of other citizens, especially teenagers. Continuing and increasing antisocial behavior predicts intimidation and refusal to share / interact with unknown peers (Ensor et al., 2010).

## 4 CONCLUSIONS

Sexual violence in the form of pedophilia that is now prevalent can also be done by adolescents as perpetrators. Many factors that encourage the occurrence of this phenomenon, both from the side of the perpetrator and the victim. The most supportive factors are environmental factors such as family and also the surrounding community.

## REFERENCES

- Blader, S. L., Chen, Y. R., 2012. Differentiating the effects of status and power: A justice perspective. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*. 102(5), 994–1014.
- Bollen, K. A., Hoyle, R. H., 1990. Perceived cohesion: A conceptual and empirical examination. *Social Forces*. 69(2), 479–504.
- Brown, A. P., 2004. Anti-Social Behaviour, Crime Control and Social Control. *The Howard Journal of Criminal Justice*. 43(2), 203–211.
- Crockett, L. J., Hayes, R., 2011. *Parenting Practices and Styles. Encyclopedia of Adolescence*. (Vol. 2). Elsevier Inc.
- Ensor, R., Marks, A., Jacobs, L., Hughes, C., 2010. Trajectories of antisocial behaviour towards siblings predict antisocial behaviour towards peers, *11*, 1208–1216.
- Grusec, J. E., 2011. Socialization processes in the family: Social and emotional development. *Annual Review of Psychology*. 62, 243–269.
- Harahap, A., Erwina, L., Alwan, A., 2015. Analisis Yuridis Penerapan Hukum Pelaku Tindak Pidana Persetubuhan Terhadap Anak (Studi Putusan Nomor: 2717/Pid. Sus/2015/PN. Mdn). *Jurnal Mahupiki*. 1(01).
- Hinnant, J. B., Erath, S. A., Tu, K. M., El-sheikh, M., 2015. Permissive Parenting , Deviant Peer Affiliations , and Delinquent Behavior in Adolescence: the Moderating Role of Sympathetic Nervous System Reactivity.
- Jinnah, H. A., Stoneman, Z., 2016. Influence of Permissive Parenting on Youth Farm Risk Behaviors. *Journal of Agromedicine*. 21(3), 244–252.
- Mattebo, M., Tydén, T., Häggström-Nordin, E., Nilsson, K. W., Larsson, M., 2014. Pornography and sexual experiences among high school students in sweden. *Journal of Developmental and Behavioral Pediatrics: JDBP*. 35(3), 179–88.
- Masunah, J., 2011. Profil pendidikan, kesehatan, dan sosial remaja kota Bandung: masalah dan alternatif solusinya. *Policy Br Pus Penelit dan Pengemb Kependudukan*. 1.
- McLanahan, S., Tach, L., Schneider, D., 2013. The Causal Effects of Father Absence. *Annual Review of Sociology*. 39(1), 399–427.
- Moen, O. M., 2015. The ethics of pedophilia. *Etikk I Praksis*, 9(1), 111–124.
- Neutze, J., Seto, M. C., Schaefer, G., Mundt, I., Beier, K. M., 2011. Predictors of child pornography offenses and child sexual abuse in a community sample of pedophiles and hebephiles. *Sexual Abuse : A Journal of Research and Treatment*. 23(2), 212–242.
- Pedersen, D. E., 2012. The Good Mother, the Good Father, and the Good Parent: Gendered Definitions of Parenting. *Journal of Feminist Family Therapy*. 24(3), 230–246.
- Pleck, J. H., 2012. Integrating father involvement in parenting research. *Parenting: Science and Practice*. 12(July), 243–253.
- Ramírez, C., Pinzón-Rondón, A. M., Botero, J. C., 2011. Contextual predictive factors of child sexual abuse: the role of parent-child interaction. *Child Abuse and Neglect*. 35(12), 1022–31.
- Ratih, P. D. B., 2015. Pedofilia dan Kekerasan Seksual: Masalah dan Perlindungan Terhadap Anak. *Sosio Informa*. 1(1), 29–40.
- Sarlito, W. S., 2001. *Pergeseran Norma Perilaku Seksual Kaum Remaja: Psikologi Remaja*, Rajawali. Jakarta.
- Seto, M. C. (2012). Is pedophilia a sexual orientation? *Archives of Sexual Behavior*. 41(1), 231–236.
- Stoltenborgh, M., van Ijzendoorn, M. H., Euser, E. M., Bakermans-Kranenburg, M. J., 2011. A global perspective on child sexual abuse: meta-analysis of prevalence around the world. *Child Maltreatment*. 16(2), 79–101.
- Torry, Z. D., Billick, S. B., 2011. Implications of Antisocial Parents. 275–285.
- Wonosobo, D. I. K., 2017. Studi Fenomenologi : Faktor Faktor Yang Mempengaruhi Terjadinya, 122–128.