
THE ANALYSIS OF CHILD SEXUAL ABUSE FACTORS: A REVIEW FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF ECOLOGICAL THEORY

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Abstract

The increasing of sexual abuse on children suggested that the efforts which had been done by the government, societies, educational institutions, and the family has not yet been fully effective. The ineffective efforts due to the focus of the programs held was still focusing on the child as an object of the target program, however the function family's environment, school, society, government, and the mass media have not supported the formation of a safe environment for the child. To deal with it, it takes a study that can describe the factors underlying causes comprehensively about child sexual abuse. Based on the various theories that examine child sexual abuse, one of theory that can describe the dynamics of the problem comprehensively was the theory of ecology by Bronfenbrenner. By using meta-analysis method, this article will analyze how the situation on the macrosystem can affect the environmental systems below it. Based on the results of the analysis, it was found that three factors which became the root of child sexual abuse are the construction of patriarchy, the development of internet used, and the economy condition. Hopefully through this article can be used as a reference in developing appropriate measures in preventing the child sexual abuse target.

Keywords: Child Sexual Abuse, Ecological Theory

INTRODUCTION

Recently, the cases of child sexual abuse that happened are increasingly worrying. Particularly in Indonesia, its proven by the child protection Commission Indonesia's report (KPAI) that within the five years period (2011-2016) the cases of child sexual abuse (rape, violation, sodomy, and so forth) ranked in the highest compared with other child protection cases. As for the totally of cases reported as many as 315 cases which 1,813 of them is online sexual crimes. Based on KPAI report in 4 years, in 2013, the data obtained that in the year of 2012 there are 1051 children became victims of abuse with the number of cases of sexual abuse as much as 436 cases (41, 48%). Furthermore, KPAI (2017) said that during the year 2017 until the month of May, it was found 5-10 case reported on child sexual abuse on every month.

December 2017, KPAI revealed that up to 2017, the efforts the fulfillment and protection of children by the nation, government agencies, as well as the society has not been a significant impact, where programs that held tends to make a position the child as an object of the target program. As it is known, the focus of the Government's handling during this operates was only how the children acquire the proper sexual education, both held at home by parents (Listiyana, 2010; Safita, 2013) and at school (Jatmikowati et al., 2015; Solihin, 2015; Zubaedah, 2016; Aggraini, 2017). However, on its both sides still have many limitations of knowledge (Kelrey, 2015). While not denying that prevention

programs based on the child can increase children's knowledge about concepts and how to keep yourself from the offender (Mashudi, 2015), but so far the Wurtele (2009) and Gibson & Leitenberg (2000) states that the approachment is not proven to prevent and reduce the number of cases of child sexual abuse that appear. Furthermore, note that the perpetrators of sexual abuse that comes from the immediate environment of the child.

In the past 5 years (2011-2016), the KPAI exposes that there were 4,294 cases of abuse against children occurs in the family environment and upbringing with increased an average of 50% in each year. The increase occurred in the year 2016 with the acquisition of 4,308 cases committed by parents and teachers conducted by 2,312. These conditions are in line with the views of Bergstrom et al. (2016) and Humaira et al. (2016) states that the perpetrators of sexual abuse against children is not from a stranger, but rather a very known by the children, such as parents, families, teachers, and people in home and school environment.

The description above makes clear that child sexual abuse prevention efforts that done the Government has not been fully successful. Related to these problems, Wurtele (2009) states that the success of a child sexual abuse prevention effort is determined by mapping the underlying factors which are the cause of the incidence of sexual abuse in a country. Intrinsic motivation factors not only on individuals, but various external factors within a country can indirectly encourage the incidence

of these crimes, as the country's economic status, the culture prevailing in the society, religion and values that's personal religious beliefs (Fontes and Plummer, 2010). This thinking is supported by deYoung (1987) states that in reviewing the cases of child sexual abuse there are three levels related to that affect, include; (1) individuals with regard to the characteristics of the offender and the child, (2) include systemic family situation, education, and religion and (3) structural namely with regard to the situation of politics, economics, law, and culture in a country. In a more concise, some experts are more stressed to three levels of study, i.e., individual, family, and community (Grauerholz, 2000; Bolen, 2001; Alaggia, 2010, Martin & Alaggia, 2013).

As it is known, there are many theories that try to examine the various factors in the occurrence of sexual abuse on children, such as the psychoanalytic and family systems theories, attachment theory (Alexander, 1992), as well as feminist theory (Herman, 1993 and Russell 1986). But, its still such a segmentation. One theory that can describe the formation of sexual abuse on children is ecological theory stated by Bronfenbrenner. Bronfenbrenner (1986) states that the study on the child's problems, tied to the interactions of the environment at some level of the ecology are inseparable, namely the individual itself: the development of ontogenic (the characteristics of the bio-psychosocial individuals), microsystem (individual interaction directly with the closest environment), mesosystem (the relationship between individuals and between systems and individuals), exosystems (larger social systems such as mass media, environment work, a large family, and others), macrosystem (socio-cultural norms, values, and beliefs that form the broader social structure in which individuals, families, and communities are intertwined), and chronosystem (the reciprocal interactions and changes occurs between individuals and the environment from time to time).

As well as the problems of development, sexual abuse that occur on children can also be examined through this theory. Ecological theory describes a different context in the life of a child. Using this theory, it shows that children are not only affected by the family's environment and the school, but the context of the family and the school is also influenced by society. After it, society are in the wider society which influenced by factors in the macro environment.

Then, based on the background above, through this article the author will do an analysis of the factors of the formation of child sexual abuse from several international journals. It is hoped through this article can be used as a reference in developing appropriate

measures in preventing of the occurrence of child sexual abuse target.

RESEARCH METHOD

By using meta-analysis as a method of research, these studies use the seven journals as the findings that will be analyzed based on the themes which occur in the journal. The journal used the international journal which raised the topic of child sexual abuse (Kucuk 2016; Mustaine et al., 2014; Tishelman & Geffner, 2010; Simuforosa, 2015; Madu, 2003; Martin & Alaggia, 2013, Palmer & Feldman, 2017). In analysing the themes that emerge, this article uses the ecological perspective which has been said by the Bronfenbrenner.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Based on analysis of selected journals, it was found some great themes that influence the occurrence of sexual abuse, including (1) the patriarchy construction in the society (2) economical conditions, and (3) the development of internet technology.

The Patriarchy Construction in the society

One of the factors which causes to sexual abuse on children, especially committed by adults is the development of patriarchy construction has become a culture among the society. As it is known that adults who commit such abuse is not a stranger, but is dominated by men who came from the nearby neighborhood of the children, as fathers, uncles, teachers, and neighbors (Bergstrom, et al., 2016; Humaira et al., 2016). Robertson (2012) states that the growing view of patriarchy in the community formed the perception that men have high strength and rights than those women and children. This construction is ultimately give rise to inequality in the form of a desire to control others who are considered weak, namely male adults against children. Due to invalid constructs of patriarchy culture synonymous with relation to an imbalance of power and strength, so the men could potentially inferior flavour formation. This will easily push they will to take an action against sexual abuse.

When it associated with the ecological perspective, the patriarchy construction is including the level of macrosystem, where the construction of patriarchy is categorized as a culture that affects the interaction pattern individu on other environmental level. Bolen (2001) stated that one of the strengths of macrolevel may encourage the occurrence of sexual abuse against children because of an imbalance power that socially constructed based on the age and sex of, structure patriarchy which supports the

privilege and the rights of men, gender stereotypes and sex stereotypes role (Palmer and Feldman, 2017).

The man construction who is considered to have higher power and authority than those of women and children, automatically affect environmental systems underneath. On the level of exosystem, this construction will affect the condition of the partnership formed in the work environment and relatives who made the female will tend to dominate the social rights in the form of treatment and decision making. Continue to the mesosystem level, the imbalance of the values that formed from environmental work experience and relatives, each undertook to affect relations between the forces of male adults on children in the school environment, family, as well as neighbors. In the end, patriarchy is implanted on the respective system environment that is wider in unconscious impact on planting culture conducted in schools and families. In other words, when masculinity has become a culture that is already attached, it will give a great influence to the ecological levels to below it, thrive in the community, then get into a pattern of leadership within the family, and then affect the attitude of the individual offender (Fuadi, 2011). So, in addition to getting confidence, it's possible a father, teacher, or other adult can do sexual abuse against children in the home or school environment.

The Development of the Use of the Internet

Based on some of the journals in the analysis, one factor of the development child sexual abuse affected by cultural patterns have shifted towards the modern, where all ages, both adults as well as children are very easy access the internet, both in the use of social media and websites. Some experts revealed that the presence of the internet has become a new dynamic on the sexual exploitation of children (Holland, 2005; Jenkins, 2001; Muir, 2005; Palmer, 2005; Quayle & Taylor, 2002). Kurniawan dan Hidayati (2017) in his research against sexual abuse perpetrators of four children, found the presence of the interconnectedness of individual behavior and the environment macrosystem, in these conditions is the ease of internet access. This prediction is triggered by the ease of accessing sites containing pornographic content. In Indonesia, the Ministry of communications and Informatics (2017) states that there as much as 28-30 million pornographic sites that can be accessed in Indonesia, but only 2% of the new course can be blocked per year. Available number of pornographic pictures and videos will then give rise to encouragement to someone to do sexual abuse. Individuals who do not meet the needs of biology, has a poor family background, and sexual

perversion or have on children are easily influenced to commit sexual crimes on children that is supported by the lack of situation at the time. In line with the results of this research Seto, Cantor, dan Blancard (2005) states that child pornography content being viewed or downloaded from the internet relating to attraction and sexual behaviour of the perpetrators of pedophile.

The Economy Condition

deYoung (1987) states that the economical situation indirectly may affect the potential incidence of sexual assaults on children. The higher economic demands of the employment patterns affect the elderly. It's not just a father, the conditions forced the mother to spend time for the fulfillment of the economic family. These conditions make the attachment to parents and children will be reduced which resulted in a lack of education, upbringing and direct supervision of both parents (Bahri, 2015). The following steps are taken by handing the child fully to educational institutions. However, if the institution cannot be second place that is safe for the child, then the chance of children as victims of sexual abuse. In line with the above illustration, this view is also evident from the survey results Ayu and Ketut (2017) states that in Indonesia, the case of sexual abuse on children is dominant occurred in families from the middle to the lower economic classes. The research results of Dubowitz (2017) there are 73 countries, also supports this view that countries with low income are more vulnerable to sexual abuse cases. The vulnerability is affected by the limitations of the State Government to provide a safe space for children, including in it the influence of exposure to pornography sites, facilities, services, schools and religious institutions.

Furthermore, the economical conditions also affect changes in the attitudes of parents towards the child. Purnama (2016) states situations that occur in the environment can affect a person's motivation to behave negatively. It can be seen from the case of children excessive exploitation that have recently occurred. Rahmatina (2018) states the case of the making of porn video involving two male and one female adult persuasion is the result of a mother who directly witnessed and directs her child while making a video is in progress. As for the goal of the treatment for the fulfillment of the needs of the economy, where it is known that the video was funded by a community of pedophilia Canada amounted to 31 million.

CONCLUSION

Child sexual abuse is a complex problem, where the factors that influence does not stand for

one but rather on the basis of the prevailing situation in the largest environment (macrosystem), affecting to smallest (environmental impact microsystem). The results of this environmental level interaction that may encourage individual person, particularly the adults to do sexual abuse against children. Three fundamental situation that indirectly affect the development of the case and the abuse is the construction of masculinity in a society that is evolving in the direction of a pattern of leadership within the family, the economy situation of the country also influence of family economy, and ease of access to pornography through the internet.

As a continuation, the acquisition of these images need to be studied more in depth on how each of these factors can affected directly in each layer of the environment. One of them is by doing qualitative studies in different layers, such as institutions, school, community, and parents about each relation of each factor with child sexual abuse that happened.

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