



Management Handling Case of Sexual Violence Against Girls in the Family Environment Case Study at Dinas Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak (Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Service) Malang Regency

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Abstract. Every child has the right to live, grow, develop, participate and receive protection. However, the reality is that many children experience acts of violence such as neglect, exploitation, sexual violence, and physical violence. According to data from Dinas Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak Kabupaten Malang, it was recorded that the number of cases of violence against girls in 2021 reached 81 cases. This study uses a qualitative case study method to determine the management of Dinas Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak Kabupaten Malang in handling cases of sexual violence against girls in the family environment. The data sources of this research are primary data, namely in the form of interviews with informants who handle cases, and secondary data, namely written documents containing information on cases of sexual violence. The results showed that the steps taken by the Dinas Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak Kabupaten Malang in handling cases of sexual violence against girls in the family environment consisted of identification, assessment, intervention, monitoring, and termination. From this research, it can be seen that handling cases of sexual violence are an important process for the lives of victims. So, it is hoped that the community can be more responsive in supporting children victims of sexual violence.

Keywords: Management · Sexual Violence · Girls

1 Introduction

In Undang Undang Perlindungan Anak No. 23 of 2002 chapter III concerning Hak dan Kewajiban Anak article 4, it's written that "setiap anak berhak untuk dapat hidup, tumbuh, dan berpartisipasi secara wajar sesuai dengan harkat dan martabat kemanusiaan, serta mendapat perlindungan dari kekerasan dan diskriminasi". However, the reality is that many children experience forms of violence such as neglect, exploitation, sexual violence, and physical violence (Lestari 2009). Sexual violence is a crime committed by

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adults or adolescents to children for sexual stimulation. Forms of child sexual violence are soliciting or forcing the child to have sexual intercourse, displaying pornography to the child, physical contact with the child's genitals, viewing the child's genitals without physical contact, and using the child to produce child pornography (Hurairah 2012). So, sexual violence is sexual invitations such as groping, touching, kissing, and other coercive acts, such as forcing to watch pornography, sexually abusing and harassing the Victim, or forcing sexual activities that can degrade and hurt the Victim (Poerwandari 2000). Children are vulnerable to sexual violence because, according to the perpetrator, children are weak and very dependent on adults. The fact is what makes the perpetrator commit sexual violence with threats or deceit (Amalia 2016). Moreover, some children of certain groups are more prone to sexual abuse, such as children who come from divorced parents; children from underprivileged families; children who live with guardians or step-parents, and children who have experienced violence from parents (Paulauskaus 2013).

In 2015 in Cianjur Regency, there were 110 cases of sexual violence against children (Amalia 2016). In Bangli Regency, sexual violence occurred among 3rd graders of junior high school, and the perpetrator was the Victim's older brother (Arsawati et al. 2019). In fact, in Karawang Regency in 2014, there were 67 cases of sexual violence, with the criteria of sexual violence in dating in 47 cases and rape in 20 cases (Amalia 2016). From the case report, it can be said that the perpetrators of sexual violence are the closest people to the Victim, such as older siblings, uncles, biological fathers, stepfathers, neighbors, girlfriends, and friends. There are three forms of sexual abuse, namely rape, incest, and exploitation. Rape occurs when the perpetrator threatens by showing his strength to the child. Incest is the activity of sexual relations between individuals who have a close relationship that is prohibited from marriage legally or culturally. Exploitation can take the form of pornography and prostitution (Hurairah 2012). Internal and external factors cause the occurrence of sexual violence in children. The internal factors are the human need for sexual activity, lack of morals, and the abnormal psychiatric condition of the individual can trigger them to commit a crime. The external factors are the mass media that describes the satisfaction of the perpetrator, so it triggers the individual to commit sexual crimes, difficult economic conditions, and promiscuity (Zahirah 2019).

Sexual violence committed against children will have traumatic impacts. The traumatic impacts are (Zahirah 2019): *first*, the emergence of a sense of betrayal, a child trusts his parents to provide protection and affection. However, with the act of sexual violence that occurs, the child will feel that he is betrayed. *Second*, feeling helpless, the Victim feels helpless because of the fear and anxiety that arises in the Victim's life. As a result, the Victim living a daily life feels weak and less effective. *Third*, this sense of powerlessness can trigger the appearance of depression and suicidal thoughts.

Based on data from Dinas Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak Malang Regency, cases of child violence have increased from 2018–2019. However, in 2020 it experienced a decline. The cause of COVID-19 pandemic has caused social distancing, so community activities in public are limited. Therefore, as an alternative reporting form, Dinas Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak Malang Regency made the Wadool application (Wadah Pengaduan Online). Then, in 2021 cases of child violence have a significant increase. This means that during the pandemic, there were many cases

Table 1. Case of Child Violence in Malang Regency 2018–2022

DATA REPORT ON CHILD VIOLENCE CASES IN MALANG REGENCY											
2018-2022											
NO	MONTH	GENDER									
		MALE					FEMALE				
		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1	JANUARY	2	1	1	2	1	6	13	5	5	3
2	FEBRUARY	4	6	1	1	2	0	6	1	3	5
3	MARCH	2	3	6	4	0	8	6	0	5	3
4	APRIL	0	1	0	4	0	4	9	0	4	4
5	MAY	1	5	0	9	2	8	7	1	14	5
6	JUNE	1	0	0	5	2	3	9	0	8	1
7	JULY	1	5	2	1	1	5	7	3	4	2
8	AUGUST		2	0	8			0	2	6	
9	SEPTEMBER		2	1	4			0	1	7	
10	OCTOBER		2	1	5			1	3	11	
11	NOVEMBER		4	3	3			2	5	3	
12	DECEMBER		1	0	3			2	4	11	
	TOTAL	11	32	15	49	8	34	62	25	81	23

Source: Dinas Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak Kabupaten Malang

of violence against children. Among cases of child abuse, the majority of victims were girls.

The reported cases do not mean all child abuse incidents have been reported. There are still many cases that have not been reported with various factors behind them. Some factors why victims do not report cases of sexual violence are shame and difficulty trusting others. Furthermore, case reporting can backfire on the child because the child has high anxiety and difficulty adjusting. Then, cultural factors, the relationship between the perpetrator and the Victim, gender, characteristics of sexual violence, and the duration of violence are also reasons why the Victim does not report (Suryani 2015) (Table 1).

According to Basic Principles and Guidelines on the right to a Remedy and Reparation for Victims of Gross Violations of International Human Rights Law and Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law, adopted by the UN General Assembly, states the form of handling of sexual violence and the recovery includes several rights

(Zahirah 2019): Restitution is to look back at the Victim before the violation of human rights occurred and require reparation; Compensation, the provision of assistance services resulting from criminal acts such as physical and mental damage; medical and rehabilitation costs, and opportunities for schooling; Rehabilitation, the provision of legal service, psychological, medical, and other treatment services to restore the dignity and reputation of the Victim.

In handling cases of child sexual violence, Dinas Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak Kabupaten Malang has a service flow from the beginning of reporting to termination (Save The Children & Yayasan Sayangi Tunas Cilik 2019):

Reporting: The client comes in person or is referred from the agency/institution/community. Dinas Pemberdayaan Perlindungan Anak Kabupaten Malang coordinates with case referrers, studies prospective client documents, makes direct contact with prospective clients, encourages prospective clients to communicate problems, does short interviews with prospective clients, analyzes and makes decisions on the provision of client's service.

Assessment: Interview clients, parents, families, communities, and significant others. Assessments are carried out in a safe and comfortable place, exploring additional information through the home and school visits, documenting the results of the assessment such as making consent when taking pictures, videos, or sound recordings, involving various parties and other professionals according to the client's needs and concerns, and analyzing and concluding client and family problems.

Planning and Implementing Interventions: Delivering assessment results, encouraging clients to respond to assessment results, developing intervention plans with client and their families, explaining various solution options to client problems, agreeing to conduct joint monitoring and evaluation, identifying and discussing source systems, preparing families to be actively involved and responsible during the intervention process, introducing and facilitating access of client and their families.

Monitoring and Evaluation: Identify barriers in implementing interventions; ensure client needs change or not, and monitor client developments or barriers.

Termination: Terminating planning is conveyed to the client and family; that is, the caseworker can consult with the person in charge of his institution to determine whether the case is worthy of termination. The termination is carried out by involving other related parties and ensuring that the client and their families can access the services needed. Termination can be done unilaterally if the client dies, his whereabouts are unknown, or he refuses to be accompanied after various attempts have been made. In this situation, the companion needs to make a statement or justification regarding the reason for the unilateral termination. This statement or justification must be approved and signed by the case manager and supervisor.

2 Method

2.1 Case Study Method

This Research method uses a case study qualitative research method. Case studies are research conducted by investigating an event or program by a person or group of individuals (Groat and Wang 2013). In this study, the search for information and data related to case management was carried out by the Dinas Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak Kabupaten Malang in handling various cases of violence that occurred in children and women.

2.2 Data Source

Primary Data Source. Primary data is data obtained directly from research subjects. Primary data were collected to answer the research questions. This primary data is presented in detail, so it is considered that the data obtained is more accurate (Purhantara 2010). Secondary data comes from data from interviews with research subjects, that is, Dinas Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak Kabupaten Malang in dealing with cases of sexual violence. The secondary data was obtained from two sources or informants. Namely, the first Informant is the head of the women's protection section, where the Informant is a companion informant who handles cases directly, and the latter is from the field of empowerment and protection of women and children.

Secondary Data Source. The secondary data is data that has been processed and is ready to be used. Usually available at government offices, private companies, or other agencies related to the use of data (Daniel 2002). In this case, the secondary data in this study is a written document regarding data or information on cases of sexual violence against children in 2022.

2.3 Data Collection Method

Written Documents. The method of data collection was obtained through written documents. Written documents containing confidential information from informants and chronology of cases, psychological examination results, police complaint reports, and others.

Interviews. Interviews are a series of question-and-answer processes carried out between researchers and informants. The informants in this study are the companions who handle violence cases from Dinas Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak Kabupaten Malang. In addition, interviews with informants who knew were conducted to validate the information obtained by the agency in interviews with the main subject/informant. Interviews were conducted directly and were semi-structured. Namely, the researcher used interview guidelines to guide the questions to ask informants. However, researchers also conducted probing in conducting in-depth interviews.

3 Results

3.1 Management of Dinas Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak Kabupaten Malang in Handling Cases of Sexual Violence Against Girls

Data Identification and Collection. Handling carried out by Dinas Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak Kabupaten Malang service on child sexual violence starting from identifying data obtained from referrals or client reports who come in person. The three cases of sexual violence were obtained from referrals from the Resort Police and Dinas Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Trenggalek. Cases V (9 years old) and T (13) are sisters of sexual violence committed by their biological father for four years. The referral for the case was obtained because the case was initially reported to Dinas Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak Trenggalek, the city where the Victim's mother lived. Meanwhile, the Victim's father is a native of the Malang Regency. In addition, the case also occurred when the Victim was in the Malang regency.

Informant's statement regarding the identification of V data:

"Kasus ini rujukan dari DP3A Trenggalek. Waktu itu, teman-teman DP3A Trenggalek sudah berada di Polres dan menelpon, karena kejadian kasusnya berada di Kab. Malang akhirnya melibatkan DP3A Kab. Malang." (SL private interview, August, 09th 2022).

Meanwhile, case F is a reference from Malang police who asked Dinas Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak Kabupaten Malang to assist victims. The next process was carried out by collecting data in the form of visum results, which stated that there was a long torn wound by a blunt object which meant that the three victims were obscenity by the perpetrator.

Informant's statement regarding the identification of F data:

"Kalau kasus F itu rujukan dari Polres, mohon dampingan juga dari DP3A. Dia telah disetubuhi oleh Paman, kalo orang jawa bilang Pak de. Kakaknya orang tuanya soalnya, selama 6 tahunan. Sejak dia kelas 5 SD sampai dia usia 16 tahun." (SL private interview, August, 09th 2022).

In addition, according to the second Informant, case reporting can indeed be obtained from oneself as a whistleblower or is referred from another person:

"Untuk alur penanganan kasus itu bisa dilihat dari sini (menunjuk bingkai diagram alur penanganan). Pertama klien bisa datang sendiri atau rujukan dari orang lain seperti seperangkat desa atau LSM, terus diperiksa datanya apa benar warga asli kabupaten malang atau bukan, terus kejadiannya di mana, habis itu melakukan asesmen terus menentukan jenis layanannya bisa pendampingan psikologis, pendampingan siding. Setelah itu ngasih bentuk pemberdayaannya, bisa rehabilitasi ekonomi atau sosial." (WV private interview, July, 12th 2022).

Assessment. The assessment aims to understand and reveal the client's problems, potential, and needs to develop appropriate actions. In cases V and T, interviews were conducted with the Victim, the Victim's family, and the community (a village set). In V's case, it was found that there was indeed a confession that V had been molested by her biological father. In addition, there are impacts experienced by V both physically and psychologically, such as excessive vaginal discharge, and V is still traumatized and remembers the actions taken by her father. So, Dinas Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak Kabupaten Malang facilitated V to conduct examinations with midwives and psychologists. As for T, who is V's older sister, he has not yet confessed.

Statements of informants related to the results of interviews with Mother's V:

"Dari pertemuan dengan mamanya V, didapatkan pengakuan dari V bahwa V telah disetubuhi oleh ayah kandungnya. Cuma waktu itu, kami harus melakukan visum karena kasus seperti ini harus ada bukti visum sebagai dasar buat penyidik untuk mengangkat kasus ini." (SL private interview, August, 09th 2022).

In the case of F, the Victim herself confirmed that she had been molested by her uncle, who had always taken her to school for 6 or 7 years. Statement of the informant regarding the results of the interview with F:

"Kenapa terkuaknya baru sekarang, dia sudah ga betah. Jadi batas kesabarannya udah habis, apalagi kan dia sudah 16 tahun, akhirnya dia sudah mikir ya. Kalo aku diginikan terus, terutama aku bisa hamil gitu kan. Kedua, masa depanku pasti suram." (SL private interview, August, 09th 2022).

Intervention Planning and Implementation. The intervention plan aims to determine the actions that will be taken to solve the problem. The intervention planning is carried out to make the Victim feel that she is still valuable and can return to normal like children and adolescents. The implementation of the intervention is done by assisting with psychological services. In case, V is given treatment by a psychologist with hypnotherapy.

The change V experienced after receiving psychological services was that V had not often played with her vagina; previously, V often played with his vagina. Then the second change was made by giving Hypnosis that V was no longer wetting the bed, and before going to bed, V had to urinate first. The results of the third examination made V forget the traumatic incident. Meanwhile, victim T was examined by a psychiatrist, and currently, T's case is still within reach of the Dinas Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak Kabupaten Malang.

Statements of informants regarding the results of observations for intervention planning:

"Karena V mengalami keputihan yang diluar nalar kita karena usia V 9 tahun. Ia mengalami keputihan banyak dan berbau juga, akhirnya kita melakukan pendampingan pemeriksaan kesehatan, kita bawa ke bidan yang sudah bermitra dgn DP3A Kabupaten Malang. Selain itu, ia juga masih teringat ayahnya dan masih terbiasa memainkan vaginanya, akhirnya pihak DP3A Kabupaten Malang

melakukan pemeriksaan psikologis sebanyak tiga kali.” (SL private interview, August, 09th 2022).

Statements of informants regarding the implementation of the intervention:

“Psikolog menggunakan intervensi hypnoterapi. Proses pemberian intervensi ini juga didukung oleh mamanya, setiap sebelum tidur. Ketika V berada dalam keadaan setengah alam bawah sadar, selalu dibisikkan oleh mamanya agar tidak melakukan itu lagi (bermain dengan vagina)”. (SL private interview, August, 09th 2022).

As for the case experienced by F, psychological services are also provided by reinforcing that F is a valuable person and is needed by the community.

Informant statement regarding intervention planning:

“Dan satu permasalahan, dia merasa dirinya sebagai seorang perempuan itu sudah bukan perempuan lagi. Bayangan dia pasti nanti aku ga akan menikah, ga akan ada laki-laki yang mau sama saya. Akhirnya, saya datangkan psikolog.”. (SL private interview, August, 09th 2022).

Monitoring and Evaluation. Monitoring and evaluation are carried out to determine the success of the intervention. This monitoring process can also find out the obstacles obtained and provide strategies that can be done to overcome these obstacles. The provision of interventions for the three victims had a positive impact. After receiving psychological treatment, the two victims, V and F, are like children and adolescents. They do activities like other normal children.

The Informant’s statement regarding V’s condition before being assisted:

“Saya bertemu dengan V tiga kali atau lebih, dari awal ketemu anaknya pendiam. Ketika pertama kali bertemu, (mama V bilang bahwa V baru 3 bulan tinggal bersama mamanya. Mamanya bilang, waktu saya ambil V lebih kurus lagi) untuk usia 9 tahun, saya bilang dia hampir stunting, kurang gizi. Tinggi badannya seperti dibawah rata-rata, kurus, perutnya buncit.” (SL private interview, August, 09th 2022).

The informant’s statement regarding V’s condition after receiving assistance:

“Pertemuan ketiga, karena sudah diterapi V malas membicarakan kasus ini. Tapi kalau diajak ngomong tentang T (kakaknya), dia antusias. Sama seperti yang T, V juga rindu dengan T. V sudah seperti anak umumnya, ceria banget”. (SL private interview, August, 09th 2022).

As for the case, T is still being monitored by the Malang Regency Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection Service because the reported case is still relatively new, and the reporting date is later than the two cases. The obstacles obtained from case F are the distance from where F lives and the Malang Regency Women’s Empowerment and Child Protection Service, which is very far, and sometimes signals are hampered. Even so, Dinas Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak Kabupaten Malang still

communicates with F or F's sister, who can provide the latest news and information about F. In addition, the obstacles Dinas Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak Kabupaten Malang felt in handling case F are the limited period that investigators gave F because it was still in the investigation and the case of sexual violence committed by her uncle. Statement of informants regarding obstacles during the assistance of Dinas Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak Kabupaten Malang:

“Kalau F ini jarak. Saya menganggap dampingan kita ga maksimal ya. Karena kayak diburu-buru sama penyidik. Jadi kita dapat surat rujukan, ub isa ga dalam tempo 2 minggu bisa selesaikan dampingan. Kayak dikejar, aku tuh kayak dikejar. Jadi wes, pertemuan pertama gini, asesmen kedua langsung ketemu sama psikolog, tiga langsung kirim laporan dampingan. Sudah selesai.” (SL private interview, August, 09th 2022).

Likewise, in the case of V, distance is one of the obstacles because the Victim currently lives with her mother in Trenggalek.

Second informant statement:

“Pendampingan psikologis itu biasanya dilakukan sebelum persidangan karena psikis klien itu mempengaruhi putusan sidang nantinya. Kalau misalkan klien kurang merasa cocok dengan psikolog A, maka kami datangkan psikolog B. Pokoknya kita harus bisa ambil jalur tengah mana diagnosis yang paling sesuai.” (WV private interview, July, 12th 2022).

Termination, Termination is the process of ending a process in case management. It can be said that the case has been terminated for two cases, V and F. This is because all case management has been carried out by the Malang Regency Women's Empowerment and Child Protection Service. Even so, Dinas Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak Kabupaten Malang is still monitoring the progress of the perpetrators who are currently detained.

Statement of the informant regarding the termination of cases V and F:

“Sebenarnya sudah diterminasi, cuman arahan dari provinsi itu. Kalau memang sudah keputusan sidang, baru boleh diterminasi. Karena kita harus masih memantau. Paling gak memantau perkembangan klien itu 6 bulan sekali.” (SL private interview, August, 09th 2022).

As for case T, it still can't be terminated because they are still waiting for the results from a psychiatrist.

The second Informant's statement regarding termination and employee performance in handling cases:

“Kita itu harus menguasai semuanya. Karena sumber daya manusia kita sedikit, sehingga tiap orang harus bisa pendampingan, penjangkauan, harus mantau. Karena proses penyelesaian kasus itu lama sekali. Makanya sambil kita ngasih pendampingan ke kasus A, kita juga harus tetap mantau kasus yang sudah kita selesaikan sebelumnya.” (WV private interview, July, 12th 2022).

3.2 Forms of Sexual Violence

The form of sexual violence against children according to Law Number 12 of 2022 concerning the Crime of Sexual Violence Article 4 paragraph (2) point C, “intercourse against children, obscene acts against children, and sexual exploitation of children.” Of the three cases above, the forms of violence experienced by the victims were forced sexual intercourse, sexual intimidation, and displaying pornography to children. Victim V received sexual violence through coercion, sexual intercourse, sexual intimidation, and viewing of pornography. Based on the written documents obtained that V was always scolded by her father if he refused to be fucked by her father.

Statement of the informant regarding the forms of sexual violence received by V:

“Dari pertemuan dengan mamanya V, didapatkan pengakuan dari V bahwa V telah disetubuhi oleh ayah kandungnya. Terus, V sering diperlihatkan video porno. Mamanya cerita, bahwa V hafal situsnya tersebut”. (SL private interview, August, 09th 2022).

Meanwhile, in the case of T as V’s older sister, there has been no confession, only based on V’s confession that T was also treated the same way, namely sexual abuse by her father. Sometimes her father has sex alternately between V and T.

The informant’s statement regarding V’s answer regarding the sexual violence experienced by T:

“Saya tanya, “papa gimana?”. Saya lupa dia jawab apa, yang jelas pengakuan V dilakukan persetubuhan oleh ayahnya seminggu sekali. Dan dia juga melihat T disetubuhi ayahnya setiap hari, bahkan neneknya juga. Jadi dia ngintip dari lubang kunci, saat ayahnya menyetubuhi ibu kandungnya (neneknya V).” (SL private interview, August, 09th 2022).

Victim F also received sexual violence in the form of sexual intimidation and molestation by her uncle for 6 years.

Statement of the informant regarding sexual violence experienced by F (Table 2):

“Dia telah disetubuhi oleh Pak de, kalo orang jawa bilang Pak de. Kakaknya orang tuanya soalnya, selama 6 tahunan. Sejak dia kelas 5 SD sampe dia usia 16 tahun. Jadi sekitar 6/7 tahun. Diancam juga, dia diancam jadi kenapa dia ga berani cerita karena memang dia diancam.” (SL private interview, August, 09th 2022).

3.3 Analysis of Sexual Violence Cases Children in the Family

In 2022, Dinas Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak Kabupaten Malang received seven cases of child sexual violence committed in the family environment, be it father biological, stepfather, uncle, brother, or others. Meanwhile, based on the results of interviews conducted with informants, it was found that one of the causes of the rise of cases of sexual violence committed in the family environment is the situation in that children are considered weak.

Table 2. Data on Cases of Sexual Violence against Girls in the Family Environment that have been reported to the Dinas Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak Kabupaten Malang in 2022

No.	Data Reporting	Age Perpetrator	Work Perpetrator	Victim/Age	Connection perpetrator with Victim	Information
1.	January 11 th 2022	41 year	Employee	V/9 year	Biological father	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Victim us sexually assaulted in the form of molestation by the biological father for about four years – Watch Pornography – Sexual intimidation Other Description: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Victim’s mother, at that time, often worked and became the back of the family, while the father did. The Victim is always at home. A year later, the Victim’s parents divorced, and the children were cared for by her father.
2.	March 29 th 2022	31 year	–	C/14 year	Adoptive older brother, her father.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – C is sexually assaulted molestation by her adoptive brother – Sexual exploitation where the Victim promised to elope and was often given money, even a cellphone Other Description: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Victim’s adoptive sister often plays in the room with the Victim while in the house. The longer, the growing love between both them. At the same time, her brother has already married but often plays in his adoptive father’s house.
3.	April, 25 th 2022	41 year	Employee	T/13 year	Biological father	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Victim has been sexually assaulted in the form of molestation by the biological father for four years. Other Description: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Victim’s mother, at that time, often worked and became the back of the family, while the father did. The Victim is always at home. A year later, the Victim’s parents divorced, and the children were cared for by her father.

(continued)

Table 2. (continued)

No.	Data Reporting	Age Perpetrator	Work Perpetrator	Victim/Age	Connection perpetrator with Victim	Information
4.	April, 26 th 2022	60 year	Farm laborer	F/16 year	Uncle	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Victim gets violent sexual abuse for six years by her uncle – Sexual intimidation – Sexual exploitation in the form of money Other Description: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Victim's father was mentally ill, and her mother was always at work. Her uncle was the one who always drove the Victim to school.
5.	May 14 th 2022	-	–	D/17 year	Biological father	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Victim gets violent sexual abuse by her father on her own for less than four years. – Sexual intimidation. Other Description: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Victim's mother works abroad. The Victim's father always invites the child to sleep in the room with her father.
6.	May 17 th 2022	59 year	–	M/15 year	Stepfather	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Victim gets violent sexual harassment, such as fingering the body and kissing the cheek. Other Description: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The stepfather of the Victim (perpetrator) always went to the Victim's room when the mother of the Victim was asleep and not there.
7.	May 27 th 2022	32 year	Entrepreneur	B/14 year	Stepfather	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Victim gets abused sexually by fingering the body of the sexual part. Other Description: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Victim's sister, the reporter in this case, also had time to become a victim of abuse from her stepfather where her stepfather is always peeking in the bathroom when bathing the Victim.

The opinion of the informant regarding the causes of cases of sexual violence in the family environment:

“Keadaan. Kenapa saya bilang keadaan. Sekarang kayak F, kenapa dia diperlakukan gitu. Karena keadaan orang tuanya yang tidak bisa mengantarkan F ke sekolah. Kan berawal dari situ. Akhirnya minta tolong Pak de nya antar jemput. Nah ini, kesempatan ini yang digunakan untuk menyetubuhi”. (SL private interview, August, 09th 2022).

Based on the results of these interviews, it can be seen that female victims of sexual violence have different conditions from adults. In contrast, children have weak limitations in thinking and acting. The child may not initially know that the act is a crime. Children also have physical limitations in fighting perpetrators of sexual violence. It is the same as what Victim F. Did, based on the written documents obtained that at first F did not understand and only indulged her uncle's lustful desires. As she got older, F realized that what her uncle did was wrong. F always gets threats from her uncle that he will do the same thing to her biological mother if he refuses her uncle's lustful desires. So that the perpetrators easily make F a victim of sexual violence.

Circumstances that become one of the causes of sexual violence can be seen from various perspectives, one of which is the economic situation and setting environment. Even though the situation is not a specific factor, it is from the results of the interview subject's statement that it is the circumstances that make the perpetrator take this action against her own family. For example, the case of F, whom her uncle molested due to economic conditions. The Victim's father, ODGJ, and the Victim's mother have to earn a living, so they cannot take their children to school and ask their uncle to take and pick up their children from school. F always received threats and was even given money by her uncle after having sexual relations. Then, the example of V's case is that V's mother is the family's breadwinner and divorced, resulting in V living with her father. V's father admitted that he often bathes and sleeps with V.

In these cases, parents should be aware and able to control their emotions to anticipate sexual violence against children. However, according to environmental psychology, environmental settings can affect relationships between people, such as physical layout, density, availability of public space, personal space, and privacy. Children should get the right environmental settings for their growth and development. Inappropriate environmental settings usually occur in people with low socio-economic levels, such as houses with small sizes and limited room distribution so that one room is shared for various activities.

4 Discussion

Dinas Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak Kabupaten Malang is a social institution tasked with carrying out some of the duties of the office in the field of protecting women and children victims of violence, exploitation, discrimination, and criminal acts of trafficking in persons as well as special protection, this is based on PERGUB No. 1 of 2021 concerning SO UPT DP3AK. In carrying out their duties, there were many

case reports from children and women with various reported cases. One of the cases that are quite rampant is sexual violence, especially against children.

According to ECPAT (*End Child Prostitution In Asia Tourism*), International sexual violence against children is an interaction that occurs between a child and an older or more reasonable person or adult. Examples include strangers, siblings, or parents; in this case, the child is used as an object of satisfaction for the sexual needs of the perpetrator. This act was carried out using coercion, threats, bribes, deception, or pressure, as was done to the three victims. This immoral act was carried out with the threat of violence against victims T and V. Sexual violence happened due to the assumption that the perpetrator had more power and strength than the Victim. The threat of violence is one of the factors in the occurrence of acts of sexual violence against children due to the assumption that children are weak individuals (Ningsih and Hennyati 2018).

4.1 Psychological Handling of Victims of Sexual Violence

The psychological treatment for case V is based on written documents that on January 13, V was given trauma healing therapy for self-confidence, overcoming anxiety, fear of bedwetting, and vaginal discharge. The trauma healing therapy process was carried out for 180 min. Meanwhile, V felt calm and reduced fear while doing the therapy. In addition, V has also been able to socialize with his peers at home and school without a heavy burden. V is also increasingly able to accept parental advice and open up to his family. Giving this therapy positively impacted V because V was always moody, did not want to be asked questions, always closed herself off, could not focus, and did not even want to eat. In addition, V's biological mother also received an education from a psychologist so that V's mother could always be a good friend to V and give love and freedom to children to express their opinions.

Then the second meeting on January 21, 2022, the implementation of trauma healing therapy was held to evaluate the psychological condition of victim V. The second stages of the hypnotherapy process were anamnesis. The results of the anamnesis of Victims are not worried, do not wet the bed, and are open to their parents. However, the Victim still experiences vaginal discharge and sometimes still imagines the trauma experienced.

As for the results of the psychological examination for F, it appears that F is fairly stable, which means she is not in a depressed state or a severe emotional shock. She was able to accept his current condition. The problem she is currently experiencing is feeling less confident in herself. She felt unable to achieve her goals, and she felt unable to work. She fears she will not marry and has a bad perception of men. Because of the incident, she also felt worthless. After receiving psychological treatment, she was able to laugh like a normal teenager, and she was also able to forget what had happened to her.

According to Ningsih and Hennyati (2018), several factors cause deviant sexual behavior in perpetrators of sexual violence against children, such as individual internal factors related to the perpetrators themselves, the perpetrators having difficulty adjusting or the process of adapting to the times and environmental composition. External. In addition, the low morality of the community, especially perpetrators of sexual violence, and the lack of educational programs from the government that the public can access are also factors that can cause this crime. The forms of sexual violence against children

are not only in the form of sex. However, they can be in the form of actions such as 1) touching the child's body sexually, whether the child is wearing clothes or not, and 2) all forms of sexual penetration, without exception penetration into the child's mouth. Using objects or body parts, 3) involving or even forcing a child to engage in sexual activity, 4) intentionally engaging in sexual activity in the presence of a child, or not protecting and preventing the child from witnessing sexual activity carried out by others, and 5) displaying images or films that contain scenes of children in indecent poses or acts (pornography), and 6) showing children, pictures, photos or films that show sexual activity or pornography (Al Haq et al. 2015). In the case taken by the researcher, perpetrator V often gave pornographic spectacles to the Victim. The impact of this sexual violence can be in the form of anxiety, depression, phobias, nightmares, and suspicion of others for a long time (Ningsih and Hennyati 2018). Anxiety can be in the form of anxiety about a bleak future, as experienced by victim F.

The agency performs several stages in dealing with these cases, such as data identification. The purpose of data identification is to find out what problems are happening. This data can be obtained through reporting from the client or certain agencies or institutions that provide referrals to the service, for example, the police. Furthermore, after identifying the data, the agency then conducts an assessment. This assessment aims to understand and express the client's problems and needs. This assessment is carried out using direct interviews with clients and their families. The next step is to provide intervention to the client. The administration of this intervention cooperates with other parties. In interventions in the form of psychological services, the department cooperates with psychologists who already have an MOU with the service. The provision of interventions such as psychological services is not only done once but takes several times. For example, in victim V, the intervention in the form of hypnotherapy was carried out three times. After giving the intervention, the agency monitors and evaluates the client periodically to see the client's progress.

The implementation of hypnotherapy provides several benefits for changing the Victim's behavior. Among the behavioral changes shown by the Victim are the Victim's habit of playing vagina disappears, the loss of bedwetting habits, and forgetting the incidents of sexual violence experienced. In a research conducted by Cahyadi (2017) on "Hypnotherapy Methods in Changing Behavior," it is explained that the benefits of hypnotherapy in psychology are to overcome psychological problems such as excessive panic, anxiety, stress, and depression, as well as negative emotions. In addition, hypnotherapy is useful in improving self-quality in the form of eliminating bad habits of playing with the vagina and the habit of wetting the bed. The effectiveness of hypnotherapy for child victims of sexual violence was also explained by Luthvie Rachman, an expert in hypnotherapy. He said trauma in children could be forgotten one hundred percent and if one day the Victim remembers, it will not be a sense of revenge and repeat the behavior to others. In addition, the provision of hypnotherapy for child victims, and the role of parents, especially mothers, are needed to support the therapy process to be successful (Laksono 2014). As for the termination or end of the case, the agency cannot immediately declare the case finished. The termination process will be carried out if the family has agreed to close the case; besides that, the termination process can also be

carried out if there is a court decision. If the perpetrator is a child, the court's decision will come out quickly, but if the perpetrator is an adult, the process will take longer.

The existence of management in handling this case is very beneficial, of course, for the department. That happened because case management can help them to work in a systematic and orderly manner. Zahroo and Herawati's research (2020) entitled "Strategy for Handling Cases of Violence against Children in Tegal Regency in 2020" explains the benefits of having management in handling. In that study, it was explained that the benefits of management were that data processing became more systematic, improved services for victims of violence through the Integrated Service Center (PPT), and increased quality of coordination and commitment between the Tegal Regency P3AP2 and Family Planning Offices with various related OPDs in Tegal Regency. It is a form of improvement after the evaluation is carried out, which is one of the stages in the management process.

5 Conclusions and Suggestions

Cases of sexual violence against children occur mainly in the family environment. One of the driving factors is family circumstances. In addition, the perpetrators' lack of morality and education are also driving factors. In handling cases of child sexual violence in the family environment, Dinas Pemberdayaan Perempuan dan Perlindungan Anak Kabupaten Malang takes several steps, such as identification, assessment, intervention, monitoring, and termination.

From this research, it is hoped that more sexual-related education programs will be promoted to prevent sexual violence, especially in children.

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