

# Child Maltreatment: Neglect of Child Welfare After Sexual Violence

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## Child Maltreatment: Neglect of Child Welfare After Sexual Violence

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**Abstract.** The treatment of children receives after experiencing sexual abuse incidents often results in acts of child maltreatment from the family, community, and school. This child maltreatment indicates that there has been a neglect of the well-being of children after experiencing sexual abuse incidents. This study aims to explain and analyze cases, treatment, and conditions in a group of girls after experiencing sexual abuse incidents. Because so far there are only a few studies that pay special attention to the condition of children after experiencing sexual abuse incidents. This study is descriptive qualitative. Data collection was carried out through the process of reading online news using the search keyword "Sexual abuse against children in Indonesia" through the Google search engine. This study shows that the child maltreatment that children receive after experiencing sexual abuse incidents appears in the form of expulsion of children from their homes, being dismissed from school, and being forced to marry the perpetrators. This context is clear evidence that the welfare of children after experiencing sexual abuse incidents has been ignored by their social communities. This study also recommends the importance of comparative studies of cases, treatment, and conditions of children after experiencing sexual abuse incidents by interviewing groups of girls and boys who are more empirical.

**Keywords:** Child Maltreatment; Neglect; Well-Being; Child; Sexual Abuse.

### A. INTRODUCTION

Instead of obtaining welfare after experiencing sexual violence, children actually get negative treatment or what is known as child maltreatment. Child maltreatment in this study is conceptualized as the practice of neglect and physical, verbal, emotional abuse, which dominantly affects the well-being of children in a more negative direction (Gardner et al., 2019). In Indonesia, the population of children in 2020 reached 88,675 people (BPS, 2020). In the last 3 years, according to a report by the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) there have been 2,137 reports of cases of sexual violence in the form of online sexual crimes, rape and obscenity, sodomy, and prostitution among Indonesian children (KPAI, 2020). From these data Andresen (2018) positions children as individuals who have a high risk of becoming victims of sexual violence. However, the treatment of children after experiencing sexual violence is not always shown to have positive consequences for the well-being of children (Langevin et al., 2021), due to the prevalence of child maltreatment experienced by children after experiencing sexual violence (Bullinger et al., 2020).

A study that discusses child maltreatment is a study that is very important to do, in order to provide a contextual understanding in responding to the issue of neglecting the welfare of children after experiencing sexual violence (Bullinger et al., 2020). But so far, studies that discuss sexual violence against children have only focused on legal aspects, law implementation, and legal functions (Wismayanti et al., 2021; Tener & Katz, 2021; Mathews, 2019). Other studies discussing

sexual violence against children have also been carried out in the context of prevention through the role of organizations, communities, and parents (Prikhidko & Kenny, 2021; Assini-Meytin et al., 2021; Rudolph & Zimmer-Gembeck, 2018). In general, studies that discuss sexual violence against children tend to position children as objects, so that the conception and understanding of child victims of sexual violence as subjects are often neglected in previous studies (Heap, 2021), especially those that analyze child implications. maltreatment of the welfare of children forced to experience sexual violence.

Globally, sexual violence experienced by children has been shown through its complex implications for the well-being of children. However, studies that discuss the implications of sexual violence against children have not been carried out comprehensively, especially studies that explain and analyze the implications of child maltreatment for neglecting the welfare of children after experiencing sexual violence in the context of the subject. Considering that there has not been a comprehensive discussion of the implications of child maltreatment for children after experiencing sexual violence, this study, in addition to responding to the shortcomings of previous studies, also analyzes and explains the implications of child maltreatment for the welfare of children after experiencing sexual violence. In line with that, Bullinger et al (2020) also said that the importance of studies that explain and analyze the implications of maltreatment for the well-being of children after experiencing sexual violence, which tends to be neglected in sexual violence studies that analyze the condition of children after experiencing sexual violence (Heap, 2021).

Child maltreatment has long-lasting implications for the well-being of children after experiencing sexual violence, so this context is a very important central issue to be explained and analyzed as a lesson learned. Therefore, to explain and analyze the implications of child maltreatment for the welfare of children after experiencing sexual violence, this study focuses on three questions, including: First, how did sexual violence happen to children?; Second, how does child maltreatment take place after experiencing sexual violence? Third, what are the implications of child maltreatment for children after experiencing sexual violence? In line with that, this study is also based on the argument that child maltreatment of children after experiencing sexual violence does not only lead to neglect of the welfare of children's lives, but is also a reflection that children are still positioned as objects in the legal and social system, so that children are still considered not has the authority as a subject in determining his attitude and life choices in the future.

## B. LITERATURE REVIEW

Child Maltreatment is an act experienced by children in the form of physical, verbal, emotional violence, and actions that can affect the health and well-being of children in a more negative direction (Gardner et al., 2019). Angelakis et al., (2020) also said that child maltreatment also often appears in the form of sexual, physical, and emotional abuse, which is not least the reason for the high suicide rate in children. Several studies have documented that child maltreatment has long-term consequences that have a negative impact on the well-being and mental health of children in the future (Humphreys et al., 2020). In line with that, child maltreatment also appears in the form of acts of intimidation from formal and informal institutions, as experienced by children and adolescents in China (Xiao et al., 2021). In other words, child maltreatment apart from appearing in the form of physical, verbal and emotional violence, also appears in the form of neglecting the child's social welfare in the future (Angelakis et al., 2020).

The concept of child welfare can be defined and measured through two contextual aspects Conti and Heckman (2012), namely; First, subjectively children's welfare can be seen through

well-being and happiness; Second, psychological well-being of children can be seen through the expressions and interactions of children in the community environment. Conti and Heckman (2012) also use six indicators to measure the level of child welfare, including; material well-being, health and safety, educational well-being, family and peer relations, behavior and risks, and children's subjective well-being. Children's welfare is also characterized by the development of children's abilities and skills in determining their ways and needs of life in the future (Bartlett et al., 2018). Therefore, the concept of child welfare apart from emphasizing the needs, rights, quality of life, and psychological health of children, also emphasizes how to communicate and interact with their social environment (Albanese et al., 2019), especially for children who have experienced violence. sexual.

Sexual violence is a form of action that is not only conceptualized as physical contact, but can also be carried out through non-physical contact (German et al., 2021). Lankford, (2021) further said that the desire to have sex that is not fulfilled, partners are not available, and does not get sexual satisfaction from partners, have increased the risk of sexual violence against women at this time. Apart from violating human rights, sexual violence experienced by women has also subordinated women both structurally and culturally (Banarjee, 2020). However, sexual violence is not only experienced by women in the adult age group, but also experienced by adolescents and children in several cases, so that the involvement of adolescents and children is a very important element in the process of minimizing sexual violence as is done in Albania, Bulgaria, and the United Kingdom (Weingarten et al., 2018; Cody, 2017; Castiglione et al., 2015).

### C. METHOD

This study conceptualizes children in line with what was conceptualized by Chan and Heide (2008) as a group of individuals aged 18 and under. This study only focuses on discussing cases, treatment, and implications of child maltreatment for the well-being of a group of girls after experiencing sexual violence. In line with that, child maltreatment after sexual violence was chosen as the object of this study based on three considerations, namely; First, the issue of child maltreatment after sexual violence is a central issue that has not been comprehensively considered in previous studies; Second, child maltreatment is a practice that must be explained contextually, because this practice has very important motives to be analyzed as a lesson learned; Third, child maltreatment has dominantly neglected the subjective welfare of children forced to experience sexual violence in a more negative direction. These three considerations form the basis for this study to choose child maltreatment after sexual violence as the focus of discussion, which is expected to provide a more comprehensive understanding both empirically and conceptually.

This study is a descriptive qualitative study based on primary and secondary data. The primary data used in this study is in the form of online news text descriptions, obtained through the process of reading 1,000 online news using the search keyword "sexual violence against children in Indonesia" via the Google search engine. The process of searching and reading online news was carried out by three writers using a personal computer, from October 25 to November 1, 2022. Reading of 1,000 online news focused on news titles and produced three dominant themes, including; cases of sexual violence against children, the treatment received by children after experiencing sexual violence, and the condition of children after experiencing sexual violence. From these three themes, an in-depth exploration of the contents of the news was carried out to find the form, treatment, and implications of child maltreatment after sexual violence as an



important finding in this study. In line with that, this study also uses secondary data obtained through relevant websites, books, and journal articles.

The process of data analysis in this study took place through three stages, including: Firstly, the process of reducing data, namely the process carried out to organize data into a more systematic form; Second, the process of displaying data, namely the process of describing research data in tabular form containing excerpts from classified online news content summaries; Third, the process of verifying data, namely the process of concluding data based on trends from the data that has been classified. Of the three stages, it is possible to carry out inductive thematic analysis of the data, to then carry out a restatement process as a basis for interpretation and reflection on the data. The stages of analysis and analysis techniques used make it possible to formulate a conclusion on the form, treatment, and implications of child maltreatment for the welfare of children after experiencing sexual violence.

#### D. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Child maltreatment is a treatment that children often receive after experiencing sexual violence. So far, the treatment of children after experiencing sexual violence is considered to have accommodated the interests and well-being of children. However, the findings in this study actually show the opposite, that children after experiencing sexual violence do not infrequently receive acts of maltreatment which affect the well-being of children in a more negative direction. This context can be explained through the treatment that children receive, neglecting child welfare, and decreasing children's quality of life after experiencing sexual violence.

**Table 1. Cases of Sexual Violence Experienced by Children**

| Case Type         | Victim                          | Case  |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Fornication       | 10 year old daughter            | Residents of Paledang Village, Central Bogor District, were forced to enjoy their old age behind bars, because they committed obscenity against children (girls) under the age of 10 (Khatimah, 2021).                    |
| Rape              | 6 year old daughter             | Child (girl) aged 6 years victim of rape. The victim, along with his parents and attorney, reported JM's lecherous actions to the Jember Police (Polres) (Setiawan, 2021).  |
| Abuse             | Children 9 and 10 years         | A grandfather who was a Koran teacher had the heart to abuse three underage girls. The three victims, aged 9 and 10, were the children of the perpetrator's neighbors (Saputri, 2021).                                    |
| Fornication       | Vocational High School Students | The Head of a Private Vocational School in Surabaya (AF) was reported to the Surabaya Polrestabes regarding allegations of sexual abuse of his students (AR), in the principal's room, at the school (Infonews.id, 2021). |
| Sexual harassment | First High School Student       | A school principal who is also a priest in Medan, North Sumatra, with the initials BS, is suspected of sexually abusing minors (Andriansyah, 2021).   |

|             |                             |  |
|-------------|-----------------------------|--|
| Abuse       | Elementary School Girl      | The police in Jembrana are now handling the alleged harassment case by an elementary school (SD) principal. A number of parties have now criticized the immoral acts that were carried out at the school (Mahendra, 2021). |
| Fornication | 15 year old daughter        | The West Jakarta Metro Police Criminal Investigation Unit arrested a suspect in the case of sexual abuse by a man with the initials AS 49 years old to his own stepson, STA 15 years old (Permana, 2021).                  |
| Rape        | Girls under 18 years of age | Child sexual abuse is happening again. In Padang, West Sumatra, 2 girls under the age of 18 were raped by close relatives, namely their grandfathers, siblings, and even their own uncle (Luthfan, 2021).                  |
| Rape        | 12 year old daughter        | The police have now started investigating the rape case of this 12-year-old ABG. It was even revealed that the perpetrator had intercourse with his nephew many times (Tribunbali, 2021).                                  |

Table 1 is a table showing cases of sexual violence experienced by children in the last five years. From Table 1 it appears that three trends have emerged in cases of sexual violence against children, including; First, the average age of children who are victims of sexual violence is between the ages of 6 and 18, or those who are still in elementary school to vocational high school; Second, sexual violence experienced by children often occurs in the form of acts of harassment, obscenity, and even rape of children; Third, sexual violence experienced by children is often carried out by those closest to the victim, the victim's neighbors, and even by the school principal. Of the three trends, it can be said that children are individuals who are very vulnerable to sexual violence in their social environment.

**Table 2. Treatment Received by Children After Experiencing Sexual Violence**

| Treatment               | Victim               | Case   |
|-------------------------|----------------------|--|
| Thrown out of the house | 14 year old daughter | NR, 14 years old, resident of Jangan Asem Hamlet, Trompo Asri Village, Jabon District, was 'fucked' by 5 villagers. Instead of defending themselves, the villagers actually kicked the NR family out of the village (Susanto, 2016).       |
| Thrown out of the house | 17 year old daughter | The 17-year-old child rape victim, NA, Eromoko District, Wonogiri Regency, was reportedly expelled from his village after his stepfather, SH, 34 years old, and his uncle, SN, 35 years, until he was 5 months pregnant (Prabawati, 2019). |
| Thrown out of the house | 14 year old daughter | The rape committed by suspect S against a 14-year-old girl IN. Has caused the victim to be eight months pregnant. After that, 14 year old IN and his family were evicted from his rented house by villagers (Rochma, 2016).                |

|                      |                                 |   |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| Expelled from school | Junior High School Students     | The unfortunate fate befell 14-year-old SAS, a student at SMP Budi Utomo Depok, West Java. This girl was raped by a shooting driver she knew through Facebook. The 14-year-old SAS was held captive and threatened with being trafficked. Ironically, after he managed to escape, he was expelled from school (Fadillah, 2012). |
| Expelled from school | Junior High School Students     | After becoming a victim of sexual harassment, he was expelled from school. Even cases that have been reported to the police are still unclear (Liputan 6, 2013).  |
| Expelled from school | Vocational High School Students | The action of the Principal of SMKN 1 Moroo Nias, expelling 15-year-old NG, a Class VII student who was a victim of sexual violence from his school, was an excessive act and violated children's rights to education (Metro Online, 2017).   |
| Forced to marry      | 13 year old daughter            | A 13-year-old child must experience acts of sexual violence and rape by his stepfather. Sadly, the child was finally forced to marry his stepfather to cover his shame (Harmanta, 2022).  |
| Forced to marry      | 14 year old daughter            | In the case of an alleged male rapist of a 14-year-old girl in Sorong City, West Papua Province, the legal process was not continued after the suspect married the victim (Kakisina & Radja, 2016).   |
| Forced to marry      | 12 year old daughter            | A 12 year old girl in Pinrang, South Sulawesi, was forced to marry by her own stepfather to a man with a disability. This was done to cover up the stepfather's rape case against the girl (Ansyari & Adrianjara, 2020).  |

Table 2 is a table showing the treatment received by children after experiencing sexual violence in the last five years. From Table 2, there are three trends in the treatment received by children after experiencing sexual violence, including; First, the average age of children who experience child maltreatment after experiencing sexual violence is 12 to 17 years old, or those who are still attending junior high school and vocational high school; Second, child maltreatment experienced by children after experiencing sexual violence not least appears in the form of being kicked out of the house, expelled from school, and even being forced to marry the perpetrator; Third, the child maltreatment that children receive after experiencing sexual violence is not least carried out by the people closest to the victim, the school, and residents or the community. From these three trends, it can be said that the treatment of children after experiencing sexual violence has not fully accommodated the interests of the victims.

**Table 3. Conditions of Children After Experiencing Sexual Violence**

| Condition   | Victim                 | Case   |
|-------------|------------------------|--|
| Traumatized | 14 year old daughter   | A 14-year-old boy with the initials EL from Palembang, South Sumatra, was the victim of rape by his 63-year-old uncle for four years. The victim is said to have experienced psychological trauma (CNN Indonesia, 2018).   |
| Traumatized | Girls under 18 years   | Two girls were victims of molestation and rape by their grandfathers, uncles, siblings, and neighbors. Both victims reportedly suffered severe trauma. "The victim experienced severe trauma, was afraid to meet adults, especially men (Kampai, 2021).  |
| Traumatized | 13 year old daughter   | Rusdi explained his mother's reason for canceling the examination. According to him, three of his children are now in a state of fear and trauma (Anhari, 2021).   |
| Dropout     | Elementary School Girl | As many as 12 students at SDN 3 Pabuaran Tumpeng, Tangerang City who were victims of harassment by the school principal were afraid to go to school. One of them was experienced by D (10) who said he was afraid to go back to school because his friends would laugh at him after the incident that happened to 12 students on June 12 2015 (Ramadhan, 2015).  |
| Dropout     | Elementary School Girl | A grade 3 elementary school student in East Jakarta who was suspected of being a victim of sexual violence by an unscrupulous teacher was traumatized. Now the victim does not want to go to school. Now he doesn't want to go to school anymore, he says he's afraid to meet his teacher at school (Detiknews, 2014).   |
| Dropout     | Elementary School Girl | Allegedly there are seven children who have become victims. The case was uncovered after one of the victim's parents suspected that their child did not want to go to school because he was afraid of the unscrupulous teacher with the initials HL. One of the guardian parents named Rum, 40 years old, said that his child did not want to go to school because he was afraid of HL (Palugadanews, 2019). |
| Suicide     | 17 year old daughter   | A 17-year-old girl named Mawar (a pseudonym), a resident of Batu Putih District, was determined to commit suicide by drinking grass poison. Mawar committed suicide after being raped by three men from North Pakue Village (Tribunnews, 2013).  |
| Suicide     | 16 year old daughter   | A 16-year-old junior high school student in Bandung, L, was determined to end her life by  |



|         |                      |   |
|---------|----------------------|---|
|         |                      | hanging herself, Tuesday, March 28 2017. Before committing suicide, L was a victim of sexual violence by a security guard named Jumadi (Wibowo, 2017).  |
| Suicide | 14 year old daughter | A 14-year-old junior high school (SMP) student in Deli Serdang, North Sumatra is suspected of committing suicide after becoming a victim of sexual abuse. His reckless action was allegedly caused by shame due to what happened to him (Harruma & Sadewo, 2016). |

Table 3 is a table that shows the condition of children after experiencing sexual violence. From Table 3, there are three trends in the condition of children after experiencing sexual violence, including; First, the average age of children who received child maltreatment after experiencing sexual violence was 13 to 17 years old, or those who were still in elementary school; Second, child maltreatment of children after experiencing sexual violence has implications for children's mental health, fear of meeting strangers, and fear of being bullied by schoolmates; Third, child maltreatment of children after experiencing sexual violence has implications for trauma, dropping out of school, and not a few even choose to commit suicide. From these three trends it appears that the condition of the child after experiencing sexual violence has not least resulted in an act of child maltreatment which positions the victim's condition in a more negative direction.

This study highlights three important findings, namely; First, child maltreatment of children after experiencing sexual violence appears in various case characteristics, age and social status of the child. This context indicates that children are not only positioned as vulnerable individuals, but also explains that children's attitudes and behavior always get control from outside themselves. Second, child maltreatment of children after experiencing sexual violence is not least done by the people closest to the victim, the victim's neighbors, and the school, which is influenced by internal and external factors. Internal factors include the lack of public knowledge in caring for child victims of sexual violence. External factors in the form of social pressure from society which negatively stigmatizes child victims of sexual violence. Third, child maltreatment has significantly reduced the quality of life for children after experiencing sexual violence, ranging from trauma, dropping out of school, and even suicide. In addition to representing weak support from the family, this context also represents the dysfunction of the social system in accommodating the interests and welfare of children.

This study reflects that accommodating the interests and welfare of life is very important for children after experiencing sexual violence. Lagström et al (2013) also said that the active involvement of those closest to the child is an essential element in accommodating the interests and well-being of children's lives. However, the treatment that children receive after experiencing sexual violence does not end in child maltreatment from the people closest to the child. This context has led to dehumanization of children and threatens the future of children as the next generation of the nation. Therefore, ignoring the interests and welfare of children after experiencing sexual violence is the same as ignoring the interests and welfare of a nation in the future. In addition, the legal system which still positions child victims of sexual violence as objects is a systemic impact of the state's weak commitment in accommodating the interests and well-being of children as subjects after experiencing sexual violence.

The findings of this study are different from previous studies. Studies that discuss the condition of children after experiencing sexual violence only focus on objective law enforcement and prevention. However, this study highlights the condition of children after experiencing sexual violence which often ignores the interests and subjective well-being of children. In other words, the legal approach is still unable to accommodate the interests and subjective well-being of children after experiencing sexual violence. In line with that, Sanjeevi et al (2018) further said that sexual violence experienced by children is not only a legal problem, but also a social problem that is closely related to ideological factors, norms, and even culture which often positions children as objects of the environment. its social. Therefore, the function of the child's social environment, such as the closest people, neighbors, and school institutions, to neutralize child maltreatment has actually ignored the interests and welfare of children after experiencing sexual violence (Angelakis et al., 2020).

Considering that child maltreatment has long-term implications for the well-being of children after experiencing sexual violence in the future, knowledge and conceptions about child welfare is a context that greatly determines the attitude of the state and society in treating children who experience acts of sexual violence (Goswami (2012). In line with In addition, the important findings in this study can also be an important lesson in accommodating the interests and welfare of children after experiencing sexual violence in the context of material, health and safety, education, family and peer relations, behavior and negative risks to the child's subjective quality of life in childhood. future (Conti and Heckman, 2012). In addition to support from families and communities, appropriate government policies are also urgently needed to help children who are victims of sexual violence regain their rights and welfare as future generations of the nation.

## E. CONCLUSION

This study shows that child maltreatment of children after experiencing sexual violence is not only a legal problem, but also a social problem that is closely related to ideology, norms, and even culture which often positions children as objects of their social environment. In line with this context, the important findings in this study also show that the child maltreatment that children receive after experiencing sexual violence is not least carried out by those closest to the child, neighbors and even schools. In other words, the active role of the family, society and the state in accommodating the interests and well-being of children after experiencing sexual violence, has not only led to latent child maltreatment.

Child maltreatment that children receive after experiencing sexual violence is a practice that ignores the latent interests and welfare of the subjective life of children. Conceptions and reflections regarding the treatment and condition of children after experiencing sexual violence have not been demonstrated comprehensively in previous studies. Therefore, in addition to conceptualizing child maltreatment as a practice of neglecting child welfare, this study also reflects that child maltreatment is a latent practice so that families, communities, and even the state have unconsciously ignored the interests and subjective well-being of children after experiencing sexual violence. This conception is expected to be able to provide a conceptual contribution to the development of studies that discuss the condition of children after experiencing sexual violence.

This study also has weaknesses in the data collection process which is only done through the process of reading online news which contains reports on cases, treatment, and well-being of groups of girls after experiencing sexual violence. However, it is hoped that the weaknesses in this study can serve as a basis for reference for the development of further studies, especially those

wishing to compare and analyze cases, treatment and conditions of children after experiencing sexual violence by interviewing groups of girls and boys who are more empirical in nature.

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